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Gotthelf Greiner.

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Ars Quatuor Coronatorum

BEING THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE

QUATUOR CORONATI LODGE NO. 2076, LONDON.

FROM THE ISABELLA MISSAL.



BRITISH MUSEUM, ADD. MSS, 18,851
CIRCA, 1500 A.D.

EDITED FOR THE COMMITTEE BY W. H. RYLANDS, P.A.G.D.C., SEC.

VOLUME XV.

H. KEBLE, PRINTER, MARGATE.
1902.

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ARS QUATUOR CORONATORUM.

Ars Quatuor Coronatorum,

BEING THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE

Quatuor Coronati Lodge of A.F. & A.M., London.

No. 2076.

VOLUME XV.

FRIDAY, 3rd JANUARY, 1902.

THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall at 5 p.m. Present :—Bros. G. Greiner, A.G.S.G.C., W.M.; Lieut.-Col. S. C. Pratt, P.M., as I.P.M.; H. le Strange, Pr.G.M. Norfolk, Treas., as S.W.; C. Purdon Clarke, P.M., as J.W.; W. H. Rylands, P.A.G.D.C., Sec.; Rev. J. W. Horsley, S.D.; and E. Armitage, I.G.

Also the following 37 Members of the Correspondence Circle :—Bros. T. Cohu, W. Chambers, J. Peeke Richards, F. T. Davies, A. Henning, F. W. Levander, S. Meymott, R. S. Ellis, Thos. Taylor, J.G.D.; W. F. Stuttaford, A. Fisher, A. S. Gedge, S. W. Furze Morrish, Dr. C. Wells, G. R. Saunders, O. Timme, W. Busbridge, F. A. Powell, Rev. A. G. Lennox Robertson, H. Eaborn, J. L. Barrett, P.G.S.B.; A. Carpenter, J. F. Henley, F. Stötzer, W. J. Songhurst, Hubert White, A. H. Smith, F. W. Mitchell, H. E. Overbeck, G. Fullbrook, T. C. Edmonds, F. J. Allan, F. A. Nash, G. E. Gregory, F. M. S. Lewin, H. James, and S. Walsh Owen, L.R.C.P.

Also the following visitors :—Bros. A. L. Chambers, Lodge Gwelo Gwelo No. 876 (S.C.); A. Moore, P.M., Pattison Lodge No. 913; J. H. Bull, W.M., Pattison Lodge No. 913; H. H. White, St. Stephen's Lodge No. 2424; W. Lyons, W.M., Aldershot Camp Lodge No. 1331; H. G. Marshallsay, W.M., Panmure Lodge No. 723; F. Swinford, P.M., Rhyl Lodge No. 2272; and A. F. Corley, Constitutional Lodge No. 55.

Three Lodges and forty-one Brethren were admitted to the Membership of the Correspondence Circle.

Letters of regret for non-attendance were received from Bros. :—E. J. Castle, S. W.; Admiral A. H. Markham, P.D.G.M. Malta, J.W.; R. F. Gould, P.G.D.; G. L. Shackles, J.D.; J. T. Thorp, E. Conder, jun., I.P.M.; W. M. Bywater, P.M.; T. B. Whytehead, P.G.S.B., P.M.; W. J. Hughan, P.G.D.; Dr. Chetwode Crawley, S.G.D., Ireland; and J. P. Rylands.

Bro. F. Stötzer, W.M. of the Pilgrim Lodge No. 238, informed the Lodge that it was the intention of his Lodge to hold a Lodge of Mourning referring to the decease of the late Bro. Kupferschmidt and two other Members of the Pilgrim Lodge, on Thursday, the 9th of the present month. On behalf of the Pilgrim Lodge, Bro. Stötzer expressed the satisfaction it would be to his Lodge if the Members of the Quatuor Coronati would be present and join with them in expressing the affection and respect they all held for Bro. Kupferschmidt.

The Secretary called attention to the following exhibits :—By Bro. J. T. Thorp, a French Certificate granted by the Lodge "Rose du Parfait Silence" at Paris, on the 17th of the eleventh month, A.L. 5813, to Surgeon Major Francois Joseph Chevallier: which Bro. Thorp presented to the Lodge Museum. By Bro. Chambers, a white leather apron with flap, and edged with white silk, bearing an impression of an engraving of the so-called Seal of Solomon or Shield of David: the triangles of the dividing lines being filled with small pictures. The design was the work of the Masonic charlatan William Finch, and probably to be dated about the year 1812. The thanks of the Lodge were offered to Bro. Thorp for the Certificate, and to Bro. Chambers.

Bro. W. H. Rylands, in the absence of Bro. Gould, said that the very pleasant duty devolved on him of expressing the congratulations of the Members to the W.M. on the honour so recently conferred upon him by the M.W. Grand Master.

The W.M. thanked the brethren for their congratulations.

The Report of the Audit Committee, as follows, was received, adopted, and ordered to be placed on the Minutes.

PERMANENT AND AUDIT COMMITTEE.

The Committee met at the Holborn Restaurant on Friday, December the 27th, 1901.

Present :—Brothers G. Greiner, W.M.; R. F. Gould; Col. Pratt; W. M. Bywater; Dr. W. Wynn Westcott; Edward Macbean; C. Purdon Clarke; W. H. Rylands, Secretary; and Alfred S. Gedge, Auditor.

The Committee agreed upon the following

REPORT.

Brethren,

During the past Session the hand of Death has been laid heavily upon the Lodge. Our kind and good friends Brothers G. W. Speth, Sir Walter Besant, and Caesar Kupferschmidt have been taken from us; such severe losses will be felt by the Lodge for many years to come.

H.R.H. Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia has been elected an Honorary Member.

Brother Robert Hovenden, F.S.A., has been admitted into our Inner Circle; two members have withdrawn their names; our number is therefore at the present time twenty-eight.

The "Book on British Medals" has been issued: and the good judgment of our late esteemed Secretary, Bro. Speth, is amply proved by the whole edition having been taken up within a very short time after publication.

It is perhaps satisfactory to be able to state that the Outer or Correspondence Circlo now numbers close on 2900 members, as compared with 2850 of last year. This small advance is far from being equal to that of many former years; and is no doubt due very largely to those causes referred to in the Report of 1900.

We must one and all combine to prevent even the chance of any falling off in the total number of members, as also to secure an increase, for it is impossible to say when we shall be able to call in the amount of arrears now owing.

It will be noticed that the dues outstanding are enormous; and no amount has been admitted, of which the future payment is doubtful. Those who are unaffected by the affairs in South Africa, ought to remember that the Secretarial duties are very heavy, and do not require the troublesome and extra burden of irregularity in the payment of subscriptions.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, the Balance Sheet now submitted shows that the funds of the Lodge are in a thoroughly satisfactory condition. There are no outstanding debts of any importance; the total amount being less than fifty ponnds.

The assets included in the accounts given below, as will be seen, do not include the stock of *Transactions*, the Antiquarian Reprints, vols. v. to ix., the *facsimiles* of various copies of the Old Constitutions: or the Library and Museum upon which more than £400 has already been expended.

For the Committee,

G. GREINER, W.M.

BALANCE SHEET—30th November, 1901.

Liabilities.

		£	s.	d.
To Life Fund (96 members)	£675 7 6			
,, Whymper Fnnd ...	105 15 1	781	2	7
,, Lodge Account		30	9	11
,, Payments in advance		79	1	0
,, 1901 Subscriptions, balance in hand		237	1	1
,, Ontstanding Subscriptions, as per contra		701	16	0
,, Sundry Creditors		32	11	6
,, Sundry Publications		50	5	4
,, Profit and Loss		459	10	2
		£2371	17	7

Assets.

		£	s.	d.
By Cash at London and County Bank, Margate	£113 5 1			
,, Ditto at Bromley ...	259 8 1			
,, Ditto in hand ...	67 11 4	440	4	6
,, £1000 Consols at cost		1018	7	0
,, Sundry Debtors for Subscriptions in arrears—				
1901	£399 12 0			
1900	206 7 6			
Back	95 16 6	701	16	0
,, Sundry Debtors for Publications, etc.		79	18	3
,, Sundry Publications		131	11	10
		£2371	17	7

This Balance Sheet does not include the value of the Library and Mnseum, Stock of *Transactions* and office furniture, and is subject to the realization of assets.

I have examined the above Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account with the books and vouchers of the Lodge, and certify the same to be correct in accordance therewith.

Alfred S. Gedge,
Chartered Accountant,
3, Great James Street,
Bedford Row, W.C.

14*th December*, 1901.

PROFIT AND LOSS—For the year ending 30th November, 1901.

Dr.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Secretary's and Clerk's Salaries	300 0 0	
„ Rent of Office, Warehousing	45 0 0	
„ Gas and Firing ...	10 0 0	
„ Stationery	53 1 5	
„ Postages	223 19 7	
„ Library	18 1 10	
„ Furniture	1 17 8	
„ Insurance	2 7 6	
„ Expenses *re* Summer Outing	5 15 0	
		660 3 0
Balance carried to Balance Sheet		459 10 2
		£1119 13 2

Cr.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Balance brought forward from last year		202 15 2
„ 1901 Subscriptions ...	600 0 0	
„ 1900 ditto	121 15 6	
„ Back ditto	95 6 0	
„ Back Transactions ...	47 11 9	
„ Sundry Publications	14 2 3	
„ Interest on Consols	24 1 2	
„ Discounts and Allowances	14 1 4	
		916 18 0
		£1119 13 2

GENERAL CASH ACCOUNT—For the year ending 30th November, 1901.

Dr.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Cash Balance		456 14 1

LODGE ACCOUNT.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Subscriptions ...	27 6 0	
„ Joining Fees ...	5 5 0	
		32 11 0

1901 TRANSACTIONS.

		£ s. d.
To Subscriptions		1145 9 10

1900 AND BACK TRANSACTIONS.

		£ s. d.
To Sales and Arrears		278 13 3
To Payments received in Advance		71 16 11
„ Medals		32 13 6
„ Bindings and Cases		40 11 0
„ Reprints Vol. IX.		71 19 0
„ Work on British Medals ...		12 17 6
„ Sundry Publications		41 13 10
„ Life Members Fees		81 18 0
„ Interest on Consols		24 1 2
„ Discounts...		15 3 4
Carried forward		£2306 2 5

Cr.

LODGE ACCOUNT.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Quarterages ...	6 3 0	
„ Rent of Lodge Room	9 9 0	
„ Tyler's Fees, &c. ...	7 16 6	
„ P.M. Jewel ...	1 10 0	
„ Funeral Expenses for G. W. Speth ...	28 18 4	
		53 16 10

1901 TRANSACTIONS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Vol. 14. part I. ...	99 14 6	
„ „ „ II. ...	102 12 5	
„ Authors' Copies ...	2 7 0	
„ Summonses, &c. ...	40 17 7	
„ Clerical Assistance	26 19 3	
„ Expenses of Local Secretaries ...	17 10 7	
„ Sundry Petty Expenses	18 7 5	
		308 8 9

1900 AND BACK TRANSACTIONS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By St. John's Card ...	83 13 9	
„ Part III., 1900 balance	84 2 0	
„ Summonses, &c. ...	7 6 6	
„ Authors' Reprints	2 5 6	
		177 7 9
„ Payments received in Advance Transferred		102 14 10
„ Medals		28 5 9
„ Bindings & Cases		31 4 8
„ Reprints, IX.		111 11 6
„ Work on Medals		61 12 6
„ Sundry Publications		38 16 4
„ Investment £300 Consols ...		291 16 0
„ Library Purchases & Binding		18 1 10
„ Expenses re Summer Outing ...		5 15 0
Carried forward		£1229 11 9

Brought forward	£2306 2 5	*Brought forward*				£1229 11 9
		OFFICE EXPENSES.				
		By Secretaries' & Clerks' Salaries	300	0	0	
		,, Rent & Warehousing	45	0	0	
		,, Gas & Firing ...	10	0	0	
		,, Stationery ...	53	1	5	
		,, Postage	223	19	7	
		,, Fire Insurance ...	2	7	6	
		,, Furniture	1	17	8	
						636 6 2
		CASH BALANCES.				
		London & County Bank	372	13	2	
		In hand	67	11	4	
						440 4 6
	£2306 2 5					£2306 2 5

In the absence of the writer, Bro. Berry, the following paper was read by Bro. Horsley:

SIR PETER LEWYS,

ECCLESIASTIC, CATHEDRAL AND BRIDGE BUILDER,

AND

HIS COMPANY OF MASONS,

1564-7.

BY BRO. HENRY F. BERRY, M.A., M.R.I.A.,

P.M. Trinity College Lodge, No. 357 (I.C.)

. . . . . .

"Himself from God he could not free;
He builded better than he knew—
The conscious stone to beauty grew."

The Problem. *Ralph Waldo Emerson.*

THIS paper had its origin in my presenting our lamented Bro. Speth with a reprint of a communication on the Records of the old Merchant Gild of Dublin, made by me to the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.[2] That corporation—the gild of the Holy Trinity—used as its chantry the chapel of the Holy Trinity, which was situated in the southern aisle of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, in the vault beneath which the members of the fraternity had a right of burial. Certain funds were to be employed exclusively in maintaining this chapel, and in the 17th century, the authorities of Christ Church instituted a suit against the gild for its repair.

[1] A scholastic title (a translation of the Latin *Dominus*,) bestowed on one who had taken his rst degree in the University.

[2] *Journal R.S.A.I.* 1900, p. 44.

The Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, or Christ Church,[1] Dublin, is believed to have been founded about the year 1038 by Sitric, chief of the Northmen of Dublin, who granted to Donat or Donogh, bishop over the Danes and Irish in that city, the ground whereon the church was erected. Bishop Donogh built the nave and wings of the original structure, which was for the use of secular canons. Shortly after his accession to the see in 1162, St. Laurence O'Toole, (Lorcan O'Tuathal,) Archbishop of Dublin, converted the establishment into a priory of the regular order of Arroasian canons (Augustinians), who retained their connection with it until the year 1538, when after the Reformation, it became subject to a Dean and Chapter of secular canons. After the Anglo-Norman invasion, Archbishop Laurence, Strongbow, Robert FitzStephen, and Raymond le Gros had erected the choir, steeple and two chapels.

In the paper mentioned above was stated the fact that Peter Lewys, proctor of the Cathedral works, had described Trinity Chapel as being, in 1564, in a dangerous condition; the upper part had to be pulled down, as its tottering state threatened the cloister roof.

Bro. Speth, on finding that the Merchants' Gild was responsible for so much work in stone and mortar, came to the conclusion that its Records must necessarily have some mention of the masons employed, which might be important as an addition to the store of solid facts that the members of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge have been so fortunate in accumulating and recording.

As a matter of fact the Records of the Gild, which commence in 1438, contain very few entries referring to the chapel, in none of which is there any mention of masons or their work; but Sir Peter Lewys' Journal and Accounts in the matter of re-building and repairs to Christ Church Cathedral in 1564-5, (a MS. in Trinity College Library, classed E, 3, 21) and his Account as overseer of works for building a bridge across the Shannon at Athlone, in 1566-7, (a MS. in the Public Record Office of Ireland) afford so much information as to the craftsmen employed, their status, wages, diet, etc., that Bro. Speth's conjecture, as far as they are concerned, is more than justified. Now that he has been taken from us, it becomes my melancholy duty to carry out his suggestion and wishes. In compliance with them, I beg to lay before the members of the Lodge a short account of these hitherto neglected original sources of information as to operative masonry in Ireland in later Tudor times, dwelling on such points in them as might be considered interesting or instructive from a free-masonic point of view.

These MSS. will not be found to contain anything very new or startling, but they belong to a period when operative masonry, as an organization, was dying out—a transition period, on which we cannot have too much light thrown, and the very personal character of the first-named document lends to it a far greater interest than if it were merely an ordinary official roll or account book. Our English Brethren have numbers of Fabric or Account Rolls of a similar, and still more important character, from which students of the subject may glean information as to the ways and work of Masons in the sister country in olden times, but, save some few proctors' accounts of Christ Church, the two MSS. named are, for the period, the only sources of information of their class that are now available in this country.

[1] The church of the Holy Trinity, Cork, has from time immemorial been known as Christ Church, and the same applies to the cathedral of the Blessed Trinity, Waterford, founded by Ragnauld, son of Sitric the Norseman. Canterbury Cathedral, called in the earliest records "Ecclesia Christi," was also dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The Danish bishops of Dublin received their consecration from Canterbury, and some profess to believe that the term *Christ Church* is of Norse origin, and means a head church or cathedral. Dr. Alexander Bügge, of Christiania, whose profound and accurate knowledge on the subject of Scandinavian settlements in Ireland is illustrated in his scholarly treatises, is investigating this point, and his opinion, when formed, should finally settle a curious question.

The present Deputy Keeper of the Records in Ireland (James Mills, Esq., M.R.I.A.) was the first to point out the extreme interest and importance of Peter Lewys' account as to Christ Church Cathedral, and for some time it appeared as a forthcoming annuary, under his editorship, in the list of intended publications of the Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. Much to the disappointment of expectant members, the work has recently disappeared from the list, only temporarily so, it is to be hoped.

In 1896 Mr. Mills read before the Society a valuable paper on Christ Church, its Services, etc., as illustrated by Lewys, which is printed in the Journal for that year, and he also prepared notes for another paper[1] on Lewys, as a builder, with some account of his workmen, &c. These last, together with his transcript of the Journal of 1564-5, have been most generously placed at my disposal, with a view to the present communication, and as Mr. Mills is not a member of our Order we are all the more indebted to one who, though outside its bounds, has in this instance proved himself "a lover of the whole Fraternity."

Peter Lewys is believed to have been an English monk who conformed to the Protestant religion. In the year 1548, he became rector of Kilkeel, Co. Down, and in 1550 he was presented to the living of Monasteroris, Co. Kildare, while in 1560 he is found signing a Christ Church deed as precentor of the Cathedral. An Œconomy fund, managed by a proctor, was provided for any necessary buildings and repairs in connection with the Cathedral, and to this post of proctor, which he continued to hold with the precentorship, Lewys was elected in October, 1564. He is supposed to have returned to England in his closing years, and as the foregoing statement includes nearly all that is known of his career in Ireland (save his work in building a bridge at Athlone, which will be noticed later on), it is to be hoped that some of our English brethren may be able to trace something of the history of this remarkable man prior to his arrival on our shores, with a view to discovering by what means or under what circumstances he acquired a knowledge of building, and what other works similar to those that so engrossed his attention here he may have been engaged on at other periods of his life. Lewys' fame as a builder must have rested on something other than the works at Christ Church, as in the commission entrusting to him the oversight of the construction of Athlone bridge, his "experience *in that kind of building*" is mentioned.

J. E. Thorold Rogers, in a remarkable passage of his great work,[2] calls attention to the fact that in ancient times, the clergy embraced nearly all of what we should call the professional classes. Architects, lawyers, etc., were almost always churchmen, and while the names of but few of the men who designed our great cathedrals and castles in the Middle Ages have been handed down, when (as it were) by accident we are made acquainted with the personality of a builder, he is almost invariably found to have been a churchman. Take, for instance, Rochester castle, and we know that William of Wykeham was not only his own architect at Winchester and Oxford, but that he also acted in a similar capacity to Edward the Third at Windsor. Again, Waynflete designed the beautiful buildings of Magdalen College. Alexander Mylne, abbot of Cambuskenneth, "ecclesiastic, statesman, lawyer, historian, architect."[3] while canon of Dunkeld, acted for two years as Master of the Works for the bridge built about 1513 over the Tay at Dunkeld, and the original MS. of his accounts is in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

[1] Since the above was written, this paper has been read before the Society, and will appear in due course in the Journal.

[2] *Six Centuries of Work and Wages.*

[3] So described in *The Master Masons to the Crown of Scotland and their Works*, by Rev. R. S. Mylne.

When Lewys undertook the duties of proctor the Cathedral was in a very ruinous state; the South side of the nave had fallen, and the tower was in a most dangerous condition. " His dealings with his masons and workmen (says Mr. Mills) supply many interesting illustrations of the condition of the fabric of the Church, the way in which the quarrying and building work was carried on, and the customs, food,-and wages of the men." To these points we must now turn.

Having given a list of all rents, etc., received by him as proctor, together with certain gifts and legacies towards the building, Lewys commences the entry of all payments made to craftsmen and labourers as from 7th October, 1564. The roofing of the nave was the first work undertaken, followed by a similar process for the choir, and the strengthening of the great arch over the rood loft so as to "stay the steeple," was then proceeded with. During the progress of this work the boards whereon the " Story of the Passion" was painted, were cut and nailed on the couples under the arch, etc. The masons worked on the arch with white stone, which had first been dressed by them, and when this was finished the rebuilding of the arch in the North aisle was commenced.

Just at this time Trinity Chapel became so much a source of danger that the upper part had to be pulled down, lest it might break the cloister roof. Lewys' staff then set to, with might and main, to carry out the heavy task of strengthening the arch above mentioned. Like a " wise master builder," to make assurance doubly sure, the proctor began operations in the crypt, seeking to support the upper work by new work underneath, and this is still visible in the crypt. " I brought (he says) all the choristers to see the making of the foundation, and I beat them all, that they might bear in remembrance of the making of the work, and I bestowed upon the children at same timejterstyn."[1] The accompanying illustration shows Lewys' work. When the final works were approaching completion, (23rd August, 1565) there is a note to the effect that the masons wrought till nine o'clock at night, to make up their closure of the arch, for they could not depart from it till they had finished " the closure and binding of their arch with their closure stone, that binds all their work of the arch together." Here, coupled with this accurate description of the keystone of an arch, is a lesson from the old builders, which we, speculative masons, may well, in this age of rush and hurry, take to heart!

" In the ancient days of art,
Builders wrought with greatest care,
Each minute and unseen part,
For the Gods see everywhere."

The last entry in the Journal bears date 22nd October, 1565.

During all these operations the masons acted not only in the capacity of builders, but also as quarrymen. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the conditions under which materials for building were procured in the sixteenth century, but possibly some of our brethren, who have made the architecture of the period a study, will be able to inform us as to whether a similar state of affairs prevailed elsewhere. Certain it is that work at Christ Church was being constantly interrupted by the workmen employed being taken off for the purpose of procuring fresh material for their labours. It is to be noted that in the commission issued to Lewys, authorizing him to superintend the building of Athlone Bridge, *hard-hewers and quarriers*, in addition to masons, are specifically named in the list of artificers that he was empowered to employ.

[1] Tester.

Most of the stone used was quarried from the limestone bed of the river Dodder, at three points along its course in the neighbourhood of the city, namely Milltown, Rathskeagh (now Clonskeagh) and "Ramaynys"[1] (the present Rathmines upper). The bed of the river at the first-named place is all rock. To quote Mr. Mills—"Looking npwards from the old bridge at Milltown, the water flows everywhere over rock, as far as the weir; and this rock seems to have been cut down some feet below the beds of rock forming the bank, and even below the foundations of the bridge, the middle pier of which now stands on a pedestal of rock." In the Journal, Lewys speaks of having found a good quarry in the midst of the river, and again of turning the water, so as to follow the course of stones under the bottom of the river that the water ran over.

The accompanying picture shows the undoubted scene of his labours at Milltown on Dodder. The ancient surface of the rock in the foreground must have been cut away, and just beyond the nearer of the two bridges in the view, there is unmistakable evidence of the stone beneath the present level of the water having been quarried. It is to be observed that in all the quarrying work conducted by Lewys and his staff, the ground was never opened to find stone; their labours were always concentrated on rock exposed to view.

The difficulties of quarrying, carried on in the bed of a rapid stream, liable to sudden floods, were very great, and several labourers were always on the spot to help the masons in forming dams, and casting out the water, so that the bed of stone might be reached. There are entries of payments for large wooden bowls, which were used as an expedient by Lewys for "laving"[2] water out of the quarry.

One day a great bank of earth fell, and covered a mason, "that was all ower nedes coude draue hym by the leges," out of the earth, and he bled at the nose and mouth; "hard it was" (says the chronicler) "but we saved his life with great ado." Though it was not possible to give this craftsman timely "notice of impending danger," Lewys and the others did all in their power to avert more serious consequences. On another occasion, when rain fell all night in the mountains, "the water of Dodder did rise a great height, and brake down all our dams in the quarry."

The winter floods compelled a shifting of the scene of operations, and in January, work was started at Clontarf, on the northern shore of the Bay of Dublin; here also the element of water became a foe to Lewys, as at every tide, the water of the Bay poured over his works. The peculiar advantage of Clontarf consisted in its convenient situation for water carriage, the stones being borne in small boats to the quay at Dublin, whence they were removed in barrows to Christ Church. Quarrying for a particular class of stone was also carried on for a time at Finglas.

A chief difficulty in the quarrying work lay in the fact that the stones were all taken from their bed by means of iron tools, which had to be continually pointed, an operation carried out by one "Thomas Frenchman, the smith." The "working tools" mentioned in the Journal comprised "the masons' great hammer that they have to mould their stones," poussors or pounsers, pickaxes, crows and chisels. So equipped, and nothing daunted by the formidable difficulties enumerated above, did these fine old "workmen from the quarries bring up their work for inspection."

The foregoing account of the works at Christ Church and the mode in which they were carried out, will have prepared us for a more particular examination of the status, daily life, etc., of the Masonic craftsmen engaged on them.

[1] Formerly Meonesrath; so called from the family of de Meones, to whom belonged the Manor of Meones in Hampshire.

[2] To *lave* was to bale out: the word is still used in this sense in the North of Ireland.



Crypt beneath the Cathedral of Christ Church, Dublin.



The Bridge of Milltown.

The position which Peter Lewys occupied in relation to the masons can be accurately defined; on his entering a payment for two quarts of Gascon wine for them and the heliers, on the occasion of their closing [1] up the great arch, he adds that this was a custom due to them of their *master of the work.* One Hanris (or Henris) was his master mason, being expressly so called, and Lewys speaks of having made a bargain with Hanris *the* mason, and *his company*, for certain portions of the work to be executed, which seems to show that his master mason was accustomed to go from place to place with a band of craftsmen under him. This conjecture is rendered the more probable, as we find that on a certain day Hanris was paid 30s. "to pay *his* masons for their work due to them over the rood loft."

At the commencement of the works, one mason only (Hanris himself) was employed, served with stone and mortar by seven labourers; at the date of the last named entry (1st December) three masons were engaged; a little later on five, six, and seven appear to have been at work, so that, according to the exigencies of the building operations, Hanris supplied craftsmen to meet Lewys' requirements.

At intervals these masons wrought for other people, and on such occasions the master of the works invariably made a note of the fact. Thus, Hanris was with the Dean[2] at Clonken,[3] and Brene, mason, with others, helped Dermott Cawnagh in building a house for himself at Oxmantown;[4] again two of the men were allowed to work on a millstone for the Recorder's[5] Mill, and on another occasion Dermott and Brene were "let off" work at Christ Church for the purpose of helping Mr. Usher[6] in building his house at Santry.

In addition to their legitimate work, Lewys' masons did not think it beneath them to engage in labour of an inferior kind; they certainly became deeply interested in the task set before them at Christ Church, and, provided the main object in view were furthered, they seemed willing to turn their hands to anything. This may have arisen from special devotion to one so solicitous for their welfare, as their indulgent master of the works, and been a tribute to his kindly personality, and his band of masons or individual members of it are found making scaffolds, with the help of workmen, and assisting labourers in loading boats at Clontarf with stones. They are also met with helping in the removal of some stones, which happened to be so piled up in the street near the Cathedral as to be a nuisance to passers by.

On many days kept holy by the masons, on which, however, the labourers worked, the former frequently walked out to the quarries after dinner, and helped in loading the carts. Perhaps, while not feeling conscientiously at liberty to labour at their own craft on holy days, they deemed it permissible to help in what did not come within their own sphere.

Almost all the labourers employed bore Irish surnames, namely, Lenam, More, Schynnagh, (*Anglicé* Fox) Manchan, O'Shell, O'Lennan, Colmane, O'bregane. The craftsmen, who appear also to have been Irishmen, are nearly all described by their particular trade: Smith, Helier and Saddler are used as surnames, and our masons are

[1] May not this gift of wine on the *closing* of the arch be a similar custom to the "ale which is called *Closinghale*," noticed by Bro. Speth in his review of the Leicester Records? He mentions that the term is only once used, and that it was new to him.

[2] Thomas Lockwood, Dean, 1543-1565.

[3] A manor farm of the priory, now represented by Kill-of-the-Grange, Co. Dublin.

[4] A district in Dublin city, on the North bank of the Liffey, so-called from the Ostmen or Eastmen, who built there a town of their own.

[5] James Stanihurst.

[6] Alderman Robert Usher, Mayor in 1561.

named as follows on Sunday, 21st January, when Lewys' notes the fact of his having "made wages" with them to break stones in Clontarf quarry—Hanris, master mason; Ferdoragh, mason; Dermott, mason; Brene, mason; Melaghlyne, mason. Another, employed later on, was Donyll *oge* (i.e., the younger) whose family name is incidentally given in another place as "Mackehonolly." The name of the seventh craftsman, who is stated to have come from Athboy, Co. Meath, and was engaged for a short period, was Tege McKyge. Thus, five of the company arc given no other surname, all through, than that of their trade.

In the Dunkeld Bridge accounts, Patrick Mason, Robert Mason, mason,[1] otherwise Cunnynghame, James Mason, mason,[1] Donald Sawer, Thomas Sawer, and Patrick Sawer, John Queryeour (quarrier), and John Querreor, hewer, are mentioned.

A question of some interest and importance arises in connection with the name of the master mason, Hanris; from analogy, it would seem to have been his Christian name, and if so, was it English? It is not unlikely that this man was an Englishman, with whose skill Lewys had become acquainted, and that he offered him employment here, but I must ask for information from those better qualified to offer an opinion, as to whether the name, be it Christian or surname, is more probably English than Irish. Hanris alone is called in the Journal, Hanris *the* mason.

Isolated entries, when read together, enable us to form some idea of the manner of life and habits of this band of masons, while they wrought at Christ Church, under Lewys. The men certainly resided somewhere within the precincts of the Cathedral, and the master of the works might easily have accommodated the small band in the premises at his disposal. That their quarters were in the immediate vicinity of the Precentor's own lodging or chamber seems certain from many of the entries, and the building officially appropriated to this dignitary lay "nearly on the site of the large gate now at the East end of the modern Christ Church Place." The set of apartments comprised a "hall," kitchen, bedchamber, study and garret, with a very small courtyard.

The masons' workplace in the Cathedral precincts was called their *manger*, but whether this was a familiar term among masons generally, or a special name given in this particular instance, I am unable to say. The entry in which it occurs is as follows—"paid for iij. workmen to help John Brenaghe, and to clean the masons working place, where they do work, called their manger, xxi^{d}." The manger must have been fairly large, when so many were employed in cleaning it, and it seems probable that one of the numerous cellars under the Church was used as this work place; it may well have been that one, under the stone house called the Dean's stable, or the Dean's stable itself, that lay south of Christ Church gate and within the precincts of the Church, which a Christ Church deed shows to have been leased in 1580 to Captain George Thornton.

In Scotland, in 1510, bands of masons were accommodated in special buildings erected for them, as the Dunkeld Bridge accounts contain an entry of "several expenses needful to lay out for *building the masons' lodge*;" payments were also made to men who carried beams for making the masons' house on the south side of the Tay, and for constructing same with walls, thatch, and rafters. So far, then, as accommodation in this "exempt jurisdiction" (as it were,) of the Dublin Cathedral precincts, and in a separate building at Dunkeld, on the south side of the Tay, Bro. Speth is borne out in his idea that stranger free masons employed and imported were distinguished from the Gild masons of the place, and escaped the purview of the borough officials.

[1] These are equivalents of "Geoffrey the Mason, mason," noted by Bro. Speth in his review of Miss Bateman's *Records of Leicester Borough.* "A man's trade became practically his surname."

"From labour to refreshment" is a time honoured phrase among masons, and having so long lingered over the former in connection with Lewys' workmen, it will be time to give some consideration to the latter. When work was being carried on at the quarries, breakfast and dinner would both appear to have been partaken of there, a man being specially paid for conveying victuals to Milltown, Clontarf, etc. Lewys on one occasion notes that he paid for cheese for the masons' breakfast at Finglas. Supper was invariably served at home, and several entries speak of the party returning very late from the quarries for that meal. Lewys treated his men well in the matter of their dietary, supplying them with breakfast, dinner, drink in the afternoon, and supper; large quantities of ale were consumed, and this article was generally brewed in the house. Apropos of the mention of ale, one of Lewys' entries in reference to it conveys so life-like a touch, that one cannot refrain from reproducing it here. "Paid for good ale for the masons and carters, for their two meals and drink when they came home with their load of stones, to make them drink. My own drink was sour and they would not drink thereof, but I must buy drink!" Lewys was clever enough for them however, for later on we read that good ale was paid for, "to set among my own sour drink for the masons and carters."

One circumstance cannot fail to strike an attentive reader of the Journal, in connexion with the status of these masons, and that is, the number of occasions on which Lewys expressly states that they dined or supped with him in his chamber. He seems to have been anxious to do all in his power to make the band, while under his care, happy and comfortable, but there can hardly have been any reason for this English churchman, who had held various livings and now enjoyed the dignity of Precentor of Christ Church Cathedral, sitting at table with a number of craftsmen fresh from labour in a quarry, unless we may assume that their standing was somewhat superior to that of their successors in the present day. Hanris and his company must have been exceptionally well conducted to have been so frequently admitted to the privilege of sitting at Lewys' table, and we may conclude, in addition, that they had sufficient experience to have conducted themselves with propriety on such occasions. It would be interesting were any other instances discovered of the craft of masons being treated with like consideration, as it would go far towards proving that Lewys' disposition towards his masons and treatment of the little band was not exceptional, but a usual tribute to men of skill, accustomed to such in other cases. The men dined with the precentor more frequently on holy days, and when dinner was over, the party generally walked out to the quarries. Various entries go to show that the company of masons, whether at work or on holiday, kept very much together.

At Dunkeld it would appear that the masons and craftsmen employed on the bridge dined in the great hall when the Bishop was in residence. This prelate kept up the state and ceremony usual in the households of great noblemen at the period, and while he dined at a high table, his retainers occupied seats graduated according to their rank in the lower end of the apartment. In the accounts, Donald Sawer is mentioned as receiving 40s. yearly with dinner when the Bishop was present, and meal when he was absent; and on one special occasion of his lordship's absence, 3^s 11^d were allowed him for dinner, and *nunschanks*. On other occasions different regulations obtained, and Sir James Henderson, one of the overseers of the works, was paid for keeping a table for the craftsmen. In this connexion, it may be noted that in the 15th century the abbot of St. Edmund's Bury, when engaging an architect for certain new work, arranged that he and his servant were to have board and lodging, the architect's to be those of a gentleman, his servant's those of a yeoman. The former would, therefore,

have sat with the gentlemen in waiting, the latter being provided for along with the upper servants.

To return to Lewys' craftsmen. During the winter, candlelight formed a frequent item of expenditure, to enable the men to sup, and an entry of 12th February, mentions candlelight used in lighting the masons at supper and to enable them *to go to bed*, this last proving that their sleeping quarters must have been close to the room in which they supped.

The ordinary craftsman employed by Lewys on these works, while (as we have seen) fully dieted by him, received 7d. to $8\frac{3}{4}$d. per diem as wages: the master mason, as a rule, $10\frac{1}{2}$d. A statute[1] as to wages in Ireland, consequent on the act "De Servientibus et Operariis" 23 Edward III. (Engl.) enacted that a master mason in freestone, and master carpenter of free work, able to be masters of their art, were to receive for a whole day 2d.; others of said arts for a whole day $1\frac{1}{2}$d.

In 1555, the Dublin City Assembly ordained that a master mason and master carpenter should have 15d. and the journeyman 12d., without meat and drink. When dieted, the master was to have 6d. and the journeyman 4d. Lewys' payments, then, would seem to have been at a higher than the authorized rate in the city, but considering the exceptional severity of the quarrying work, under the difficult circumstances mentioned above, and the danger to life and limb all were exposed to in working during autumn and winter in the bed of a river like the Dodder, the terms would not appear excessive. In addition, the men would have been exposed to some hardship each day in reaching and returning from the scene of their labours.

The following days were kept holy, and on these the masons did no work, viz.: the Feast of St. Katherine, Lady Day (8th December), Christmas Day to 1st January, the Epiphany, St. Bride's Day, St. Patrick, Monday to Wednesday in Easter Week, St. Peter, St. Lawrence, Feast of the Assumption, St. Bartholomew, St. Michan, St. Matthew, St. Michael, the Nativity of Our Lady, Holyrood Day (3rd May), Corpus Christi, Lammas and St. Luke's Days. It is to be remarked that on Good Friday four masons were engaged in hewing. Shrove Tuesday, called by Lewys "Corpernant Day,"[2] was observed as a half holiday, and he speaks of the masons being at play all the afternoon, "seeing the riding and the balls about the town."

The last entry in Lewys' Journal in which the band of masons is mentioned is dated Sunday, 21st October, and reads as follows: "Masons dined with me this day, for I had no money to pay them for that time, but I was glad to give them their dinner that day but meat and drink." His year of office as proctor was over, and the works in connection with Christ Church buildings were handed over to his successor, who may not have been an expert in building, and may have been compelled to employ a special master of the works.

No account of Peter Lewys would be complete without some mention of his historic achievement in building a bridge across the Shannon at Athlone in less than a year, and it is to be regretted that the books of particulars kept by him during the progress of the works, which would have been similar in character to the journal we have been considering in connection with Christ Church, are no longer extant. That such particulars should be kept was one of the conditions laid down in the Commission issued to him, and in the only account of the undertaking that has come down to us—

[1] Liber Albus (Corporation of Dublin), folio 91.

[2] Caresmeprenant—*quaremepernant* (in which *quar-pernant* represents *corpernant*) = l'entreé du Câreme, (Godfroy's Dictionary.) Du Cange, on the other hand, gives *carnicapium* (quasi carnem capiens) and *carnisprenium* as representing what is now known as Shrove Tuesday, and in this case, corpernant would be a corruption of the latter form.

one in gross—each item concludes in the words, "as in said particular book may appear." It would be difficult to estimate the extent of the information lost to us in connection with our enquiries by the disappearance of these documents.

The annals of Ireland make frequent mention of the erection of bridges across the Shannon at Athlone, and as frequent mention of their subsequent destruction: they were probably not of a substantial character, but there is no precise information as to the class of structure that spanned the stream prior to the construction of the bridge undertaken by Lewys. Any such must have been destroyed by the time Sir Henry Sydney became Lord Deputy of Ireland, as it is recorded that on his return from an expedition against Shane O'Neill, after coming through Connaught southwards to Athlone, he was compelled to swim the Shannon.

The position here, from a military and stratagetic point of view, was of great importance, and with a view to the pacification of the country, it was absolutely necessary that the forces of the Crown should have a clear passage from Leinster into Connaught. Consequently, Sydney took immediate steps for the erection of a strong bridge at this place, where the existence of such a structure would benefit the entire country.

The information now at our disposal does not enable us to say by what means Sydney became particularly acquainted with Lewys' capability as a builder, but from the proposed work being one of national importance, and from the necessity for its completion within the shortest possible time, it must be taken for granted that the man best qualified for the post of overseer, who could be found in the emergency, was Sir Peter Lewys.

The moral effect of the completed work must have been magical, as in a letter[1] from Daniell, Dean of Armagh, to Cecil, written on the 5th October, 1567, he speaks of the quietness of the whole realm, adding that "all Connaught was tamed by the building of the bridge of Athlone."

On 10th November, 1566, a commission issued to Lewys, dated at Kilmainham, (where, in the ancient Priory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, the Lords Deputy at the period resided,) which, after reciting the necessity for a new bridge of stone, and declaring Sydney's confidence in his fidelity, experience and circumspection *in that kind of building*, authorized him to act as surveyor and overseer of the works in connection with the building and repairing the said bridge at Athlone. He was required to repair thither immediately, to make provision, at reasonable prices, in the matter of timber, boards, planks, laths, stone, lime, iron, rails, etc., and to engage all manner of artificers, as carpenters, *masons*, *hardhewers*, *quarriers*, and labourers, together with means of carriage by land or by water. We cannot help wondering if our old friend Hanris *and his company* were included among the craftsmen engaged.

A transcript of portion of the general account of Lewys for the works (in the Public Record Office of Ireland), which is for one year ending 20th October, 1567, will be of interest.

> The Declaracõn of Thaccompt of Sr Peter Lewez, clerke, s^r^veior or overseer of the works there, that is to saie, as well of all and singler such somes of money as he hath hadd and received of Sr Willm ffitzWillm, knight, Treasorer at Warres, and of others victualls and municõns to and for the building of the said bridge. As also of Thissewing emploing and defrainge of the same for wagies pvicõns

[1] Calendar State Papers, 1509-1573, p. 346.

cariages and other chardges whatsoever defrayed expended and laid owte and about the foresaid bridge, beyng thereunto assigned and aucthorised by thonorable Sr Henry Sydney, knight of the most noble order, president of the counsaile established in the m^r^ches of Wales and L. Deputie Gen^r^all of the said realme of Ireland by commission to the said accomptant in that behalf directed, the tenor whereof ensewith.

Wagies of sundrie artificers and laborers, viz.:

Carpenters. ffirst, paid w^th^in the tyme aforesaid for the wages of lviij carpenters, viz.: one at ij^s^ steř p diem st lxxij^s^ xvi. at xij^d^ str le pece p diem st xxviij^li^ xviij^s^ xl at ix^d^ le pece p diem s. lxj^li^ xviij^s^ iiij^d^ and one at x^d^ p diem s. liij^s^ iiij^d^ In all as in the saide pticuler books is at lardge contained s——

iiij^xx^xvij^li^ xx^d^

Shipp Wryghts. Also paid for the waiges of ij shipp wryghts thone at xviij^d^ ster p diem and thother at xij^d^ p diem amounting to w^th^in the said tyme as by the pticuler book may appere.

lxvij^s^ vj^d^

Masons. Also paid for the wagies of cxxxiij masons, viz.: lxxiij at xij^d^ ster le pece p diem s. vij^c^ iiij^xx^ viij^li^ xix^s^ l^tie^ at x^d^ the pece p diem cccciiij^xx^ x^li^ iij^s^ iij^d^ and x at ix^d^ the pece p diem s. x^li^ xvij^s^ vi^d^ In all as in the two pticuler booke is at lardge contained may appere.

m^l^cciiii^xx^ix^li^ xix^s^ ix^d^

Lyme Burners. Also paid for the wagies of iij lyme burners w^th^in the tyme aforesaid, viz.: one at xii^d^ p diem s. viij^li^ ij^s^ the second at ix^d^ p diem s. xxij^s^ vj^d^ and the third at iiij^d^ p diem s lxij^s^ viij^d^ In all as in the said pticuler booke may apperes.

xij^li^ vij^s^ ij^d^

Collyers. Also paid to iiij^or^ colliers making of charcoole w^th^in the said tyme for there wagies at iiij^d^ le pece p diem amount to in all as in the said pticuler booke yt may appere. s.

cix^s^ j^d^.

Smythes. Also for the wagies of two smythes making and reparing thartificers Tooles w^th^in the tyme aforesaid at xviij^d^ le pece p diem amounting to as by the said pticuler booke maye appere. s.

xlv^li^ xiiij^s^ x^d^

Laborers. Also paid w^th^in the tyme aforsad for the wagies of ix laborers at vj^d^ le pece p diem, amounting to as by the said pticuler Bookes doth appere.

viij^li^ xiij^s^ ix^d^

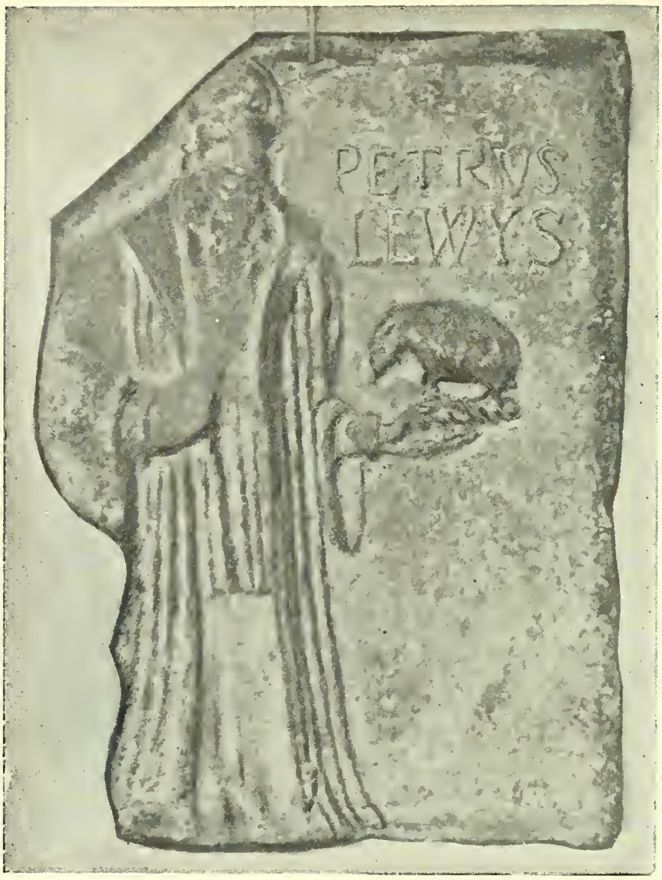
Fees and wagies of officers:

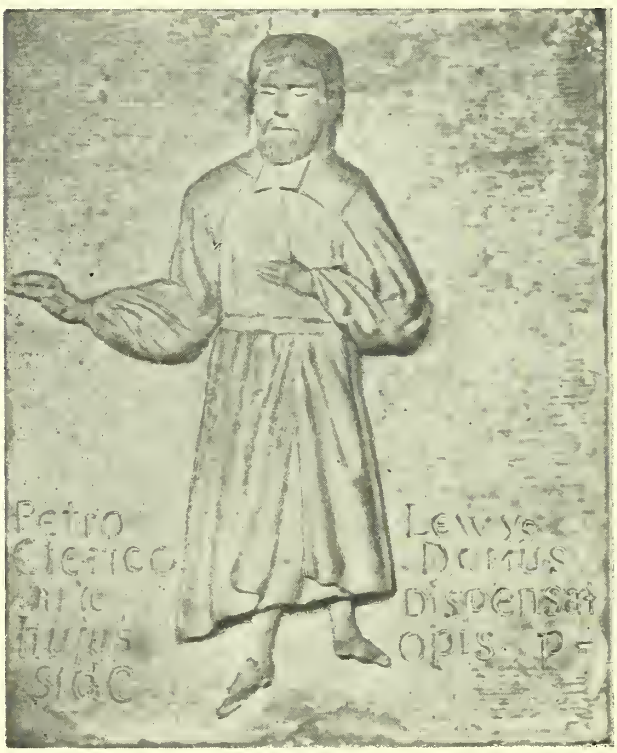
Sr Peter Lewes. Also paid and allowed unto the said Sr Peter Lewez accomptaunt for one hole yeres fee or wagies, ended the xx^th^ of Octobre, 1567, as by his pticuler bookes apperithe. xl^li^

Prest Money.

First, paid to cxiiij masons of Gallway for there prest money at xij^d^ sterling the pece, as by the pticuler bookes aforesaid apperithe. s.

cxiiij^s^ sterling.





Stone Carvings from the old Bridge of Athlone,
now in the Science and Art Museum, Dublin.

It is worthy of note that though under the terms of his commission, which was doubtless drawn up by an English official, accustomed to English methods, Lewys was authorized to employ hardhewers and quarriers, in addition to masons, there is no note of payments to such. The obvious deduction is that in Ireland no separate craftsmen were employed in hewing and quarrying, the masons working at these branches of the trade, as we have seen they wrought in the case of the stone quarried for Christ Church. In the above mentioned accounts for building Dunkeld bridge, John *Queryeour* and John *Querreor, hewer,* are mentioned, shewing that in Scotland this branch was a separate one.

The only glimpse obtainable of the men in their daily work is in the item for water carriage, wherein credit is claimed for payments to sundry watermen, for carrying and re-carrying the artificers and labourers over the water at Athlone, to the woods and quarries where they worked daily. In addition to the craftsmen and labourers, Lewys had in his train a purveyor, clerk of works, butler, clerk of store house, bakers and brewers.

In the year 1844, Earl de Grey, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, presented to the Royal Irish Academy a number of inscribed stones which had been taken from the old bridge of Athlone, and in 1863 the late Sir William Wilde, on behalf of the Commissioners of Public Works, presented to the same learned body some effigies and coats of arms in stone, from the same structure, which had lain for years in the yard of the Commissioners at the Custom House. These are now in the Science and Art Museum, Kildare Street, and with two of the series we are more particularly concerned, inasmuch as they bear sculptured on them figures of Peter Lewys. On one is sculptured a full-length bearded figure, vested in a flowing robe, and the *raised* letters in the corner forming the name *Petrus Lewys* indicate that it was of the same age as the bridge. Indeed, the mere name being the sole inscription is a proof of its antiquity as compared with the other, which necessarily required a fuller description of Lewys. The other stone, which likewise bears a full-length bearded figure, vested in Geneva gown and bands, shows by its *sunk* lettering that it is of much later date. On it appears the inscription, "Petro Lewvs clerico domus n*ost*ræ dispensator*i* hujus op*er*is p*r*æside," in characters so similar to those on another tablet recording the rebuilding of some arches 163 years later than Lewys' time, that there is every reason for supposing the second figure to be of the same period. On this account the older stone is by far the more interesting and important, and if this theory as to the date of the later one be correct, it only proves how vividly the memory of Lewys and his great services must have been preserved for so lengthened a period. Both figures bear an animal resting on a hand, and various conjectures have been hazarded as to the animal intended to be represented, a wonderful legend of a rat by which the bridge-builder was haunted, being invented at a subsequent period, to meet a supposed difficulty. There can, however, be little doubt that in the case of the older figure it is a porcupine, the crest of Sydney, Lewys' patron, under whose commission he carried out the work. In heraldic terms the Sydney crest is, *a porcupine az, quilled collared and chained or,* and one of the other sculptured stones in the collection accurately represents a porcupine so collared, chained and with quills erect. As additional evidence that Lewys bore Sydney's crest, the sculptured figure of Robert Damport (who also took part in overseeing the building of the bridge) on another of the stones, bears in the right hand a pheon, or broad arrow head, the Sydney arms consisting of *a pheon az, on a field or.* A rat is possibly represented in the other stone, as in the interval of time the rat legend would have developed, and anything connected with Sydney and the heraldic bearings of his family have been lost sight of.

All these stones formed portion of a monument placed near the centre of the bridge, under which was laid a stone containing in raised letters the following inscription, the spelling of which I have modernised:

> "This Bridge of Athlone from the main earth under the water was erected and made the ninth year of the reign of our most dear Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Queen of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and by the device and order of Sir Henry Sidney, Knight of the Most Noble Order, the 2nd day of July, then being of the age of 38 years, L. President of the Council in Wales and marches of the same, and L. Deputy General of this Her Majesty's realm of Ireland, *finished in less than one year by the good industry and diligence of Sir Peter Lewys, clerk,* chanter cathedral church of Christ Church in Dublin, and steward to the said Deputy, in which year was begun and finished the fair new work in the Castle of Dublin, besides many other notable works done in sundry other places in this realm; also the arch rebel, Shane O'Neyl, overthrown, his head set on the gate of the said Castle, coyne and livery[1] abolished, and the whole realm brought into such obedience to Her Majesty as the like tranquillity peace and [illegible] in the memory of man hath not been seen.

To Bro. Leonard R. Strangways, J.W. Trinity College Lodge, No. 357 (I.C.) and also a member of this Lodge, I am much indebted for the photographs reproduced in illustration of this paper. My indebtedness is all the greater, inasmuch as one who is a past master in the art of photography did not shrink from taking one of the series in so uninviting a locality as the crypt beneath the ancient cathedral of Christ Church, and another from so hazardous a position as the bed of the rapid Dodder. Thanks are also due to the Very Rev. the Dean of Christ Church, and to Col. Plunkett, C.B., Director of the Science and Art Department, Dublin, for their kind permission to take the photographs in the Cathedral and Museum respectively.

Peter Lewys, as churchman and bridge builder, had his parallel in the before mentioned Alexander Mylne, canon of Dunkeld, who for over two years held the post of Master of the Works undertaken by Bishop Brown for building a bridge over the Tay at Dunkeld. A copy of his Accounts (1510-13) appears in the *Master Masons of Scotland,* which though devoid of the individuality and particularity so characteristic of Lewys' Journal, especially in reference to the craftsmen employed and their treatment, contains so much of interest that the pages of Mr. Mylne's work which embrace it, will amply repay perusal by those interested in the history of the Masonic Craft.

As we have been dealing with operative Masonry in Ireland in the sixteenth century, it will, no doubt, interest our English brethren, and probably be new to them, to learn that Irish craftsmen in the middle ages had a secret language of their own, which must have been current among the Masons employed by Lewys. Forty years ago, this dialect was still preserved and used by craftsmen in Munster, and it is even yet to be heard in Cork and Waterford. This secret language was communicated only to the initiated among the trades, and was chiefly used by building operatives. It is known as "Bearlagair-na-Saor," which some hold to be derived from *Bearla,* language; *gair,* short (or secret) and *na Soar,* of the craftsmen. Dr. Hogan, however, considers the word "béarlagair" to be *béarla eagair,* constructed or artificial language, and in his opinion, the dialect, "so far from being mere jargon, contains many ancient terms, and must have been preserved from very distant times by Irish-speaking craftsmen."

[1] Free quarters for men and horses, together with a money tribute, exacted by Irish chieftains from their retainers, taxes which became very burdensome.

My friend and colleague, Mr. M. J. McEnery, an authority on ancient and modern Irish, has called my attention to a jargon noticed in "*Goidelica*, old and early Middle Irish Glosses," edited by Dr. Whitley Stokes. In a chapter on a glossary called the Dúil Laithne, (a MS. in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin,) which was copied by Dudley MacFirbis in 1643, Dr. Stokes gives it as his opinion that it was compiled some centuries before, judging by the old and early Middle Irish forms found in the list of words. There is a class of words in it fabricated from genuine Irish vocables either by inserting a meaningless syllable, or by adding one or more letters, (which Dr. Stokes admits to be obscure,) but he adds that the manufacture of such jargon is recognized in a MS. of the twelfth century, and in a work found copied in the books of Lecain and Ballymote.

As will be shown later on, these same principles of construction appear in the Béarlagair, which "private Lingua Franca" (as he terms it), our W. Bro. Chetwode Crawley briefly noticed in the *Caementaria Hibernica*,[1] stating that the dialect consists mostly of *modern* Irish words, slightly altered. The mention by so eminent an authority as Whitley Stokes of an ancient Irish dialect, fabricated from genuine words on a settled plan, as in the language under consideration, and Dr. Hogan's opinion as to the *Béarlagair* containing many ancient terms, coupled with the unvarying tradition of its having been handed down and preserved among operative Masons in Southern Ireland from time immemorial, suggest that possibly Bro. Chetwode Crawley has been rash in so dogmatically seeking to deprive the dialect of its boasted antiquity.

Some words of the Béarlagair were published in the Transactions of the Gaelic Society in 1808, and Mr. Edward FitzGerald, architect, contributed two very interesting papers on it to the Journal of the Kilkenny and South East of Ireland Archæological Society, in 1858-9. Mr. FitzGerald had made it a practice to jot down from his masons' lips every scrap of the dialect he possibly could, and his vocabulary included six phrases and two hundred and fifty words. The subject has recently received attention, and in the Gaelic Journal for August, 1898, Rev. Dr. Hogan, S.J., published a notice of this "Cryptic Dialect of the Munster Masons," giving a very full vocabulary, his freshly gleaned contribution consisting of twenty-one phrases and one hundred and twenty three words. These last were communicated to him in Co. Cork by one who had learned them from a mason named O'Callaghan, who was born so far back as 1775.

I have selected from Mr. FitzGerald's and Dr. Hogan's vocabularies a few terms that are more or less connected with operative masonry, as specimens of this curious dialect.

Arrick, Arig,	An artificer.
Arrick Coda,	A stone worker.
Arrick fuke,	A worker in wood, a carpenter.
Eash na ludha,	The man of the work, the master (from *luada*, motion; one that requires all to be in motion, or hard at work.)
Shouradore,	Head inspector (*súrach*, searcher)
Shourig,	Look sharp!
Bruignore,	A smith.
Burbeen,	A labourer, (*borb*, ignorant)
Coda,	Stone.
Fuke,	Timber.

[1] Fasc. I. Section Grand Lodge of Munster, p. 4.

Murth,	Mortar.
Trehule luda,	Good work.
Dhofical-luda,	Bad or ugly work.
Cadth soukeness,	Top or chief corner stone.
Gahegan,	A wrong bond, or no bond, as when an arch is not properly keyed.
Lauar e na ringa,	Plumb rule (the middle of the division).
Lamog,	A level.
Bochar,	A square.
Limeen,	A trowel.
Gladeen,	A knife.
Cossac,	A hammer.
Keful or Coulth,	Applied to a man who has not served seven years apprenticeship; he is a *coulth*, or unbroken horse.
Trisha deelga,	A treat (of drink). A new craftsman was not properly installed until he paid his *footing*, i.e., gave the rest of the men a drink.

The editor of the Gaelic Journal states that those who wish to investigate the subject of this secret language thoroughly should consult *Revue Celtique*, vols. vii. and xii., and he points out some of the methods employed in the construction of the Bearlagair.

1.—Words are simply inverted. Thus, *Cail* = *leac* or *liag; geab* = *beag.*

2.—In some cases, one or more consonants are substituted, *caid* = *dail; ciath* = *cian; fuadh* = *luadh.*

3.—In certain instances, inversion and substitution are combined, and another device was the insertion of a syllable, such as *brù*, *tre*, etc., *Cabrul* = *cal; caistrig* = *caisig.* A foreign element is occasionally distinguishable, and the editor gives a list of the undoubtedly archaic Irish forms that are used.

Another secret language, called *Shelta*, the cant or jargon of Irish tinkers (chaudronniers) has been learnedly dealt with by M. Kuno Meyer, (see *Revue Celtique*, vol. xii). In this, as in the Bearlagair, the Professor finds a great number of words which may be traced back directly to old Irish, that is to say, they are explained by a systematic "déformation" of words derived from ancient Irish.

Some of the processes of this distortion are:

1.—Pronouncing words backwards.

2.—Prefixing initial letters.

3.—Substituting one or more new initials.

4.—Transposing letters.

Meyer recognizes in this jargon some of the words which are found in the Dúil Laithne.

The greater part of the foregoing paper had been drafted before Bro. Speth's removal from amongst us, and as Bro. Chetwode Crawley (to whom I am indebted for advice and assistance during its compilation), and I had been in correspondence with him about it, the Brethren will understand how deeply the intelligence of his unexpected death affected us. This account of early Masons in Ireland will always be associated in my mind with the memory of Bro. Speth, who originally induced me to take up the subject.

The Rev. J. W. Horsley said:—With regard to the suggestion that the early Irish masons had "a secret language of their own"—the bearlagair—this is hardly to be assumed from the fact that masons, like all other trades, and many public schools, have words and phrases of their own. For notable examples in our own days see the printing trade and Winchester College. And if these words are simply the equivalents or synonyms of those in general use we learn nothing as Masons from the survival or the discovery of these old words.

It may be noted that the "cant" or thieves language in England, a very composite and mongrel tongue, contains a large Celtic element, as well as being the conservator of Saxon words. Thus in A Dictionary of Slang, Jargon and Cant, by Barrière and Leland, published in 1889, to which I was a considerable contributor, I find in the preface "In old canting the most striking element is the large proportion of Celtic words, drawn from all parts of Great Britain. . . . In the English 'kennick,' or canting of the lower classes of the present day, the greater proportion of Celtic terms are apparently not taken directly from Gælic, Erse, Welsh, or Manx, but from a mysterious language called Shelta (? Celtic) or Minklas Thari (tinkers' talk), which is spoken by a very large proportion of all provincial tinkers (who claim for it great antiquity) as well as by many other vagabonds, especially by all the Irish who are on the roads."

Again, with regard to the formation of slang, or cryptic words, simply by inversion of letters, it is interesting to observe that this habit, now mainly one, I believe, of cockney costermongers, is as ancient as the Bearlagair of at least the sixteenth century. Considering the large proportion of immigrant Irish found in our coster quarters, its source is patent when we find it a Celtic habit in Ireland. I may here quote from my "Prisons and Prisoners," pp. 98, 99, "And the second class of manufactured slang is that largely patronized by costermongers. It is called back-slang, and simply consists of spelling (more or less accurately) words backwards. Thus 'Hi, yob! kool that enif elrig with the nael ekom. Sap her a top o' reeb and a tib of occabot,' is only 'Hi, boy! look at that fine girl with the lean moke (donkey). Pass her a pot of beer and a bit of tobacco.' The art or merit of this form of slang consists in the rapidity, often most remarkable, with which such words can be reversed. Thus a gentleman wishing to test the skill of a professor of the art with a word not in common use in the market, asked his coster friend what was the back-slang for hippotamus, 'Sumatopoppy,' at once he was told, the 'y' being euphoniously put for 'ih.'"

The following from Bro. Chetwode Crawley was read:

Our worthy Secretary is to be congratulated on having secured for the Lodge a paper of peculiar interest and individuality, contributed by a Brother whose archaeological attainments are as conspicuous as his own. Our learned Bro. H. F. Berry, the Assistant Keeper of Records for Ireland, is reputed to be not less familiar with the MSS. of Trinity College, Dublin, than with the State archives, while his long professional experience in the work of the Public Record Office of Ireland has given him a training of which none but experts know the importance. He has laid hands on a Diary which is without parallel in the records of the Irish Craft, and of equal value to the student of History and of Manners. The difficulty of obtaining trustworthy information about the transitional period of our history would, of itself, lend interest to the baldest narrative concerned with the relations between Master and Man during that period. The interest is doubled by the fact that Sir Peter Lewys was an English Cleric converted into an Irish Master of Works, for, as has been pointed out elsewhere (*Caementaria*

Hibernica, Fasc. I.), there does not appear to have been in Ireland a Guild of Masons separate from the Guil of Masons in England. The itinerant bands, or Lodges, of skilled Craftsmen that built the Irish Cathedrals of pre-Reformation days, hailed from a governing body across the Channel, if from any. Hence, the value of this Diary is not for one side of the Channel only.

When Sir Peter Lewys—the *Sir* marks a clerkly, not a knightly, dignity—writes of Hanris or Henris, the variations in the spelling, evidently meant to be phonetic, make it improbable that he was endeavouring to represent so common an English name as Henry. Moreover, the final *s* seems repugnant to any native or English use of Henry either as a baptismal name, or as a surname. If the name belonged to a foreign travelling Mason, the problem would be less difficult of solution. In that case, the name of a German ganger, Heinrich, would supply a reason for Sir Peter's varying orthography, and for the final sibilant.

I am proud to have anticipated in point of time, if not of authoritative opinion, the attention our eminent Brother has bestowed on the *Bear-laggair-na-saor* (pronounced *Bare-loggir-na-sair*) or "Masons' Jargon," as it was irreverently called by its first chronicler, or original discoverer, MacElligott, in the *Transactions* of the Gaelic Society for 1808.

I feel uneasy, however, under the strictures Bro. H. F. Berry has bestowed on what he justly styles my "brief notice" of the subject. Its brevity emboldens me to place the entire passage before the reader.

"Thus before the era of Grand Lodges, Freemasonry had already made good its footing in Munster, and the independent St. John's Lodges, undoubtedly in existence in the south of Ireland, will claim our attention when we come to deal with the present Warrant of the First Lodge of Ireland. As might fairly be expected, this activity of the Speculative Craft was not without effect on the Operative. In the volume of the Kilkenny Archæological Society's Transactions from which we have already quoted, we find an account of a secret dialect, a sort of private Lingua Franca, in use till very recently, among the working Masons of the south-eastern counties. This dialect is not of any special philological value, as it consists mostly of modern Irish words, slightly altered, and used in metaphorical or conventional senses. But the currency of such a hidden means of communication speaks of itself for the consolidation of the Operatives, and cannot be paralleled in the history of any other Irish trade or Craft. Nor is it likely that so exceptional a result could have been evolved save in a community with traditions of secret intelligence and close Brotherhood."

Such was the opinion arrived at after weighing all the materials available in 1895. Three years later, 1898, in the article quoted by Bro. H. F. Berry, an eminent Jesuit Scholar, the Rev. Dr. Edmund Hogan, corroborated and increased the materials to 330 words in all. The Rev. Dr. Hogan made no very special claim for the antiquity of the *Bear-laggair-na-saor.* In effect, he cast cold water on the wild claims made on its behalf by Mr. Fitzgerald, and by one of the compilers of the Ordnance Survey, who had touched upon it in an account of Templemore. But the editor of the *Gaelic Journal*, in which Dr. Hogan's article appeared, was, *ex-officio*, much more enthusiastic, and said the language must be of great antiquity, instancing, however, no more than eight archaic vocables in the lists given by Mr. Fitzgerald and Dr. Hogan. It would seem that if only eight words out of three hundred and thirty are to be recognised at a glance as forms devolved from Ancient Irish, the entire dialect was not unfairly described as consisting "mostly of modern Irish words."

It will be remembered that there is no evidence of any such buildings in Ireland as would require the long-continued labour of bands or Lodges of skilled Freemasons, till such buildings were erected by the Anglo-Norman invaders. That brings us to the very end of the twelfth century, as a starting-point for the Masons who were to use this secret language. The admission of Irish-speaking craftsmen in sufficient numbers for our purpose brings us generations further down the stream of time. And this, in its turn, brings us to the period of Modern Irish.

Even Mr. Fitzgerald had some notion of a limitation: he supplies a derivation from Hebrew, instead of deriving Hebrew from the Munster Mason's Jargon, a course equally open to him.

The references to the *Revue Celtique* and Dr. Whitley Stokes do not seem to have much bearing on this particular question. They deal with general questions of a cryptic language unrelated to the Craft.

On the whole, the verdict of 1902 does not differ widely from the verdict of 1895, that the value of the *Bear-lagair-na-saor* lies chiefly in the evidence it supplies of the unity and consolidation of the Craftsmen that used the Munster Masons' Jargon.

W. J. Chetwode Crawley.

Bro. W. H. Rylands said :—Everything throwing light on the customs of Masons in the sixteenth century is of peculiar value, and when it is considered that little or nothing is known about the Irish Operative Masons, or of those who planned the buildings in the sister Isle, our best thanks are due to Bro. Berry for the scholarly and interesting manner in which he has placed before us this unique record of Sir Peter Lewys and his works. Some note of the Master of the Works Lewys, may, and probably does lie hidden in one of the fabric rolls, or monastic accounts in England unfortunately however, in answer to Bro. Berry's enquiry, I can say that some considerable search in the ordinary lists, and a number of other sources of information, has produced no result. Lewys appears to have been unknown to the late Mr. Wyatt Papworth, which is saying a great deal.

It has occurred to me, as Lewys probably went to Ireland, before the year 1548, in which year he is known to have been there and did not commence the repairs of Christ Church until 1564, or sixteen years after his possible arrival: the bridge of Athlone being commenced almost immediately after the works at Christ Church were completed, that is in the year 1566; is it not probable that having gained some knowledge of building during his monastic life in England, on going to Ireland, that he, during the sixteen years before he became Proctor of the Cathedral, had so used his talents, that he had earned a reputation as a builder, and gained that experience in bridge-building referred to in the commission for the Bridge of Athlone. In fact, that his reputation as a good Master of the Works was earned in Ireland and not in England; which seems to agree with the statement quoted by Bro. Berry that Lewys was responsible for "many other notable works done in sundry other places in this realm."

Another possible source of experience may be borne in mind. The dissolution of the lesser monasteries took place in the year 1536, and the entire dissolution followed in 1539: and the repair of bridges in England was ordered by Henry the Eighth in 1530-31.

Whether he founded a kind of guild of Masons or not, with reference to the various duties performed by his Masons, I think a probable explanation may be found in the fact that they would be subject to few or none of the old guild laws, except those

which were arranged at the time of their employment, by themselves, in agreement with Lewys.

The name of his principal Mason appears certainly in a very strange form, and perhaps calls to mind Heindricks or Henrick of Flanders, the foreman employed at the building of the first Royal Exchange in London, by Sir Thomas Gresham, 1566-1570. Both the names Henryes and Harries were in use in England at an early date (see Bardsley's Surnames).

The interest of a secret language having been used by the Masons in Ireland appears to consist in the fact that it was employed by them, perhaps in common with other trades, but there does not appear to be any evidence that a similar custom existed among the masons in England.

I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing our thanks to Bro. Leonard R. Strangways for the excellent photographs, taken under considerable difficulties, with which this paper is illustrated.

I must thank the members of the Lodge for their kind reception of my paper; its preparation afforded me much pleasure, and I trust that this presentation of so interesting a personage as Lewys, in his character as Master of Works in Ireland in the 16th century, will stimulate further enquiry with regard to him. So far, Bro. Rylands has been unable to discover any reference to his work in England, but he makes out a fairly strong case for Lewys having gained in Ireland his knowledge of the builder's art. Were this the case, it is more probable that he was engaged on works in or near the Irish metropolis, from the time of his entering on the duties of precentor of Christ Church Cathedral, as the more remote districts in which his early lot here was cast, would hardly have admitted of experience in such a line.

I am not sufficiently master of the subject to be in a position to cross swords with Bro. Chetwode Crawley on the question of the antiquity of the Irish Mason's jargon, but in drawing attention to this language, the authorities quoted seemed to me to justify the view that many of the words of which it is composed revealed an ancient source. The paragraphs as to the language called *Shelta* were added after the paper had been read, and as I look on this additional evidence as strengthening the position, it is matter of regret that Bro. Crawley was not afforded an opportunity of considering them. In any case, the question of the comparative antiquity of the language is but a side issue. Bro. Horsley's very interesting remarks seem to bear out the view taken by Dr. Hogan.

H. F. Berry.

SEAL



IV CC. MUS.

MEDAILLENWERK, BAND III.[1]

THE first volume of this valuable and most artistic series contains 22 plates, with some 170 Medals represented—obverses and reverses—and most interesting text explanatory of the pieces. The second volume has 18 plates, with considerably over 100 Medals. Brief reviews of these are to be found in the *A.Q.C.* for 1899. The third volume numbers 20 plates, with fully 170 medals reproduced; so that the three contain particulars and descriptions of 464 pieces, nearly all of which are duly and most accurately represented in the excellent illustrations, and each part contains an able introduction by the M.W. Bro. Carl C. Wiebe, Grand Master of Holland, whose name occurs as the last, but certainly not the least, of the co-workers, numbering twenty-four, who are noted in the first issue, at which time (1898) the only English Brethren were the lamented Brothers C. Kupferschmidt and G. W. Speth. A special feature of the premier volume is a well written and concise preface by our dear Bro. Speth, devoted to an account of the study and collection of Masonic Medals.

The third volume—*German issue*—begins with Plate XLI. and ends with Plate LX., the Medals, reproduced mostly in obverses and reverses, numbering over 170.

The first twelve plates, with the text, are practically the same as the English edition by Bro. G. L. Shackles, reviewed by me in the *A.Q.C.* for 1901, only that the latter has been translated into German almost precisely as the original. As to this portion I need say no more now, save to express my warm satisfaction with the illustrations, which are as near perfection as possible.

The charming introduction, however, by Dr. W. J. Chetwode Crawley, is not reproduced, but there is an excellent preface by the M.W. Bro. Carl Wiebe of considerable interest and value; and additional Plates LIII. to LX., representing about 60 Medals, make the German volume more than ordinarily attractive.

The preface refers to the previous volumes, the *first* being devoted to Germany; the *second* to Sweden, the Netherlands, Belgium and partly to Germany; and now the *third* to Great Britain and her Colonies, Russia, Italy, Switzerland, and again Germany (to the middle of the year 1901). The *fourth* will attend especially to France, and though not at present arranged, I think America should make the *fifth* volume.

Bro. Wiebe remarks that "In England we behold the oldest of the existing Masonic Institutions, and the English Medals give many a clue to the customs and views held there. The fact of many of the English Royal House belonging to the Masonic Brotherhood can be traced like a red thread through the history of English Freemasonry, to the present time." The Grand Master of Hamburg also refers most appreciatively to the beneficent influence of "the Quatuor Coronati of London and the Lodge of Research, of Leicester," and after mentioning the decease of our beloved Secretary, who had taken such a great interest in the volumes; the hearty and substantial aid rendered by the "Quatuor Coronati" Lodge, is warmly acknowledged, as also the valuable labours of Bro. Shackles in relation to the English portion of the publication. Our distinguished Brother is also anxious to acquire Masonic Medals for the Hamburg collection, and will gladly correspond with Brethren who have any to spare, which are not in their cabinet.

[1] "Abbildungen Freimaurerischer Denkmünzen und Medaillen," Hamburg, 1901. Druck von Br. F. W. Rademacher.

The additional pieces begin with Marvin's XIX. and DIX. The former is a noble medal, of two inches diameter, struck to commemorate the Mars Lodge at Jassy, Moldavia, in 1774; the founder being Baron von Gartenberg Sadogurski, then Commissary General of the Imperial Russian Army, and the latter, a trifle smaller, has the bust of the same zealous Craftsman on the obverse, the reverse being very fine, a rock surrounded by a stormy sea, and the elements most active all about. Legend *In Te Speravi.* The third piece has a different reverse, of 1772, being simply an inscription. No. 406 is Marvin's DXV. (size 36 in sixteenths of an inch) of A.D. 1775, the two following being his DXVI. and DXVII. respectively, both being Russian, and the latter a beautiful specimen of the medallic art (size 30). No. 409 does not appear to be known to Bro. Marvin. It is of 1769 apparently, and on reverse is the motto *Ex uno Tria In Unum.* I should like to hear more about this piece. All Russian Masonic Medals are scarce and valuable. Grand Master Wiebe truly states

> "The Medals represented from Russia belong to a time long past, as Freemasonry has been prohibited in that country by the Government for the last 80 years. The individual pieces are very scarce; they are also from an artistic point, of special interest, for they were produced at a period when the art of medal cutting was of great importance, and, so to speak, a question of fashion."

The Italian specimens run from 410 to 422, and include, as in the British portion, the oldest Masonic Medal known, viz., the *Sackville* piece, and likewise the *Martin Folkes* of nine years later. No. 413 (Marvin's DI.) is a wee gem of 1807, of an inch diameter, and struck for the "Scottish Lodge of Napoleon," Leghorn.

Another (M. 50), has a fine reverse, and was issued in commemoration of the Union or Alliance between the Grand Orients of France and Italy (at Milan). The Grand Medal (M. 42), which is No. 416 of the series, is a noble piece, size 50 (over three inches in diameter), and as fine in execution as it is of large proportions. It is familiar to students of Merzdorf, as there are only two Medals reproduced in that work (this one and Marvin's 398); one side is similar to that struck for the Lodge "Carolina," Milan, which is a much smaller piece, and has fewer stars. Several of the Medals display more novelty as to arrangement and variety of emblems than excellence of workmanship.

The Brazilian specimen measures nearly three inches in diameter (M. 332), and has the bust of the Grand Master, 1871 (*Visconde do Rio Branco*), for obverse, the reverse being eloquently indicative of the object for which it was struck, viz., to commemorate the abolition of slavery in Brazil, 28th September, 1871.

There are two Belgian pieces, one a memorial of Ernest Allard, W.M. of a Lodge in Brussels, and the other a Centenary Medal, of A.D. 1897, of quite a Continental design. No. 430 is really handsome, and fitly commemorates the centenary of St. Andrew's Lodge, Stockholm. Two Lodges, so Bro. Wiebe tells me, united on 28th February, 1800, one of which dates from 30th November, 1756, and called "St. Andrew's L'Innocente," and the other, of later origin, also a "St. Andrew's Lodge."

There are nine Swiss Medals, mostly ordinary in character. One, however, is of peculiar design, and was struck for the Lodges assembling in Geneva, who took part in inaugurating the new Masonic Temple, 1898. No. 440 answers a curious purpose; Sir Christopher Wren was not a Freemason, so far as we know, so this very large Medal may be taken to emphasize that fact, though out of place in this volume.

The "Holland Lodge," No. 8, New York, is represented under No. 443 (M. 302). It was struck by the Medal Club of that City, the dies being cut by G. H. Lovett. There are several "Mules," but all varieties are rare.

Plate LVIII. is of a very attractive character, containing as it does a number of special German pieces. No. 444 has on obverse the bust of Dr. Hermann Settegast, who was Assistant Grand Master of the Grand Lodge Royal York, until M.W. Bro. Herrig's decease, when he was elected to that high office, but soon resigned, because unable to carry some reforms he thought necessary. The next number is also interesting, having the bust of Prince Frederick Leopold, Protector of the Craft, and was struck in 1900; and the following Medals are also of fine workmanship, that of No. 448 (M. 109), smaller than the others, is also illustrated in Marvin, p. 56. It was struck in honour of the visit of the Grand Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick and the Landgrave Carl of Hesse to the three United Lodges of Hamburg, May 18th, 1776, and is a little beauty. The next is a grand Medal, dedicated to F. L. Schröder (on the obverse), and to the 125th Anniversary of the Lodge "Emanuel zur Maienblume," of Hamburg, 6th July, 1899. No. 450 is the Medal of the "Hamburgische Zirkel-Correspondenz," and was struck by that most enterprising and zealous body of intelligent Brethren to present to their collaborators. The obverse displays the seal of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, having the name of the Society on the outside enclosing an appropriate design, with the word *Wisdom* in Hebrew. The reverse, in German, literally reads "Seest thou this token oh friend, then think of our common labour, which, in furtherance of the Royal Art, unites us." It was struck in 1899, some 60 having been issued in bronze and 30 in silver, the latter for collections only, and so has not the word (in German) "collaborator" on the outside rim. I highly value my piece.

The remaining plates I must leave at present, so will content myself by saying several of the Medals are exceptionally fine and distinctive in character, and do justice, so far as possible, to this artistic German portion.

Very full indices, as usual, complete this remarkable volume, and add much to its value for reference.

In concluding this brief notice, I desire to thank the M.W. Bro. Carl Wiebe for his kind aid in reference to several of the special pieces, and our esteemed W.M. (Bro. G. Greiner) for a capital translation of the introduction.

W. J. HUGHAN.

SEAL
(Early Grand)



IV CC.MUS

NOTES ON STONEHENGE.

BY BRO. HENRY LOVEGROVE, P.G.S.B.

THIS very interesting pile of stones was a few years since visited by a large number of our members and there was much discussion on the two leading questions, the method of hoisting the immense stones and the approximate age of the venerable structure.

Recently a paper was read before a meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects chiefly descriptive of the work undertaken with a view to the preservation of the stones.

From the observations which were made after the reading of the paper, I have made various extracts and notes on what is to me and to many a very interesting subject, and one which has received attention for many years.

Some of the early opinions were mere guesses, but the discovery of certain tools and the observations of Sir Norman Lockyer have enabled a date to be fixed with some certainty.

The eminent antiquarian, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., gave his opinion on the hoisting of the stones:—that these great stones were raised into position first by sinking the hole into which the stone was eventually to go, and then cutting away one side to form an inclined plane; that the great stone was then got into its place at the head of the incline, by rollers or otherwise, and slid down into the hole, which thus partly brought it up into a sloping position, and then by means of wooden levers it was raised up and packing put underneath, and so by degrees it was lifted into a vertical position. Mr. Hope considered that the great lintels were previously hoisted by means of packing to a sufficient height to be dropped on the vertical stones by the simple process of removing the packing. This must have been done with great accuracy to enable the mortice hole to fit the tenon or joggle.

In considering this view of the subject it must be remembered that at the period when these mighty stones were fixed labour was cheap and plentiful, time was no object, what could not be done on one day was left for another.

Mr. Penrose, M.A., stated that in the so-called Treasury of Atreus at Mycenæ, stones weighing at least 150 tons had been lifted to a great height, and that at Baalbec enormous stones had been lifted, probably by levers, with no limit of time or number of labourers.

Stonehenge stands in the middle of Salisbury Plain, from which fine views of old Sarum and the surrounding country can be obtained.

Mr. Gowland, whose work at Stonehenge deserves all praise, is of opinion that the probable date of erection is about 2000 B.C.

It appears to be difficult to fix the date within 200 years, but Sir Norman Lockyer, K.C.B., after careful observation and consideration, has fixed it at 1680 B.C.

Sir Benjamin Stone states that he took careful photographs of the great Phœnician temple unearthed at Malta about twenty-four years since, and also of Stonehenge upon the same scale, and he feels certain that the two structures are nearly of about the same age, and as the colonists of Tyre and Sidon had selected Malta as a colony and introduced Megalithic buildings at a particular date, it would appear that the date of Stonehenge fixed by Sir Norman Lockyer was certainly within a few hundred years of the proper date.

The above notes of the observations of eminent men may be of interest to the members of the Quatuor Coronati, and will at least revive pleasant memories of a very enjoyable excursion in congenial society.

SIR JOHN DOYLE.

BY BRO. R. F. GOULD, P.G.D.

THIS distinguished soldier and Freemason was born in 1750-56; became an ensign 48th Foot, 1771; a lieutenant 40th Foot, 1775; and embarked the same year for America, where he served in all the campaigns of the period. In 1778 he obtained a company in Lord Rawdon's "Volunteers of Ireland" (afterwards the 105th Foot), and purchased his majority in 1781, having been twice wounded while serving in that corps. The regiment was reduced in 1784. Doyle remained on half-pay until the commencement of the French Revolutionary War, when he raised the famous 87th Regiment (Royal Irish Fusiliers), the Prince of Wales' Irish, in command of which he sailed for the Continent, with the Earl of Moira. He served under the Duke of York in the campaign of 1794, and repulsed an attack of the enemy at Alost, when he was severely wounded.

During one of his campaigns in Holland he had a curious escape, when at some distance from his men. A French hussar rode up to him, exclaiming, "You are my prisoner." The General, who saw no chance of effecting his retreat, answered, "I surrender." The hussar then took the bridle out of the captive's hand and threw it over his horse's neck, after which he proceeded with his party to make other prisoners. The General had too much honour to touch the bridle or direct the horse, so he sat still in his saddle, and the animal, at a slow jog-trot, went to the British Army, at about two miles distant by that time, without the slightest interruption.

He afterwards served in Egypt, and in 1804 was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey. The next year he was created a baronet, and in 1819 he became a full General.

Sir John (then Major) Doyle was initiated in the Prince of Wales's Lodge in May, 1792, and was appointed Provincial Grand Master of the Channel Isles in 1807, a position which he retained until his death, in 1834. In the same year, however, that witnessed his promotion under the "Moderns," he was admitted into the ranks of the "Ancients," and (with Sir Edward Nagle, Admiral on the station), was "reformed" in Doyle's Lodge of Fellowship, at Guernsey, "by being entered, passed, and raised, and afterwards passed the chair." This took place in June, 1807, a week after the initiation of Major (afterwards Sir) Charles James Napier, and two days later Sir John Doyle was installed as Master of the Lodge, which, in the following month, appointed a committee to act with those of the other Lodges in preparing a petition for the nomination of the Lieutenant-Governor as Provincial Grand Master under the Ancients. But the project failed, in consequence of the Lodge, then No. 336, shortly after (in accordance with a practice obtaining under the Ancients) securing the No. 98, on payment of twenty-one pounds to the (Schismatic) Grand Lodge. This gave umbrage to the Sister Lodges in Guernsey of older date, and resenting this supersession by No. 336, they asked for and received warrants from the older Grand Lodge. Whereupon, the General, who must have joined the Ancients with a view to becoming Provincial Grand Master under both jurisdictions, left No. 98, and again gave his undivided allegiance to

the Moderns (or Regular Masons)—the formation of an entirely new Doyle's Lodge of Fellowship, No. 615 on the roll of the older Grand Lodge, being the result.

Nothing daunted, however, the Senior Lodge of the name voted £50 for the purpose of presenting Sir John Doyle with the jewel of a Provincial Grand Master, "as a mark of gratitude for his attention and politeness on all occasions in the chair."

The breach was ultimately healed, but not until after the union of the two Grand Lodges, and in 1820, No. 615, which was commonly described as Doyle's Military Lodge, in order to distinguish it from its rival, amalgamated with No. 98. The General, who was afterwards Deputy Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of England from 1822 to 1824, held a seat for some time in the House of Commons, where, in a maiden speech—December 22nd, 1806—" he seconded the vote of thanks to General Sir John Stuart and the troops engaged at the battle of Maida."

A little later (1813) and to a different audience, he extolled the high qualities of another companion in arms, and who, with the conqueror at Maida, was also a victorious General and Freemason. In returning thanks for the Provincial Grand Masters, at the banquet given to the Earl of Moira, in January, 1813, Sir John Doyle, after stating that from his earliest youth he had been honoured with the unvaried friendship of that highly-gifted man, went on to say:—" I know him well, and he who knows him best must love him most. The helpless orphan, the wretched widow, the aged parent, the houseless stranger, the prostrate foe, all shared the bounty of his generous hand."

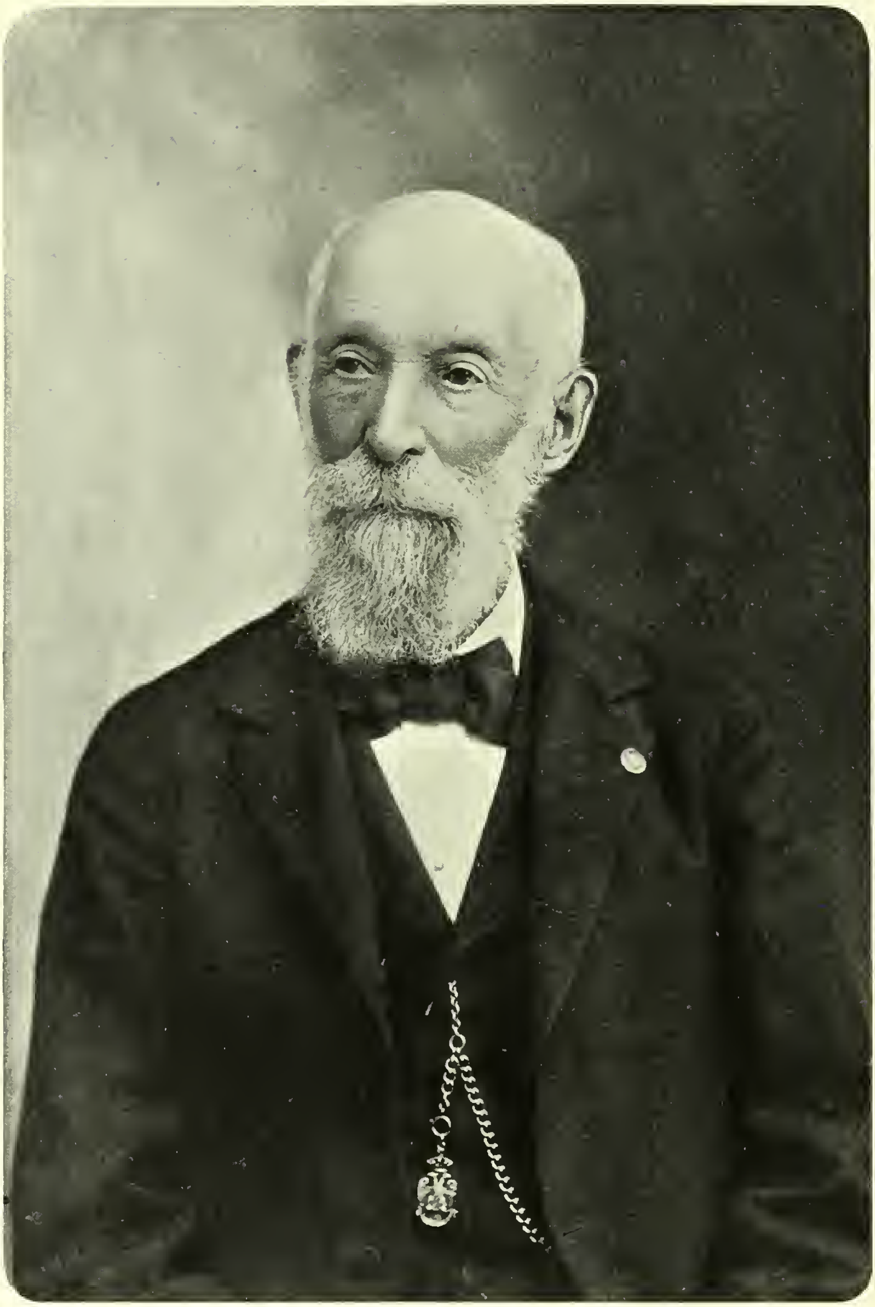
There is every reason to believe that Sir John Doyle was selected for the task of organising the Portuguese Army in 1809, which was eventually entrusted to Lord Beresford, and only missed the appointment by an accident to the official letter.

The Government's ill-treatment of his nephew, Sir John Milley Doyle (also a distinguished soldier and Freemason) in 1828, greatly preyed upon his mind and weakened his health. His death occurred on the 8th of August, 1834.

SEAL
(lilac wax.)



IV CC. MUS.



THEODORE SUTTON PARVIN.

MASONIC CELEBRITIES:

No. IX.—THEODORE SUTTON PARVIN.

BY BRO. R. F. GOULD, P.G.D.

"What tho' my morn of life is gone,
And noonday too is past;
What tho' my sun is going down
And shadows long are cast.
The skies are bright with brilliant hues,
High-coloured in the west,
And angels seem to beckon me
To come and be at rest."

OF the eminent man whose biography I am about to unfold, there was a short obituary notice in the last volume of our *Transactions* (xiv., p. 142). But the materials were not then at hand wherewith to describe even in the broadest outline the life-work of the deceased.

The performance of this duty, therefore, had necessarily to be deferred, and in now proceeding with it, I shall begin with the remark, that a survey of the whole field of American Masonic literature from the time when the subject of this memoir first made his mark as a Student of the Craft has been impracticable. Nevertheless, as no one works in any direction save under limitations, there is really nothing unusual in being called upon to execute a literary portrait of a departed worthy, without the aid, which the dead man alone could give, and the connecting links between the different phases of his career, which in many instances he alone could supply. As a friend and correspondent, however, of our late Brother, I was in constant touch with him for the last twenty years of his life. For a like period (or longer) the *Proceedings* of the Grand Lodge of Iowa have been regularly sent to me, and in response to my appeal for "more light," which was made in the autumn of 1901, I have been favoured by Bro. Newton R. Parvin, the present Grand Secretary of that Jurisdiction, with many interesting communications bearing on the general and Masonic career of the veteran Craftsman whose loss we have had so recently to deplore.

Theodore Sutton Parvin attained distinction in many walks of life, but possibly of all his titles to fame the most clearly established was his right to take rank as an untiring and almost universal Collector. The generality of these Collectors are a close-handed sort of folk. Things must be retained or there can be no collection. But Parvin, although so earnest and devoted a collector, himself, was always generous and helpful to others engaged in the same work. On more than one occasion he has been known to hand over rare and cherished objects to a brother collector, who seemed to be looking upon them with longing eyes. He was anxious that other state collections besides the one which was the object of his chief solicitude (and will hereinafter be more particularly referred to,) should be kept growing. Neither selfishness nor envy entered into his mental constitution.

To the library of the Davenport Academy of Sciences, the library of the State University, the State Library, the State Historical Society, the State Historical Department, and the Aldrich Collection, he was an open-handed, liberal contributor, and to all but the two last-named, for a longer period than the life-time of a generation.

His memory will be perpetuated in all the directions named. The memories of men stand little chance of preservation unless they are embalmed in printed books which are gathered into public libraries. If memories are not so perpetuated they speedily perish. But in the libraries I have named the reader in future (and distant) years, will find most precious gifts from the free and ever-generous hand of the patriarch and Nestor of the State. No other resident in Iowa has built for himself so many, or such permanent and abiding monuments; and if (to use the words of Daniel Webster, when speaking of himself,) "the mould shall gather upon his memory," there will be a legion of students of Iowa history—both general and Masonic—to compete for the distinction of scraping the moss from the inscriptions.

Theodore Sutton Parvin was born in Cedarville, Cumberland County, New Jersey, on January 15th, 1817; his death occurred at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on June 28th, 1901. He had therefore entered upon his 85th year.

When a mere child the boy was afflicted with rheumatism, which from his fifth to his seventeenth year compelled him to walk with crutches, and entailed a permanent lameness. But what to the lad and his friends must have seemed an intolerable affliction, was not without its compensating advantages. Debarred from the usual sports of boyhood and youth he was thrown back on sedentary enjoyments, and thus was begun a course of omnivorous reading which continued throughout life. His memory was also unusally retentive, and habits of order and classification, early formed, made all the treasures of gathered fact and stored sentiment available for the work of later years.

In the fall of 1829, his father and family removed to Cincinnati, then the metropolis of the West. Here, young Parvin, who had exhausted the educational facilities of his native village, at once entered the public schools. His aptitude for acquiring knowledge was so great as to command the high respect of his teacher, who gave him special instruction in the classics, and the higher mathematics, in both of which the youthful scholar excelled. At the closing examination of his course of study, a wealthy gentleman present proposed, first of all to the teacher, and afterwards to the parents, to send the boy to college. The offer was accepted, and therefore through the kindness of a stranger young Parvin was enabled to pursue in the first instance a classical course, and subsequently to secure a legal education, after which he selected the law as his vocation in life, and in 1837 began the practice of his profession.

In the following year, at the house of a mutual friend in Cincinnati, he met General Robert Lucas, who had retired from the governorship of Ohio, receiving from President Martin Van Buren the appointment of first Governor of the new Territory of Iowa. Governor Lucas was at once most favourably impressed with the young man, whom he invited to accompany him to Iowa as his private secretary. The offer was accepted, and Parvin went with the Governor to Burlington, where they arrived in the early summer of 1838.

In the August of the same year, and while still private secretary to Governor Lucas, young Parvin was admitted to practise law in the territorial courts, and in connection with this event an anecdote has been related which is of interest as throwing a sidelight on the men and manners of the time.

Upon his arrival at the then little village of Dubuque, Mr. Parvin repaired at once to the residence of Judge Wilson. On knocking at the door, it was opened by a very young man, a mere boy in appearance. After the first greeting the caller asked: "Is your father at home?" "He is not here," was the reply, "but what do you wish?" "Why, I came to see Judge Wilson." "Well, Sir, I am Judge Wilson.

What can I do for you?" Quickly recovering from his surprise, the other said: "I came to apply for admission to the practice of the law." He was at once and cordially invited to come in. None of the particulars of the examination have come down to us, but when the budding lawyer left the house he carried with him a certificate of admission "to practice in all courts of record in the territory aforesaid."

During the same year (1838) Governor Lucas appointed his young secretary to the position of Territorial Librarian, and the latter was sent to Cincinnati and Philadelphia, where he succeeded in obtaining a valuable collection of books—the nucleus of the present State Library—for which he paid $5000 in cash. Here, it will be permissible to digress for a moment with the remark, that from the date of his executing the commission with which he had been entrusted in 1838, until the day on which he drew his last breath, Mr. Parvin was the custodian of books, either as State Librarian, Librarian of the University, or as "Castellan" of the imposing structure at Cedar Rapids—where is enshrined the magnificent collection which it was his life's labour to amass, for the instruction and delectation of the Society which had the first place in his thoughts.

The next position to which Mr. Parvin was appointed was that of district attorney for the middle district of Iowa, in the year 1839. In the following year he was elected Secretary of the Territorial Council. From 1847 to 1857 he was Clerk of the United States District Court. In 1840-50 he was County Judge. This was in those days a position of much power and responsibility, as these so-called Judges not only exercised all the duties of Surrogates or probate Judges, but also (with more of real power) discharged most of the functions now exercised by the boards of County Supervisors. They could lay out roads, build bridges or court-houses, and run their counties into almost any depth of indebtedness. Some north-western counties were more than twenty years paying the debts incurred in the reign of the county judges. The eastern counties happily had little or no difficulty in that direction. Mr. Parvin's administration was both stainless and successful. He was for one term registrar of the State Land Office, 1857-8.

It would almost seem that the activities already enumerated would suffice to fill the entire period of one man's usefulness. But as yet I have only touched on the period of preparation, and with the aim of following the order in which the subject of this sketch placed the importance of his life's work. The office-holding portion of his career (properly so-called) passed away when he took up the more congenial duties of an educator. In the law he was well skilled, a born fighter, and a splendid advocate. In the arena of politics his zeal was perhaps not always tempered by discretion, and while his language towards political opponents was always forceful, it often lacked the gentle touch which deprives even the most cutting words of a portion of their sting. But it was in the quieter atmosphere of the class-room and in the realms of literature that the best that was in the man was developed into a living force, and this will have an influence upon Iowa schools and Iowa culture long after the memory of "Professor Parvin" shall have faded to merely an honoured name upon the rolls of her teachers.

In 1859 he retired from the State Land Office, and was appointed one of the trustees of the then new Iowa State University, becoming in the following year a member of its faculty. For upwards of twenty years, as founder, regent, curator, librarian, member of the executive committee, or professor of history, he was active in the University life. From 1869 to the date of his death, while no longer officially connected with the University, he continued, nevertheless, to be its firm friend and its

constant benefactor. He bestowed upon it valuable collections, and presented it with complete sets of rare works. Day by day he added some benefaction unknown to the world at large, but known to the students and professors there.

The indefatigable zeal displayed by the subject of this memoir as a collector and preserver of books has already been (in part) referred to, and it next becomes my duty to record that he was also a writer of great elegance, accuracy and force. A bibliography, however, of his literary work, even if the files of periodicals for the past sixty years (in which they are principally contained) were readily accessible, would carry me too far, and necessitate the expansion of what is only designed to be a slight sketch of a remarkable personality, into a formal biography.

I shall restrict myself, therefore, to a survey of his writings as connected with the literature of the Craft, and these are so closely interwoven with the varied stages of his long and distinguished career as a Freemason, that the convenience of the reader will be most effectually ensured by my proceeding in the first instance with a recital of the successive steps by means of which our late Brother became, in the Commonwealth of Iowa, the foremost representative of our Society.

Theodore Sutton Parvin was raised to the degree of a Master Mason at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1838. He was a founder of the first Lodge (Des Moines, No. 1) in Iowa, 1840; and of the second Lodge (Iowa, No. 2) at Muscatine, 1841. In the latter he filled the offices of Senior Deacon, Worshipful Master, and Secretary. At the organization of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, in 1844, he was elected Grand Secretary, and held the office continuously until his decease, with the exception of one year—1852—during which he occupied the station of Grand Master. In his first term as Grand Secretary (1844) he founded the Grand Lodge Library, was appointed Grand Librarian, and held the position without a break during the remainder of his life. He was Grand Master in 1852; Reporter on Foreign Correspondence, 1845-52, 1857, 1859, and 1878-92; and Grand Orator on the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Grand Lodge, 1863—again, on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the Library Building at Cedar Rapids, 1884—and lastly, at the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Grand Lodge, in 1894.

In the other Grand Bodies of his adopted state, which are popularly understood (in the United States) to be linked with Pure and Ancient Freemasonry in what is called the American Rite, Bro. Parvin also attained the highest rank. He was Grand High Priest of Royal Arch Masons in 1854; Grand Master of Royal and Select Masters (otherwise the Cryptic Rite) in 1860; and Grand Commander of Knights Templar in 1864 and 1865. Of what are styled the "National Grand Bodies," he was also a most distinguished member, and held a high official position in the Grand Chapter, and Grand Encampment of the United States, as well as in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite (Southern Jurisdiction),—of which he received the 33rd degree, or S.G.I.G., at the hands of the late Albert Pike, in 1859.

The Masonic Library of Iowa is, however, our Bro. Parvin's most enduring monument. To it he gave the best years and the best endeavours of his life. With one poor volume, perhaps the only Masonic work in the State, he began his task, and was privileged to witness the full fruition of his labours. To its shelves in the handsome building at Cedar Rapids, inquiring Craftsmen of the whole world must now resort for certain references which have not been preserved elsewhere. The space devoted to foreign Masonic literature is as well filled as that occupied by publications in the English tongue. The ruling bodies of the Craft in France do not possess (unitedly) as many volumes in their own language as are to be found in the Iowa Collection. The

same remark will apply to the German section. No pamphlet bearing however remotely on the history of the Society was of too trivial a character to escape his search, and hardly any work so rare or costly but in some way or other the indefatigable Grand Librarian succeeded in obtaining a copy. Through his timely and persistent efforts the Library of the Grand Lodge was established in its present permanent headquarters at Cedar Rapids in 1885. A fund of some $20,000 had been accumulated and this was wisely devoted to the erection of a large fire-proof Grand Lodge museum and library building.

That library contains more Masonic books than any other in the world, leaving entirely out of sight the large number of works relating to other secret or oath-bound societies of present or past times. The whole range of Masonry is covered in histories before you, reaching into hundreds, written in all tongues, a very mine of information for members of the Society. Freemasonry in the various nations, and the development of the Craft in the several States, fill book after book, while hundreds of others are devoted to special subjects and incidents from the infancy of Masonry down to the present time.

But it is by no means narrowed down to these specialities. It contains many early books and documents relating to Iowa, with considerable collections in history and general literature, making up a library at once varied and comprehensive, apart altogether from its leading feature. The new and commodious edifice gave our late Brother ample room and scope to indulge his inherent proclivity for collecting. It would be a difficult task to attempt to set forth the contents of the building. The Museum has grown so rapidly that more space is necessary for the adequate display of the constantly accumulating materials. These include geological and natural history specimens, pre-historic stone implements, arms, coins, autograph letters, manuscripts, works of art, and hundreds of objects which may be set down as curios, or bric-a-brac. One new and very interesting item is an especially fine collection of stalactites and stalagmites from the Dubuque mineral caves, sufficient to fill a large case. These were searched for and brought out of the underground darkness by Bro. Newton R. Parvin—son and successor—and for many years a most worthy and efficient coadjutor of the late Grand Secretary. These formations were known to be very beautiful, and therefore most desirable additions to the Museum, and there seemed to be no other way of securing them than by personal effort.

Such is the spirit with which the Parvin's have always laboured in building up their Masonic Museum and Library, which from at least the year 1885 became one of the most remarkable enterprises of their State.

In the early nineties, or about a decade ago, Parvin and his work had many opponents in the Craft, and at one of the elections the majority he attained as Grand Secretary, consisted of a single vote. This was due to two causes,—first, an internal feud in the American Craft, arising out of a schism in the so-called "Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite ;" and secondly, from opposition to the endowment and development of the Masonic Library and Museum—which, at that time passed through the most critical period of their existence. Many brethren doubted the utility of such an undertaking—having no appreciation of its necessity or convenience. Others openly favoured the appropriation of the yearly accumulating funds in feasting and revelry. In this latter respect the Iowa fraternity did not vary from many other secret or public organizations extant then and afterwards. For Parvin, as may well be imagined, it was a time of doubt and uncertainty. His determination to struggle on was not, indeed, in the least shaken, but the opposition to the measures for which he was primarily

responsible was so bitter, and his election has been achieved with such effort and won by so small a margin that the outlook was a most gloomy one. He feared that his tenure of office as Grand Secretary and Grand Librarian would be very brief, and went so far as to commence setting his house in order preparatory to leaving it. Possibilities in that direction could not be ignored, nor did they inspire cheerfulness.

But what splendid results came from that majority of a single vote? The Masonic Library and Museum were saved to the Craft and the people of Iowa, and Parvin was retained to carry forward and develop the wise plans which will reach out into the long future. The small and seemingly insignificant majority of one had turned the tide. The opposition faded away and was heard of no more. From that time his great undertaking steadily grew in appreciation and popularity. As his plans and purposes became more distinctly understood, so his own hold upon the confidence of the great fraternity annually increased. Year after year he was re-elected Grand Secretary as the unanimous choice of the Grand Lodge. His last election—as we shall presently see—took place when he had only a few days to live, and a Committee was sent to carry the news to him on his death bed. Such positions of implicit trust and confidence, continued for more than half a century, seldom come to anyone. To no other citizen of Iowa has been vouchsafed a career so unique, or in a larger measure useful to the State and the people. Never an office-seeker, he was prominent in public life from the time he crossed the Mississippi until he breathed his last. His life was filled with good works and they live after him.

In May, 1843, Dr. Parvin was united in marriage to Miss Agnes McCully, whose death a few years ago brought a burden of sorrow from which he never fully recovered. He is survived by three sons, Newton R., for many years his deputy, and now his successor in office as Grand Secretary; Theodore W., and Frederick O., who are engaged in railroad and mining engineering in Mexico; and one daughter, Mrs. J. Walter Lee, of Cedar Rapids. A beautiful memorial window in Close Hall commemorates a daughter who died some years ago.

At the fifty-eighth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, begun at Davenport on the 4th of June, 1901, there was a curious

Episode

which it becomes my next duty to record. The Grand Master referred to the fact that for the first time in the history of the Grand Lodge (1844—1901), the Grand Secretary was absent from his post of duty, and in a voice trembling with emotion, said he was instructed with a last tender message from one whom all had known and loved for many, many years. He said that a few days before the session commenced he had taken the hand of Father Parvin. It was thin and almost transparent. It hung lifeless in his grasp, and yet while the body was thus apparently without life the mind of the old man was clear as a mountain brook. And from this bed of sickness, from which he was never to arise, the Grand Secretary sent the following message of love and hope to his fellow Craftsmen in Iowa and elsewhere:—

"My heart is with you at Davenport. My spirit will be within the rooms where you hold your Grand Lodge sessions. I will mingle with you in soul, as I have in body all the years. But, oh, I am longing to be with you. I had hoped, even almost to the last and against hope, that I might be able to be carried to Davenport and probably taken in a litter to the Grand Lodge rooms, that at least I might see and hear my

brethren once more. But this was not to be. My strength has almost gone, and I can only send through you this message. Tell the brethren in Iowa that it is my last behest that they live up to the teachings of the fraternity, that they may be Masons in fact as well as in name. And tell them also that if they desire to perpetuate my memory, if I have done anything which deserves recognition, that they carry on the work I have begun in the Grand Lodge Library. Let it be my monument, and at the same time an enduring monument for Masonry in Iowa. Into that institution my whole soul and the best years of my life have been woven."

A Resolution of the Grand Lodge tendering its deepest and tenderest reverence aud affection, was unanimously adopted by a rising vote, and a Committee appointed to wait upon the Grand Secretary, "the sole survivor of all those who were present at the organization of the Grand Lodge fifty-eight years ago."

On the following day the Committee presented their report. "It was a scene," said their spokesman, Past Grand Master Dewey, "such as I never have witnessed before, nor never expect in my future life to witness again. It made an impression on your committee that can never be forgotten." Brother Parvin sent this reponse :—

"How can I ever be grateful and thankful enough to the brethren of the Grand Lodge of Iowa. . . . It is impossible. . . . I have a spirit within me which . . . is still vigorous—though feeble in the body, but strong in the heart, strong in that mental vision which I have for that grand future which I can see open up before me and around me. The Grand Lodge is here and she will remain here; she will progress and improve and build upon the foundation which I have built with your assistance—all around me will continue and God's blessing shall follow you through your Masonic career. Oh, I am so glad, brethren, to get to see all of you again—God bless you all."

At the same session of the Grand Lodge, it was moved "that the ballot for Grand Secretary be dispensed with, and that the Grand Master be authorised to cast the vote for the present holder of that office." There being no objection, the Grand Master proceeded to cast the entire vote of the Grand Lodge for

Theodore Sutton Parvin for the ensuing year.

"Same was—

Unanimously agreed to."

When the installation ceremony reached the office of Grand Secretary, Grand Master Eaton closed the volume, and said:—

"Brethren of this Grand Lodge, I must and shall go outside of the ritual, for there are no words in this annual ceremony to fit the present situation. Science tell us that there are times when the body becomes so weakened and loses its hold upon the spirit that this may go forth wheresoever it will. This is the condition of your elected Grand Secretary. His body has but little hold upon his soul, and, brethren, I believe that if ever the spirit of mortal passed during life from its habitation of clay, that the spirit of Theodore S. Parvin is in this hall and with us upon this stage, and is a part and portion of this Grand Lodge. And, therefore, I shall exercise my prerogative as Grand Master for the last time that I shall ever excercise such prerogative, and declare installed in this vacant chair the present spirit of Theodore Sutton Parvin."

Like one who sinks from fitful dreaming into sounder sleep; so softly that the watchers scarce know the moment of the change, the soul of this veteran Craftsman parted from its outward shell. The black wing of Asrael brushed lightly across his wearied eyelids and soothed him to everlasting rest.

To such men death comes in gentle guise, as comes the evening to one weary. The valley of the shadow is haunted with no regrets. There are no spectres of neglected opportunities, nor accusing voices raised by memories of departed days.

And thus, when there was no longer any hope for recovery—the patient simply waiting for the end—the spirit of Theodore Sutton Parvin went forth from the bed of pain to retrace the pathway of his life. He heard long-stilled voices whispering to him from out of the shadows of the dead years; called forth from grass-bound graves the friends of long ago, and in that blessed borderland, where soul meets soul and there is neither past or future, he dwelt until the summons came.

From all over the country, from individuals prominent in every walk in life, who had learned to admire and respect the dead man; from those who valued him for his learning or had proven his qualities of head and heart in fraternal gathering. From those who represented the great Masonic bodies of the whole continent, quick wires brought tender messages of sympathy and words of appreciation.

Then without outward show, but with a following of those who had shared to some extent in his labours, and who could perhaps best understand the value of his work, the body of Theodore Sutton Parvin was borne from the Library at Cedar Rapids that it might have interment at the cemetery of Iowa City among old friends and beside those of his own family who had preceded him to the silent shore.

The literary labours of our late Brother which fall within the scope of these remarks, have their greatest and best exemplar in the *Proceedings* of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, the whole of which he edited and compiled. In 1859-60 he edited the *Western Freemason*, at Muscatine, and the *Evergreen* at Davenport in 1871-2. He was the editor of the Iowa department of *Gouley's Magazine*, published at St. Louis, in 1873, and the author of "Templarism in the United States," which forms one of the *Addenda* to the "American Edition" of my own "History of Freemasonry."

For a quarter of a century, with intervals, he prepared the Reports on Correspondence for the Grand Lodge; and for one year those of the Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery. Among all the Knights of the Round Table, none bore a loftier crest, or wielded a more incisive pen, than the patriarch of Iowa Freemasonry, a passing glance at whose achievements as a Craftsman is all that I can attempt to give in the space which has been assigned for the present article.

The creators of public opinion, so far as it exists in American Masonry, are the writers of the Correspondence Reports, and no sooner does an old controversy die out than a new blaze is kindled in another quarter. Devoted to high ideals, Parvin was intolerant of cant, of laziness, and of careless inaccuracy. "He was a sturdy fighter for his convictions, and more than once was it known that Prince Rupert was afield when his lance pierced a visor or was shivered against the firm shield of a sturdy foe. Yet none could be more loyal to friends. Intensity is not conducive to soft words, nor are court manners born on battlefields. But time softens manners, as often a rugged oak is wreathed in vines. Age mellowed the veteran of many sharp contests, and a balm as from heaven fell on the chamber where the good man met his fate."

In addition, however, to his labours as Reporter on Correspondence, which extended over a period of twenty-five years, there were many other channels in which his mental activity found a vent. The Annual *Proceedings* of the Grand Lodge were invariably enriched by his admirable biographies of eminent Freemasons, of all countries, who had passed away during the preceding year. A highly appreciative obituary notice of the late Rev. A. F. A. Woodford, one of the founders of our Quatuor

Coronati Lodge, will be found in the volume for 1888 (xi., 43). But perhaps the greatest attraction of all for the reader—general or select—in the shapely "Annual" of the Grand Lodge, lay in the Report of the Grand Librarian, of which the one last presented (1901) was the fifty-second. These were in all cases beautifully written essays, and the reader was often at a loss, whether to be most charmed with the style of the writer, the masterly manner in which he spread out his facts, or the dexterity and tact with which he brought home to the intelligence of his Grand Lodge, the good results that would accrue from a continuance of its support to him, during the further carrying out of the object that was dearest to his heart. To his final Report was appended "Supplementary Catalogue No. 8," and here I must go back for a few years, in order to mention that the Masons of Cedar Rapids having generously contributed $10,000, together with a site for the new temple of learning, the Masonic Library was removed there from rented rooms in Iowa City, on its completion, May the 7th, 1885. When this beautiful building was first occupied, the least sanguine members of the Craft thought that it would be large enough for a quarter of a century, but barely ten years had elapsed, before every available space was filled, and the cry was urgent for more room.

The Grand Lodge of Iowa would seem to have solved the problem of combining economy with efficiency in its management of the Library. The institution, which is the pride of this particular Jurisdiction, and the envy of all others, is in no sense a burden to its supporting constituency. The Grand Lodge dues are among the lowest charged in any of the Jurisdictions. Of the total amount one-eighth goes to the General Charity Fund, for which purposes many Grand Lodges make a separate charge. Out of these dues are taken eight and a half cents *per capita* as the sum total for Library support,—a sum so trivial that it seems absurd to base an objection upon its continuance or even its reasonable increase. And yet the payment of these few cents each year by all of the thousands of Masons in Iowa has rendered possible that which has made the Grand Lodge of Iowa a model to be admired wherever in the world Masonry has an organized existence.

The value of the ground, the building, the books, the specimens, and the antiquities, is vastly in excess of what these have cost the Grand Lodge. Private donations to the library in a single year have often exceeded in value the current appropriations made by the same governing body. The Morton collection, for example, is of priceless worth, and the Morton loan consists of a case full of the most costly books of reference. Nor should I forget to name the Bower Library, acquired by purchase from the widow of the late Robert F. Bower, of Keokuk (Iowa), containing, among other treasures, the only known copy (until 1892) of Dr. Dassigny's "Serious and Impartial Enquiry," which our esteemed Bro. William James Hughan had the singular good fortune to meet with and secure in 1867.

The library management has brought into use a new means of disseminating information, by the publication of the *Quarterly Bulletin*, a bright, well-edited and well printed little periodical. Its object is to keep the library and its facilities, its added treasures, and its needs, before the brethren. It also serves to advertise the institution to those within and without the Jurisdiction, who may become benefactors or contributors to its stores.

"In the library of the Grand Lodge of Iowa and its library building we have a monument to the liberality of the Masons of Iowa that time cannot efface."—So run the opening words of the fifty-second (and last) Report of the first—and for a few weeks longer the only—Grand Librarian. Under appropriate headings, and more often than

not with the addition of a suitable motto, many topics of great interest to students of the Craft are pleasantly discussed in the columns of the same Report. Thus, for example, under the "caption" (to use an Americanism) of

LOAN OF BOOKS.

" *We turn'd o'er many books together.*"

the Grand Librarian informs the brethren of the jurisdiction that during the past Masonic year, over four times the number of books had been lent to applicants than had ever occurred before in a like period.

Then, under

QUARTERLY BULLETIN.

" *For a web begun God sends thread.*"

we are told, " Little did any of us ever dream when a few stray numbers of an *Occasional Bulletin* were scattered here and there that it was the forerunner of a quarterly that would attract attention enough to demand its continual issuance. *During the past year, as in previous years* [italics mine] *much valuable material has come to the library through its publication.*"

Another item is

MASONIC PERIODICALS.

" *Much of the best information is to be found in periodicals.*"

and in connection therewith we learn—and the information is to be obtained from no other source—What serial publications of a Masonic character have either been begun or discontinued during the preceding year.

The last heading I shall notice is

LODGE QUATUOR CORONATI, 2076, LONDON.

" So many inquiries," says the Grand Librarian, " have been propounded to us during the past few years regarding this Lodge, that we deem it best to give in this report information regarding this, the most noted literary Lodge in the world, that our Iowa brethren may not be ignorant of its workings. We have in the Library twenty-six large and elegantly bound volumes, the work of this Lodge, representing its "Transactions," its "Masonic Reprints," "St. John's Cards," etc. No more interesting collection to the Masonic student can be found anywhere than that contained in these rare volumes. We wish that more of our Iowa Lodges would avail themselves of the privilege of becoming recorded on the books of the same." Then follow two-and-a-half pages (about 120 lines) explaining the facilities for and the advantages to be derived from joining the Correspondence Circle of our Quatuor Coronati Lodge.

Bro. Parvin, indeed, from the very first, evinced the greatest possible interest in the success of No. 2076, and the Grand Lodge of which he was the moving spirit—the first governing Masonic body in the U.S.A. to extend to us its support—was enrolled on the list of our now vast Circle in October, 1888. In the same year the then Grand Secretary and Librarian penned that graceful tribute to the memory of our beloved Bro. Woodford, to which I have previously referred; and, also in 1888, other members of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, namely, Bros. W. J. Hughan, John Lane, and myself (in conjunction with Bro. David Murray Lyon, the Scottish historian), received a gratifying proof of his regard, in being elected (at the instance of the Grand Secretary and Librarian) Honorary Members, with the rank of Past Senior Grand Warden, of the Grand Lodge of Iowa.

But to return from my digression into what is now comparatively "Ancient History." In the last volume of *Proceedings* of the Grand Lodge of Iowa (1901), and immediately preceding the report of the Grand Librarian, there is a deeply interesting article (or essay) which has all the appearance of being our late Bro. Parvin's final contribution to the literature of Freemasonry. At the top of the page there is a triangle within a circle, and in the centre of all, the word "Immortality." Beneath are the lines,

> "How beautiful it is for a man to die
> Upon the wall of Zion! to be called
> Like a watch-worn and weary sentinel,
> To put his armour off, and rest in heaven."

With a full heart, and there can be little or any doubt, with a certain knowledge that his own life was fast ebbing away, our Bro. Parvin then proceeds to write short obituary notices of certain brethren recently deceased. Among them are included Bros. Henry Clay Armstrong, Edward Carroll Parmelee, William Reynolds Singleton and John Warner Laflin, all of whom were Grand Secretaries of Sister Jurisdictions. There is also another name on the roll of honour, and with a reproduction of the paragraph relating to it, I bring this memoir of a great and good Freemason to a close.

George William Speth—England.

"A year ago we briefly recorded the very sudden and unexpected death of Bro. John Lane, of Torquay, who was one of the most prominent members of the fraternity in England, and an honorary member of this Grand Lodge. This year it becomes our sad duty to note the death of another prominent member of the Craft in England, who passed away like his friend and fellow labourer, without an hour's warning. Bro. *George William Speth*, P.A.G.D.C., died suddenly of heart disease, on Friday, the 19th of April, 1901. He was one of the most widely known Freemasons in the world; was one of the founders of the Lodge Quatuor Coronati, No. 2076, the greatest literary Lodge in the world, and from the date of its consecration until his death held uninterruptedly the office of Secretary, a very onerous and responsible position. Upon him devolved the arduous work of editing the annual volumes of the *Transactions* and other works issued by that organization, and referred to elsewhere in this report."

> "When such men as he die
> Their places you may not well supply;
> Though ye among thousands try
> With vain endeavour."

SEAL



IV CC: MUS.

REVIEWS.

GRAND Lodge of Ireland.—Annual Report.—This is a very interesting contribution to the current history of Freemasonry, and will be warmly welcomed by all who are desirous of studying the progress of our ancient Society, throughout the numerous and occasionally devious channels, which owe their existence to the modern system of distinct and separate Masonic Jurisdictions. In the United States of America and Canada, the "Proceedings" of Associate Grand Lodges are carefully analyzed and compared. Their legislation is reviewed, the reports of their Committees are sifted and examined, and whatever there may be that savours of singularity either in the customs or the procedure of other Masonic Jurisdictions, is fraternally criticised with the object of ascertaining how far it is in accordance with, or a departure from, the Original Plan of Freemasonry as developed in very ancient times, and anterior to the era of Grand Lodges.

In the British Islands, however, the proceedings of the vast body of Grand Lodges beyond the seas are entirely ignored—except when a conflict of Jurisdiction occurs—by the governing Masonic authorities. The Grand Lodges of England and Scotland, publish indeed a record of the business transacted at their meetings, and the reports of their executive Committees, in the one instance the Board of General Purposes, and in the other the Grand Committee, which, with the discussions thereupon often prove very interesting reading, are included in the proceedings. The Grand Lodge of Ireland, however, has recently struck out for itself a new path, and here I approach the task which has been allotted to me by the Editor of *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum*, which is to review the "Annual Report" of the Grand Lodge last named, as embodied in the "Address" delivered on St. John's Day (in Winter), 1901, by Sir James Creed Meredith, LL.D., the Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master. It opens in the following terms, which seem to myself so admirable of their kind, as to be worthy of imitation, or even adoption by the Grand, or Deputy Grand Master of the sister Masonic Jurisdictions in England and Scotland respectively:—"Brethren," observes the D.G.M. of Ireland, "I believe it is expected of me that I should to-day say a few words with respect to the progress that Masonry has made during the year just now drawing to a close, and also that I should allude to one or two other topics which may prove of interest to you."

The first subject touched upon, as might naturally supposed would be the case, is the demise of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and we meet with the gratifying announcement that the subscription from the Masonic body in Ireland for the purpose of erecting a lasting memorial of our late Most Gracious Sovereign, will amount to at least £250. There next follows an interesting account of a communication received from His Majesty the King, who, in reply to a question asked him by the Duke of Abercorn, Grand Master, had signified his pleasure "that at all our Masonic assemblies he should be saluted as a member of the Craft." "I do not know," observes the Deputy, "whether the rule is to extend to England or not. But within the past week the Duke of Connaught, presiding over a meeting of Irish Knights Templars, proposed the toast of His Majesty the King, and called for the customary Masonic salute."

The return of the Grand Secretary of Ireland, Lord Castletown, from "the front" is next referred to, after which the names of prominent Irish Brethren who had passed over to the silent shore during the preceding twelve months, are tenderly and

lovingly recorded. Nor is the sympathy of the Deputy Grand Master pent up within the limits of his own Masonic jurisdiction. "I cannot refrain," he remarks, "from saying a word of one who, although not a member of an Irish Lodge, was well known amongst us. Our lamented George William Speth, the indefatigable Secretary of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, was one of the most thorough Masons ever known, and his sudden death has been a very severe blow to Masonry all over the world." There is a timely mention also of leading Brethren of non-British Grand Lodges, whose work on this earth has terminated, and in particular the Deputy Grand Master voices "the sympathy of all the Freemasons of Ireland, not only with the members of our fraternity in the United States of America, but with the entire people of that great nation, at the tragic death of President McKinley, himself a zealous member of the Craft."

The resignation of the Brother who had been elected to the office of Senior Grand Deacon is next mentioned, and the Deputy Grand Master observes, "I think you will all feel that the suggestion made by the Grand Treasurer was a right one, and that our Brother Chetwode Crawley's being called upon to fill, for a second time, the office which he discharged for three years, several years ago, is a wise and happy selection. It gives me personally the most sincere pleasure to find that I am to have at my right hand for the coming year the Brother who has, in truth, been my right hand since I was appointed to the office I have the honour to hold."

Many other topics of local interest having been passed in review, the Deputy said his feeling was something more than astonishment, to hear that in one Lodge in the jurisdiction, during the past year, the Brethren proceeded no less than five several times to take a ballot, until at last they got a clear one.

A long and exhaustive appeal to the Brethren to give their utmost support to the Masonic Schools brings this most interesting address to a close.

R. F. Gould.

Freemasonry in Cheshire.[1]—This is an interesting record of Craft progress in the County Palatine of Chester, though it is to be feared that some at least of those who take up the book with their appetites whetted by the prospect of meeting with rare morsels culled from ancient minutes, in "The History of Freemasonry in the oldest of all the Provinces—" will lay it down without their hunger having been fully appeased, when they come to the end of what the author has been able to collect, with regard to the proceedings of the early Cheshire Lodges during the period immediately following their appearance in the Engraved Lists. But, "a man must plough with such oxen as he hath," and there is no reason to suppose,—indeed, on the contrary, the indications are all in the opposite direction—that our Bro. Armstrong has failed to include in his pages any items of more than ordinary interest, which he might possibly have extracted from the documentary evidences constituting the materials for his research.

Chester Masonry is inseparably linked with the name of Randle Holme, of whom and his Lodge much was told us by the present Editor of *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum*, in the series of interesting essays on "Masonry in the Seventeenth Century," written by him for the columns of the now defunct *Masonic Magazine*, while that publication was conducted by the late Bro. Woodford—the first of the three departed worthies who assisted in the foundation of No. 2076, to be numbered among our "fraternal dead."

[1] *History of Freemasonry in Cheshire*, by John Armstrong, P.D.G.W. London: G. Kenning, 1901. Price 10/-.

The investigation of Bro. Rylands showed that a large number of the Chester Masons of 1660 were persons of good social status, and in the work under review the dates are given when many of the same brethren were admitted to the freedom of the city. "In 1691, the Masons of Chester (Operative) petitioned for a Charter, but for some reason not specified they were refused."

The first notice, however, of Speculative or Symbolical Masonry in the County Palatine (after the time of Randle Holme) is met with in the records of the Grand Lodge of England, under the year 1725, when returns of their members were furnished to that governing body by three Chester Lodges, meeting respectively at the SUNN, SPREAD EAGLE and CASTLE AND FAULKON. These lists contain the names of many Military Officers, and among them is that of Col. Francis Columbine, Provincial Grand Master—an expression of which there is no earlier use—who after filling many important offices, died a General in the Army in 1758. Other members were, Colonels Herbert Laurence and William Probey, Lieut.-Colonel John Lee, Captains Hugh Warburton, who as a Lieut.-General was in command at Philadelphia in 1759, Charles Crossby, John Vanberg and Robert ffrazier; Lieutenant William Tong; Ensigns Charles Gorden and Par Donough; and Walter Warburton. "Cornett of Horse."

The author then passes away for a time from the "Time Immemorial" Lodges of Chester, and proceeds with the History of the Provincial Grand Lodge, the officers of which were annually elected from 1725 until 1757. The earliest Minute Book of the Province commences in 1743, and the records are continuous down to the present date. After the election of the Provincial Grand Officers on St. John's Day (December 27th) in the former year, the Lodge at the ROYAL OAK, Forrest Street, Chester, where the meeting was held, proceeded with the choice of its own officers for the ensuing year, when "Amb. Orme" and "Jno. Matthews" were elected "Mr's" (*Master's*) and "Wn's" (*Warden's*) Deacons, respectively—a circumstance which negatives the supposition that the office of Deacon was introduced into England after the formation of the Schismatic Grand Lodge of England in 1751.

From St. John's Day (in Winter) 1757, there was a complete change in the procedure of the Provincial Grand Lodge, the Prov. Grand Master ceased to be elected by the brethren, and was appointed by Deputation from the Grand Master. The other and minor offices also ceased to be elective, and the Prov. Grand Master appointed all the Prov. Grand Officers—including even the Prov. Grand Treasurer.

A "Grand Quarterly Communication" was held in November, 1758, and in the following month—December 27th—the brethren of the Province walked in procession to attend divine service; a custom which we learn has been religiously kept up until the present day, notwithstanding hints from the highest quarters that it is no longer in keeping with the dignity of the Society.

On June 3rd, 1765, Robert Salusbury Cotton, Esq., father of Viscount Combermere, the veteran of many battlefields, and who was in command at the capture of Bhurtpore, was admitted an E.A. at an emergent meeting of the Prov. Grand Lodge.

A Prov. Grand Lodge was held on June 10th, 1771, at the house of the Deputy Prov. Grand Master, in Chester, the Prov. Grand Master being present, attended by all his Officers, and the Past Masters and Wardens of the Senior Lodge. It was moved, "That . . . Charles James, 4th Earl of Cholmondeley, might be admitted a member of this Society, and he being balloted for was voted in *nem. con.* After which his Lordship was admitted to ye degree of an Entered Apprentice and paid his fine."

The night before the meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge on St. John's Day, 1771, a Master's Lodge was held at the house of the "Deputy" (Bro. Edward Orme),

in Northgate Street, with the new Prov. G.M., the Hon. John Smith Barry, Master of the Senior Lodge, in the chair, when "Brother Jonadab Maddock was raised to the degree of a Master Mason, and paid his fine, after which ye Lodge Closed, and a Fellow Crafts' Lodge being opened, Brother Philip Egerton, Esq., of Egerton and Oulton, was admitted to that Degree and paid his fine." Afterwards "ye Masters Lodge was again opened, and our Rev^d & worthy Brother John Milquet was raised to the Degree of a Mr Mason and p^d his fine."

On the following day, at the close of the Provincial Grand Lodge, among those who were invested as officers of the Senior Lodge, was "Jonadab Maddock, J.W.," the "Master Mason" raised on the previous day.

These proceedings recall some interesting remarks, or, as it might be more fittingly expressed, the perspicacity of our Bro. William Dixon, who, in his valuable paper, *The Old Lodge at Lincoln* (*A.Q.C.* iv., 97), observes "By-law 9 shows that there was a qualification necessary before being passed a master, and the minutes of the 3rd December, 1734, prove that this degree was not given too often or easily, in fact that a man might be a member of the Lodge for a long time and yet not a Master-mason. The minute also seems to suggest *that the Master's degree was an essential qualification for the Warden's chair.*"

It would be a gain to our knowledge if Bro. Armstrong would inform us—let me suggest in the columns of *Ars* —for what period of time Jonadab Maddock had been a Freemason at the time of his being raised to the third degree? That the inference drawn by Bro. William Dixon was a correct one, we have additional, and it may also be said, conclusive proof in the Chester records, the examination of which I here resume.

On December 8th, 1772, at the Provincial Grand Lodge, it was moved, that Bro. Thomas Griffiths might be raised to the degree of a Master Mason on or before St. John's Day, "in order to be qualified for serving the office of Warden for the ensuing year, which was granted," and accordingly he was shortly afterwards "qualified" at a meeting of the Senior Lodge, and the same evening duly invested as Junior Warden.

In December, 1792, Bro. George French, P.G.Sec., "passed the Chair as Master" of the Senior Lodge, and Bro. Sam Seller took the Chair of that Lodge for the ensuing year.

On August 20th, 1799, Thomas Tait, an officer in the Navy, "who daily expected sailing orders," was admitted to the First, Second, and Third Degrees in the Senior Lodge (No. 58), and "had a regular certificate signed by the Prov^l. Grand Secretary."

General (afterwards Field Marshal) Viscount Combermere was appointed Provincial Grand Master in 1830, and continued in that office until his death in 1865.

In October, 1839, it was resolved by the Provincial Grand Lodge:—"That steps should be taken to procure the instructions of a Brother skilled in the present system of working in the Craft adopted by the Grand Lodge of England, to make a Circuit of this Province to instruct all the Lodges in one uniform system of working."

At a meeting of the Prov. Grand Lodge in October, 1852, Lord Combermere referred to "the death of his Commander, the Great Wellington. He had been associated with him since 1793. Perhaps it was not generally known the Duke was a Mason, he was made in Ireland, and often when in Spain, where Masonry was prohibited, in conversation with his Lordship, he regretted repeatedly how sorry he was his military duties had prevented him taking the active part his feelings dictated, for it was his (the Duke's) opinion that Masonry was a great and royal art, beneficial to the individual and to the community."

After completing the history of the Prov. Grand Lodge, Bro. Armstrong enters upon a description of the private Lodges, beginning with those of "Time Immemorial" origin, of which the number is stated to have been five. Those held at the SUNN, SPREAD EAGLE, and CASTLE AND FAULKON, in Chester, head the list, after which follow the Lodges at the RED LION, Congleton, and the ANGEL, Macclesfield, numbered 36 and 80 respectively on their first appearance in the Engraved List. All these Lodges have long since passed out of existence, and of their earliest (and most interesting) history not even a minute fraction has been preserved.

The author, however, gives a number of extracts from the records of the Lodge at the SUNN, the senior one of the group, which begin in 1738:—

January 8th, 1738.—*Mr. Edward Orme, Master.* "Agreed that each member shall deposit in the box the sum of two pence every monthly meeting."

December 27th, 1742.—"Two pounds of candles to be provided by the Wardens to be fixed round the Lodge Room each Lodge night."

December 13th, 1743.—"Every Brother who is resident within the City and Liberties of Chester, and not a member of this Lodge, shall, when he visits the Lodge, pay One Shilling, whereof Sixpence is to be put into the Box, likewise all Foreigners."

April 21st, 1758.—"Resolved that in the future no liquor shall be . . . allowed for in the reckoning but what is made use of in the Lodge Room."

In the same year, a Senior and Junior Steward were elected, in lieu of the Deacons who had been chosen down to 1757. On St. John's day (in winter), 1762, the Officers of the Lodge, who had previously been elected by the members, were appointed by the Master.

The following notice appeared in the *Courant* of January 17th, 1769.—"A Chapter of the Most Ancient and Honorable Order of Hiccobites will be holden at the Talbot on Tuesday, the 31st inst."

In an Inventory of the effects of the Lodge taken November 22nd, 1776, there appears:—

"A Mosaic Floor Cloth with the four initial letters, brass (new painted).

Two Lodge Books, one begining in 1732, the other in 1743."

Under the date of January 15th, 1778, the *Chester Chronicle* notifies that a Chapter of the Hiccabites will be holden "on the 28th inst., when and where the BROTHERS and SISTERS are reported to give their attendance"; also that "Ladies and Gentlemen of Capability and Character may be then admitted members."

In November, 1783, "the Members of the FEATHERS Lodge invited those of the Senior Lodge to witness the admission into the Third Degree of Siour Boruwlaski, the celebrated Dwarf." This, no doubt, was the Polish Count Borowlaski, who, although less than three feet in height, was of perfect symmetry, and attained the great age of 98.

June 12th, 1800.—"Bro. J. B. Glegg (expecting marching orders) was raised Fellow Craft, and then Master Mason."

November 28th, 1802.—From the *Chester Chronicle*:—

"*Deaths.*—Tuesday Se'nnight, aged 85, Mrs. Beaton, in St. John's, Madder Market, Norwich. She was a native of Wales, and commonly called the "Freemason," from the circumstances of her having contrived to conceal herself one evening in the wainscoting of a Lodge room, where she learned that secret, the knowledge of which thousands of her sex have in vain attempted to arrive at. She was a very singular old woman, and her secret died with her."

The "Time Immemorial" Lodges of Cheshire, have now, alas, all vanished from the scene, and the Senior Lodge in the Province is UNANIMITY, No. 89, originally

constituted at Manchester, 1754, and removed to Duckinfield in 1807. The Lodge still works under the written authority of the Prov. Grand Master of Lancashire, granted in the former year. Mark, Royal Ark, and Red Cross Masonry were practised in UNANIMITY at this time.

Among the curious entries in the records of the present ATHOL Lodge, No. 74, we meet with, in connection with Bro. Robert Slack,—"Reported, accepted, and made one step, November 8th, 1773." The minutes of the KING'S FRIENDS Lodge, No. 293, Nantwich, have,under August 12th,1799,—" The Master being absent, Bro. Key, being the oldest Master Mason, took the chair and opened the Lodge in the First Degree."

After the Union of the two Grand Lodges of England, in 1813, the Provincial records which have been so carefully edited by Bro. Armstrong, are chiefly of interest to brethren residing in Cheshire. We learn however, from the proceedings of the LODGE OF HARMONY, No. 705, that on December 5th, 1821, the W.M., for the first time, was elected for the ensuing twelve months ; also, that on October 6th, 1824, the Lodge was opened in the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Degrees, " when Bro. Aron Richardson passed the chair."

Chapters are devoted to the ARCH and MARK, and with a series of most useful tables, giving a variety of statistics, and other valuable information, the work is brought to a close.

The references to the degrees of Masonry being communicated at meetings of the Prov. Grand Lodge, are noteworthy, and there is much in the book that will also reward the student who carefully scrutinizes its contents. That there are in existence no earlier Minutes than have been laid under contribution by Bro. Armstrong, is to be deplored, but the merit of having done admirably well with the materials at his disposal, will be freely accorded to the Historian of Freemasonry in the oldest of the English Provinces.

In conclusion, I may observe, that on referring to the invaluable *Masonic Register* of the late Bro. John Lane, I find, at p. 79, among the " Places of Meeting " of the old Lodge at the SUNN, " The Master's House (by special order) " in 1755, and 1756 ; " The Master's House (on his birthday) " in 1757 ; and once more the same place of meeting, with the name " E. Orme," and address of the Master, in 1759.

R. F. GOULD.

Freemasons as Prisoners of War.—Among the many valuable and interesting papers contributed to the History of Freemasonry by Bro. John T. Thorp, of Leicester, not the least valuable and, perhaps, the most interesting to the general reader, is the volume published in 1900, entitled *French Prisoners' Lodges*. In this work Bro. John T. Thorp traced, for the first time, the course of Freemasonry among Prisoners of War in the United Kingdom, and threw much light on the manner in which their sufferings were alleviated by the fellow-feeling of Brotherhood.

An incidental ray of light has just fallen, from an unexpected quarter, on the misfortunes of Prisoners of War of another nationality. During the Tenth Annnal Reunion of the Masonic Veteran Association of Minnesota, U.S.A., held in January, 1902, the outgoing President brought to the notice of the Historical Section of the Association the letter of which we give a copy below. The original had been presented to him, the President said, by a Brother resident in London. Many of our Collectors on this side of the Atlantic will not feel happy at the reflection that so interesting a relic has gone to the other side of the earth. But the relic fairly belongs to the Brethren of the United States. Nor could it fall into better hands, for the outgoing President is no other than

Bro. George R. Metcalf, M.D., our own Local Secretary in Minnesota, one of the most scholarly and accomplished Brethren the Craft can boast. All the same, some of the more carnivorous of our Collectors wish that letter had stopped in London—in the Museum of Grand Lodge, for instance.

Here is the letter which comes from far Minnesota to supplement Bro. John T. Thorp's admirable volume:—

Ashburton April 6th 1814 of our Lord
& in Masonry 5814.

to the Grand Master, G. Wardens
& Members of the Grand Lodge London.

Bretheren we the undersigned being Ancient York Masons take the liberty of addressing you with this petition for our releif being American prisoners of War on parole at this place, we are allowed ten & six pence per week for our support —— in this place we cannot get lodgings for less than three shillings & from that to five shillings per week, meat is constantly from ninepence to one shilling per lb an other necessarys in proportion, judge bretheren how we live for none of us have any means of getting money, our clothes are wearing out & God knows how long we shall be kept here, many of us have been Captured eight or ten months, as you will see opposite our signatures —— we form A body in this place by ourselves for the purpose of lectureing each other once A week & have had this in contemplation for some time but have defered making aplication untill absolute want has made it necessary —— we therefore pray that you will take in to concideration & provide some means for our releif, you will please to direct your letters to Edwin Buckannon we hereby remain your pennyless Bretheren

Names.	Name of Lodge.	No. Lodge.	Time of Capture.
Edwin Buckannon	Union	31	3d July— 1813.
G. W. Burbank ...	St. Andrews	3	23 May ,,
Pierson Baldwin ...	Hearts	...	14 December ,,
Wm Miller	St. Johns	1	4th June 1813.
Arch^{d} Taylor, Junr	Pheonix	11	23 May.
Ezra Ober	St. Johns	817	19th Jan'y 1814.
William Smith	St. Johns	2	3th July 1813.
James Laws	South Carolina G.L.	14	29th October.
John Scheer	Pennsylvania	2	17 Decem.

Bro. Metcalf appends to the foregoing letter a paragraph expressing natural curiosity as to the result of the Prisoners' petition. The Association of Veterans, over which Dr. Metcalf so long, so worthily and so brilliantly presided, took, at that same meeting, the very best means of getting at the required information. For the members unanimously elected as Honorary Member, Bro. Henry Sadler, G.T., and Sub-Librarian of Grand Lodge—the one Brother above all others who is capable of telling us what became of the Petition.

W. J. Chetwode Crawley, *S.G.D. Ireland.*

THE BUILDING OF CULHAM BRIDGE.

I AM indebted to L. Jotcham, Esq., of Wantage, for the following carefully corrected copy of the curious and interesting account of the building of Culham Bridge. In Ashmole's Antiquities of Berkshire, it is given under Christ's Hospital, Abingdon, where it is stated that "In this Hall, on a Tablet, are the following Verses, being a Description of the building of Culham Bridge, where by the great Road from London was turned through this Town: and a Detail of the Benefactors." An account of it will also be found in Leland's Itinerary, ed. Thomas Hearne, M.A., 1769, (vol. vii., pp. 76-82).

The board upon which the story was painted at the cost of Richard Fannande, Ironmonger, in the year 1457, is now glazed, which, with the darkness of the position in which it is placed, adds to the difficulty of reading it satisfactorily; there is however, in the same room, an official authenticated copy of the inscription.

It is interesting to note that the first stone was laid by John Hutchyns in the King's name, on the day of St. Alban, the 22nd of June, 1416.

W. H. Rylands.

Henrici quinti Regis quarto revoluto
Anno Rex idem pontem fundavit utrumque,
Supra locum binum Borford dictumque Culham ford.
Inter eos namque via regis tendit alta
Annis adjunctis dat inter gradientibus amplum:
Principium cujus Abendoniae situatur.
Annis tunc donum M quater C numeratis,
Et sexto deno cum fecit opus pietatis.
Vos qui transitis hujus memores bene sitis
Et vestris precibus fundator sit relevatus.

[*From this point, in Black Letter.*]
Of alle Werkys in this Worlde that ever were wrought,
Holy Chirche is chefe, ther children been chersid,
For be baptim these Barnes to bliss been i brought
Thorough the grace of god, and fayre refressed
Another blissed besiness is brigges to make
There y^{t} the pepul may nor passe after greet showres,
Dole it is to drawe a deed body oute of a lake,
That was fulled in a fōnt stoon, and a Fellow of oures.
King Herry the fifte in his fourth Yere,
He hath i founde for his folke a brige in Berkeschur
For Cartis with cariage may goo and come clere
That many Wynters afore were marred in the myre
And som oute of her sadels slette to the grounde
Wente forthe in the Water wist no man whare
Fyve Wekys after or they were i founde
Her kyn and her knowlech caught hem uppe with care.

Then the Com̃ons of Abendõn cryed on the Kynge
Upon Dukes and Lordes that where in this londe.
The Kynge had hem begynne upon Goddes blissinge
And make it also stronge as they couthe with stonc, lyme, or sonde
Upon the day of seynt Albõn they began this game,
And John Huchyns layde the firste stoon in thc Kynges name:
Sir Peris Besillis knyght curteys and heend,
For his fadir soule and his frendes he dyd as he scholde
He gaf hem stonys i nowhe into the Werkys ende,
Also mony as they nedid seche hem if they wolde
Than crafti men for the querry made crowes of yre,
Wcges, and wayes, and mony harde howys
Jeffray Barbour had pay hem her hyre.
Thcn must they have mooldes to make on thc bowys.
They cokid for cartes, and cast for her chisyng.
They founde oute the fundemcnt and layde in large stones,
The reysid up the archeys be gemcotre in rysyng,
With xi laborers lavyng at onys
There was mater i nowhe, stone, lyme and gravel,
Werkemen als wise as they coude fynde any,
And ever had the Barbour pay for her travel,
Till a M^t. Marke be spende eche a peny
Then ye strenghe of ye streme astoned hem stronge
In labõ and lavynge moche money was lore
Ther loved hem a ladde was a wat: man longe,
He helpc stop ye streme till ye werke were afore.
It was a solace to see in a somer sesõn,
C.C.C. I wysse workynge at onys,
iiii and iiii reulyd be reson,
To wete who wrought best were set for ye nonce,
The peple preved her power with ye pecoyse.
The mattok was mãn handeled right wele a whyle
With spades i schovelis they made suche a noyse,
That men myght here hem thens a myle.
Wyves went oute to wite how they wrought;
V. Score in a flok, it was a fayre sight.
In bord clothes bright white brede they brought,
Chees and chekenes clerelych a dyght.
These weren the dyches i diged in ful harde grounde,
And i cast up to arerc with the wey,
Sethen they were i set with a quyk mounde
To holde in the bunkes for ever and ay.
The gode Lord of Abendõn left of his londe,
For the breed of the brige $\overset{xx}{iiii}$ fote large,
It was a greet socour of erthe and of sonde,
And y^t he abated the rent of the barge.
And C. pownde and xvli. was truly payed,
Be the hondes of John Huchyns and Banbery also,
For the waye and the bargc thus it most be sayed.

Thereto witnesse al Abendõn, and many oon moo.
For now is Culhm̃ hithe i com to an ende,
An al the contre the beter and no man the worse.
Few folk there were coude that wey wende,
But they waged a wed or payed of her purse.
And if it were a begger had breed in his bagge,
He schulde be ryght soone i bid for to goo aboute,
And of the pore penyles the hireward wold habbe,
A hood, or a girdel, and let hem goo withoute.
Many moo myscheves there weren I say
Culham hithe hath causid many a curse,
I blyssed be our helpers we have a better waye,
Withoute any peny for cart and for horse.
Thus accordid the Kynge and the covent,
And the comones of Abendõn, as the Albot wolde
Thus they were ased and set al in oon assent,
That al the brekynges of the brige the towne here schulde.
This was preved acte also in plement
In ppetual pees to have and to holde,
This tale is i tolde in noon other entent
But for myrthe and in memory to young and to olde,
Now every good body that gothe on this brige,
Bid for Barbõ jentil Jeffray,
That clothed many a pore Man to bed and to age
And hathe holpe to rentis to holde up this waye
The wich rentis right trewe men have i take on honde,
And graciously governed hem now a good while.
Who so have hem hereafter withe trewthe but he slonde,
It schal be knowen openly he dothe hym selfe, begyle
I councel every good creature to kepe hym from the curse.
For of this tretis will I no more telle
And be not to covetous of youre owne purse,
For .p.il of the peynes in the Pit of Helle.
Now God geve us grace to follow treuth even
That we may have a place in the blysse of Hẽven, AMEN.

[1]T. A. B. I. N. D. O. N. R. F. I.

Take the first letter of oure foure fader with A,
the worker of wex, and I. and N. the colore
of an asse; set them togeder, and tell me yf you
can what it is than. Richard Fannande
Iremonger hathe made this tabul, and set it
here in the yere of King Herry the Sexte,
xxvi^te^

[N.B.—The long *s* (ſ) is used in the original].

[1] This letter T is read differently by Hearne, who says, "This Letter stands for *rebus*, unless I am mistaken." He prints it as r. The letters following explain themselves: The *rebus* itself of course reads AB[EE]INDUN.

FRIDAY, 7th MARCH, 1902.

THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall at 5 p.m. Present:—Bros. G. Greiner, A.G.S.G.C., W.M.; E. J. Castle, *K.C.*, S.W.; G. L. Shackles, J.D., as J.W.; W. H. Rylands, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary; Rev. J. W. Horsley, S.D.; E. Armitage, I.G.; J. T. Thorp, Steward; and Dr. B. Ninnis, P.G.D.

Also the following 56 members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. T. Cohu, R. Palmer Thomas, H. S. R. Warwick, F. P. Ashby, W. H. Tarrant, A. C. Mead, Dr. E. Haward, T. Francis, Rev. A G. Lennox Robertson, W. Chambers, W. J. Songhurst, C. H. Bestow, J. P. Richards, W. F. Roberts, R. T. Grisenthwaite, W. F. Stuttaford, C. Chabot, W. W. West, W. J. Newstead, Dr. C. Wells, J. Coote, T. Jones, P.G.D.; C. Isler, W. G. Drew, I. M. Shields, P.D.D.G.M. Bombay; F. A. Powell, H. F. O. Timme, H. E. Wilkins, W. Curry, J. A. Clarke, J. W. C. Clarke, W. W. Mangles, M. Montesole, Rev. W. E. Scott-Hall, H. White, F. W. Mitchell, H. Cane, E. H. Dring, H. Eaborn, S. Walsh Owen, *L.R.C.P.*; L. Danielsson, Dr. B. T. Hutchinson, G. D. Coleman, H. H. Houndle, J. W. Stevens, W. Busbridge, W. F. Stauffer, W. R. Mead, F. R. Miller, *M.D.*; H. Harris, H. Lovegrove, P.G.Sw.B.; V. J. Moulder, O. Marsland, H. T. Lyon, R. Greening and H. James.

Also the following visitors:—Bros. M. W. Blackden, Lodge Runnymede No. 2430; W. D. Parkhouse, P.M., Carnarvon Lodge No. 804; J. Davidson, Eleanor Lodge No. 1707; H. C. Gowan, Bushey Hall Lodge No. 2323; R. U. Ellis, Ealing Lodge No. 2662; J. T. Stevens, Earls Court Lodge No. 2765; W. H. Stocks, P.M., St. Clements Danes Lodge No. 1351; W. H. Brown, Southern Cross Lodge No. 398 (S.C.); F. Weiss, West Kent Lodge No. 1297; W. Morant, Eccleston Lodge No. 1624; J. H. Judd, Temple Lodge No. 558; R. Cawley, P.M., Old Concord Lodge No. 172; E. W. Ballantine, Inanda Lodge No. 1192; W. Reeve, P.M., Saye and Sele Lodge No. 1973; W. Pywell, Ealing Lodge No. 2662; F. H. D. Pinsent, P.M., Lodge Perfect Unanimity No. 150; W. C. Williams, Sphinx Lodge No. 1329; W. F. Builtimun, P.M., West Kent Lodge No. 1297; F. W. Herbey, Enoch Lodge No. 11, and E. Geard, P.M., Cornish Lodge No. 2369.

Four Lodges and seventy-four brethren were admitted to the membership of the Correspondence Circle.

Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from Bros. Dr. Chetwode Crawley, S.G.D., Ireland; E. Conder, jun., W. J. Hughan, P.G.D.; E. Macbean, L. A. de Malczovich, F. H. Goldney, P.G.D.; R. F. Gould, P.G.D.; Admiral A. H. Markham, P.D.G.M., Malta; Hamon le Strange, Prov. G.M., Norfolk; W. M. Bywater, P.G.S.B.; and F. J. W. Crowe.

Bro. John Trude Fripp exhibited, and presented to the Lodge Museum, an interesting collection of Masonic clothing, etc., still preserved in the original white leather case: and formerly belonging to Bro. J. M. Ragon, a distinguished French Masonic author during the first half of the nineteenth century. The collection includes a very ornamental Master Mason's apron, collar and sash, as well as a number of decorations which remain to be identified.

Bro. W. Chambers presented on behalf of Bro. Ernest Day, the engraved Finch apron exhibited at the last meeting.

Bro. G. L. Shackles exhibited two aprons, the engraved one was formerly worn in the Lodge, and the hand painted one in the Chapter, about 150 years ago.

Bro. J. T. Thorp exhibited two Certificates, written in French, and dated respectively 1758 and 1775, issued by the so-called Scotch Lodges claiming to have received their authority from Prince Charles Edward Stuart, Grand Master of the Order: or as he is called in the document dated the 27th October, 1758, " notre tres chere frere et bon ami . . . l' infortune Prince Charles Stuart Edouard Legitime Roy d' Angleterre d' Irlande et d' ecosse grand maitre et protecteur des Loges Legitimes Ecossoises."

The seals are elaborate and in very fair condition: one large one bearing among a number of symbols, etc., the Arms of Scotland.

The thanks of the Lodge were voted to Bro. Fripp for his valuable gift, and to Bro. Day for the Finch Apron: as also to Brothers Shackles and Thorp for bringing their exhibits.

The following paper was read by Bro. J. W. Horsley, S.D.:

SOLOMON'S SEAL AND THE SHIELD OF DAVID TRACED TO THEIR ORIGIN,

BY REV. J. W. HORSLEY, M.A., OXON,

S.D. Quatuor Coronati Lodge 2076, and Chaplain Saye & Sele Lodge 1973.

NOT indeed in pure or Craft masonry, but yet in many rites and societies both antecedent and subsequent to its establishment in its present form, the two very distinct, yet often confused, symbols known as Solomon's Seal and the Shield of David are prominent and expressive.

The names of Solomon's Seal (from its supposed use by our Grand Master Solomon) or the Hexagram, or the Hexapla (from its form,) are usually given to a hexagonal figure formed of two interlacing equilateral triangles which form a six-pointed star (fig. 1). It was also called the Ineffable Triangle when bearing the Ineffable Name in Enochian characters, and was thus used especially with a dualistic interpretation. The signet of Solomon, by which he was supposed to have worked miracles and especially to have had power over spirits, was considered to have been engraved with this figure. By this signet Solomon enlisted the services of Genii or Djinns in the construction of the Temple, and to its potency there are frequent allusions in the Thousand and One Nights. Thence it became a symbol widely found in Oriental countries, not only amongst the Jews, but also in Brahman and Buddhist temples, and in places as far apart as the Cave of Elephanta and walls in Barbary. Under Christianity, and in Christian art, its magical character was lost or repudiated; but it was adopted as a religious symbol typifying the two Natures perfectly conjoined in the One Person of Christ, and it also gained the name of the Epiphany Star. Thus everywhere in Church architecture, in glass windows or their traceries, and on tombs, we find it used. One of the simplest examples is the west window of the north aisle of St. Nicholas Church at Guildford: a plain circle containing six trefoils which are arranged in two triangles, each containing three trefoils. Again, to take an example from the Early Decorated period, the window in the Bishop of Winchester's Palace at Southwark, was a wheel containing two intersecting equilateral triangles, around which were six sex-foiled triangles, the hexagon in the centre containing a star of six great and six smaller rays. See also this sketch of a modern window in the south transept of Christ Church, Wimbledon, built by Teulon (fig. 2).

In one order derived from, or based upon, Masonry, it is not only delineated but also ritually formed by the use of six lights placed so as to indicate the points of two interlacing triangles. The three lesser lights are here taken to represent the Patriarchal, the Mosaic, and the Christian Dispensations; the three greater lights to typify the Creative, the Preservative, and the Destructive powers of the Most High.

It is not known that the Greek mystics used the Hexapla as they did the Pentalpha, or Pentagram; but from at least the days of the Talmudists the figure was rendered more expressive, and no doubt was thought more potent, by the addition of the Hebrew word AGLA in the centre of the figure (fig. 3), and at the intersecting points of the triangles, this word being formed of the initials of the words Ateh = to Thee;

Gibur = Strength; Leolam = for ever; Adonai = O Lord,—an ascription of praise, or a confession of faith, which however was frequently taken as an affirmation—Thou art strong in the eternal God. The next stage was to invest the symbol with talismanic powers of the highest order, and to ascribe to it the power to extinguish conflagrations, to preserve the wearer from wounds in battle, and generally to be prophylactic against all dangers. In mediæval and post-mediæval times the Jews used it chiefly as a safeguard against fire, placing it on houses, and especially on breweries; whence in Germany it came to be a common sign of a beerhouse. In modern Hermetic Magic the Hexapla refers to the Sun and Planets, and again is the Sign of the Macrocosm or Universe.

We now pass to the consideration of another symbol, distinct in appearance, in history, and in use, which yet has been commonly confused with the former as regards its name. (Thus one great Masonic writer says: "The name the Seal of Solomon or the Shield of David, one thing being denoted by both phrases, is given to a hexagonal figure formed of two interlaced equilateral triangles.") This second symbol goes by various names derived from its shape or use. Pentalpha it is called, because it can be formed by five capital Alphas or A's superimposed (fig. 4). Pentagram or Pentaculum Salomonis refers again to its shape, and the latter term shews that mediæval and modern Kabalists considered it (not necessarily on sure grounds) the design on Solomon's signet. With them the five points would refer to the Spirit, Air, Fire, Water, and Earth (fig. 5). With them also it is taken as the sign of the Microcosm, Man, as the Hexapla denoted the Macrocosm or the Universe, and whereas in modern Hermetic Magic the Hexapla refers to the Sun and Planets, thus (fig. 6) the Pentalpha refers to the Elements as given in the preceding figure. When adopted by Christians it was taken to be reminiscent of the five wounds of Christ, and probably also (as in the five lights of the eastern window of many Gothic churches) it was held to symbolize and preach the full knowledge of Christian mysteries, *i.e.*, the doctrine of the Trinity plus that of the two natures of Christ. It is indented, I notice, on the gate posts of the churchyard of S. Peter's, Walworth, which was built by Sir John Soane (who was a Mason and the first Grand Superintendent of Works) in 1824. Here it would from its position be suggestive rather of its mediæval and later use as a talisman against fire. From old Greek times the Pentagram has been the symbol of Hygeia and Health, and is mentioned by Pythagoras. We may here observe that when it is erect, *i.e.*, with one point vertical, it is the Christian symbol, or the talisman, or the Masonic Star; but the Kabalists also use it in an inverted position (fig. 7) and then it refers to the Devil and Black Magic, and has the names of the Witch's Foot or the Head of the Evil Goat.

Some departments of science, mathematical and mystic, have something to tell us as to the meaning and use of these symbols; but as to their origin we must as Masons fulfil our obligation to be students of nature as well as of science, and must remember that of the two Nature is older than Science. Men have adopted and adapted certain forms as symbols, but what is of great interest, and perhaps greater difficulty, is to discover where these forms are first found even if then we cannot divine why the Grand Geometrician of the Universe has stamped them so plainly on so many of His creations, and especially on those which most surely attract men's notice by beauty of form or hue or fragrance. It is the question—Whence were these symbols taken? that I now attempt to answer, and from the answer it will anyhow be apparent that they were always distinct and should never be confounded. Come then into the Temple of Nature, and in its ante-chamber where Life begins in its lowest manifestations regard the vegetable kingdom. From its first calling into being, at any rate on our planets,

ages passed knowing but the simplest forms, above which the lily or the rose is almost as much exalted by differentiation and progress to perfection as is man above a jelly-fish. But in the march of ages flowering plants appeared, and these again in time divided themselves into the Gymnosperms, or naked-seeded plants, which are characterised by having naked ovules which are fertilised by the direct application of the pollen to the foramen, without the intervention of stigma, style, and ovary. In this division are the conifers and the cycads, which date back to the early geological periods of the coal measures. To these, with their very simple forms of flower and fruit, succeeded or were added, the Angiosperms, or vessel-seeded plants, which have their ovules enclosed in carpels. Here the blossoms are well-developed and of brilliant colours, often fertilised not by the wind but by the visits of insects. But these again early in time, probably in what is called in geology the Tertiary period, split into two classes, the Monocotyledons and the Dicotyledons, to which all phœnogamous or flowering plants belong. These are distinguished by the floral whorls in the monocotyledons being almost always arranged in threes, and when, as in the large lily tribe, the three petals and the three sepals are alike in colour, to look down upon the centre of the flower is to observe at once the two interlacing triangles of Solomon's Seal. The Dicotyledons on the other hand have their floral whorls almost always arranged in fives, familiar examples being found in the buttercup, the primrose, the violet, and the rose, with their five coloured petals and their five green sepals. The trinary or the quinary arrangement is either obvious or traceable in nearly all flowering plants, and could not have escaped the notice of our Grand Master Solomon who "spake of trees, from the cedar tree that is in Lebanon even unto the hyssop that springeth out of the wall" (I. Kings iv., 33), nor would it be without his inspiration or approbation that the Phœnician architects decorated the capitals of the columns of the Temple with "lily-work" corresponding to the earlier lotus-headed capitals of Egyptian architecture. Let me here divert your attention first to a typical liliaceous plant showing the characteristic signature of Solomon's Seal by the interlacing of the triangle formed by the three petals and that of the three sepals, which in liliaceous plants generally stand as far out from the centre as do the petals (fig. 8). And now see the picture of a wild and single rose, the rosa rugosa of Japan, as a typical example of the quinary arrangement found in Dicotyledons (fig. 9), and also to the conventional rose of architecture (fig. 10), and in the symbol called the Pentagram to which I think the name of the Shield of David should alone be given. Next notice a drawing of a familiar garden flower, indigenous to England, of the same family as the lily of the valley, and possessing the old English name of Solomon's Seal (fig. 11). What made our forefathers thus name it? Partly perhaps from the shape of the pendant blossom; but certainly also from the floral whorl presenting accurately the symbol of the interlaced triangles. Seeing this, none can doubt for a moment what was the geometrical figure known to our English forefathers by the name of Solomon's Seal. Dear old Gerard was apparently neither Mason nor Mystic, or he would not have passed this likeness by and have written in his Herbal, "The root is white and thicke, full of knobs and joints, in some places resembling the marke of a seale, whereof I thinke it tooke the name Sigillum Solomonis." He goes on to describe its virtues, of which the brethren might make domestic trial. "The root of Solomon's seale stamped while it is fresh and greene, and applied, taketh away in one night, or two at the most, any bruise, blacke or blew spots gotten by fals or women's wilfulnesse in stumbling upon their hasty husbands fists, or such like."

And now, to see how completely the symbol exists as the ground plan of certain families of plants, look at this diagram of the typical primitive monocotyledonous flower

(fig. 12). The arrangement is ternary. Three carpels in the centre, marked *a*. Round them three stamens of the inner whorl, *b*. Round them the three stamens of the outer whorl, *c*. Round them the three petals, marked *d*; and finally three sepals, marked *e*. (Incidentally I may remark that the three petals, nearest the heart and the productive part of the flower, usually also more prominent in beauty and fragrance, represent in a Lodge the Worshipful Master, the Senior Warden, and the Junior Warden; while the three exterior sepals, necessary but usually more insignificant, represent the Senior Deacon, the Junior Deacon, and the Inner Guard.) But now turn this botanical diagram into a geometrical one by drawing lines to touch and include these various groups of threes, and what do we behold? (fig. 13). The great symbol formed by sepals and petals, two interlacing triangles making what would popularly be called the flower of the lily; and within them another Solomon's Seal, formed by the lines drawn round the two whorls of stamens, while once more the triangle of the carpels makes this second and inner symbol a double one. What more is needed to demonstrate how clearly the Grand Geometrician of the Universe has stamped the symbol here, and how only blind eyes (such as Solomon had not) could have failed to have noticed it, pondered upon it, and perhaps to have anticipated the deep thought so simply expressed by Tennyson:—

> Flower in the crannied wall,
> I pluck you out of the crannies;—
> Hold you here root and all in my hand,
> Little flower—but if I could understand
> What you are, root and all, and all in all,
> I should know what God and man is.

And here for a moment let our thoughts diverge into another department of Nature, and find the same symbol always borne by the snow crystals, the six-rayed lilies of the sky, whiter than the ivory of Solomon's throne, more cunning in design than the filagree of his crown, and proclaiming with him (without the consciousness of frailty or the foreboding of folly) the absolute wisdom and pure perfection of their maker (figs. 14, 15). Can we doubt that their geometrical form is an evidence of the active presence and action in nature of an orderly Mind? or that the structure of all crystals being based on mathematical laws and relations shows the handiwork of a Grand Geometrician of the Universe? Over a thousand forms of snow crystals have been noted—some of which I show—but all have the necessary unity of being six-rayed—of more than suggesting the outlines of Solomon's Seal.

Now for the second symbol, the Pentagram (fig. 16). Here is a diagram taken, like the former, from a botanical work, not made by me with some stretching of points to fit my theory, a diagram of the typical primitive dicotyledonous flower, such as the rose. The arrangement is quinary. In the centre five carpels, coloured green and lettered *a*. Round them five stamens, yellow as in nature and lettered *b*. Round them the five red petals of a rose, lettered *c*. And without, the five green leaf-like sepals, lettered *d*. Now draw the lines to include and separate each whorl, and what do you note? Four concentric heptagons, that only need the drawing of lines from point to point to make of each pentagon the Pentagram, or Pentalpha, or Shield of David. May I not now say *Quod erat demonstrandum?* Not in a fortuitous concourse of straight lines such as may be adopted by a Mason as his mark; not in an arbitrary design of man to which interpretations were subsequently given; but in the Mind of the Eternal were these symbols, and by them, legibly and not without meaning, were many of His creatures marked. What that meaning is, not now, not here, can we tell. Much of knowledge

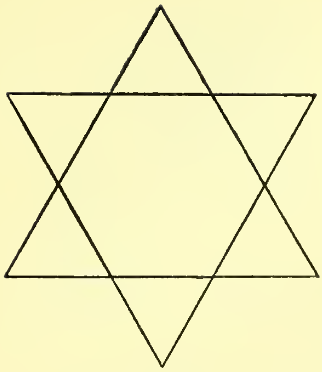


Fig. 1.

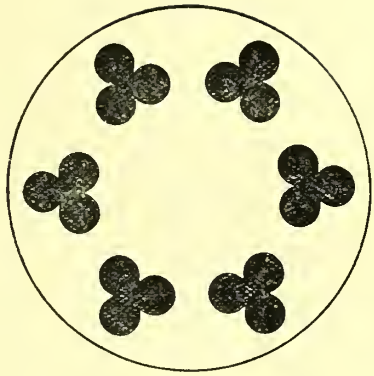


Fig. 2.

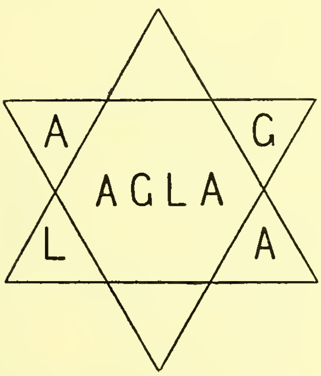


Fig. 3.

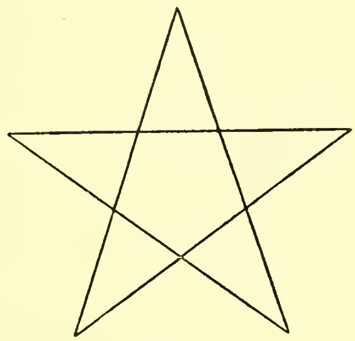


Fig. 4.

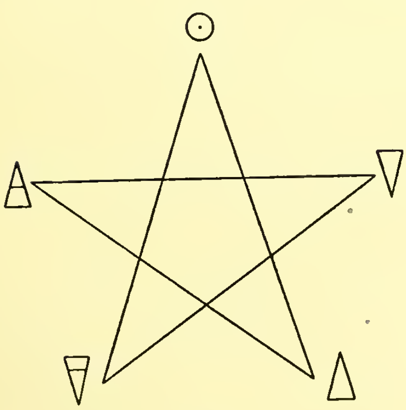


Fig. 5.

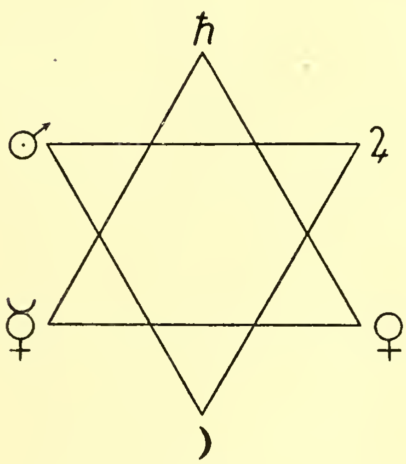


Fig. 6.

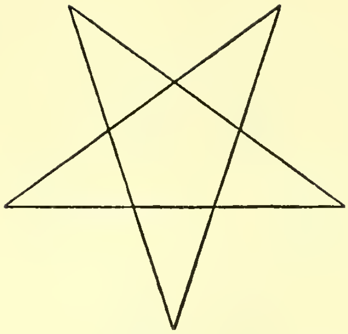


Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.

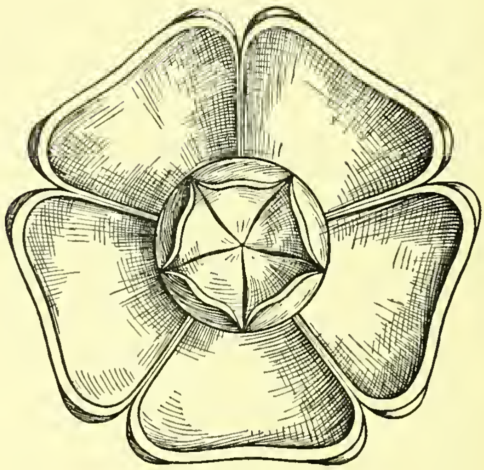


Fig. 10.



Fig. 11.

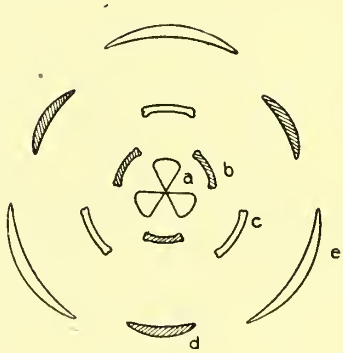


Fig. 12.

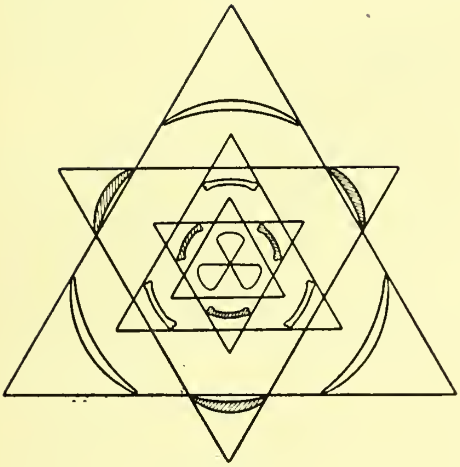


Fig. 13.

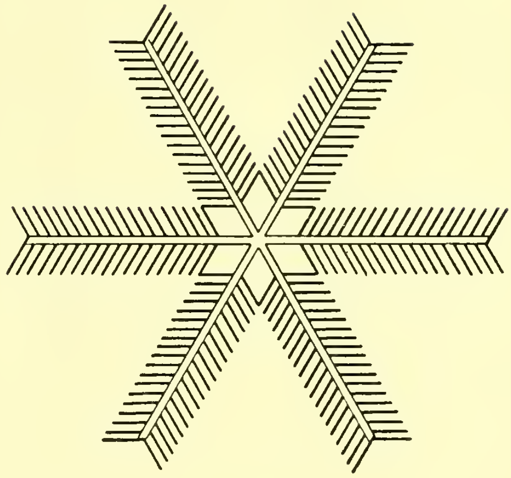


Fig 14.

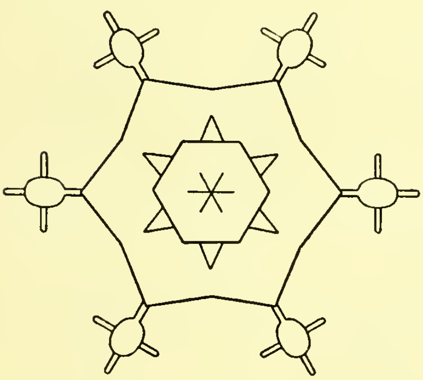


Fig. 15.

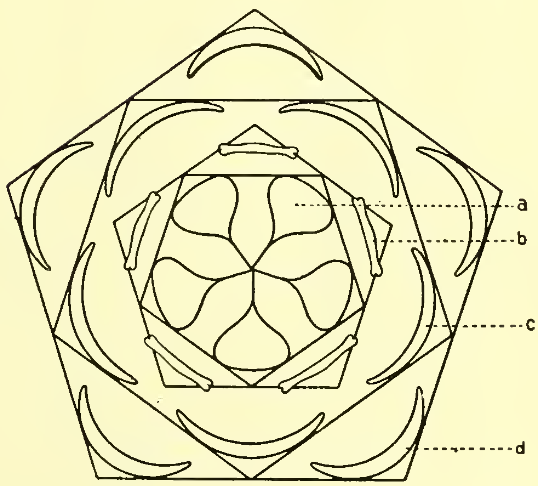


Fig. 16.

is unattainable to us while in the kindergarten of this present phase or condition of life. Now we know not what we shall be, nor know what we shall know. Part of the joy hereafter will no doubt be to find the hidden meaning of things familiar in their outward form, and to know such mysteries as why the Creator impressed upon creatures the figures which we, from their accidental history, and not from the essential meaning, call the Seal of Solomon and the Shield of David. Why they are we know not. What they are we know not. It is something however to know whence they are. Latent in the hidden mysteries of Nature and Science, latent but waiting to become patent, partially through our diligence here, and fully in the clear atmosphere and perfect vision of the Grand Lodge Above, where all that is real and essential becomes manifest and the speculative becomes knowledge, and in knowledge all are operatives.

Remarks were added by Brothers Edward Armitage, Dr. Chetwode Crawley, H. Lovegrove, Dr. Berks Hutchinson, and the Secretary.

A vote of thanks was heartily accorded to Brother Horsley for this interesting communication.



OBITUARY.

IT is with regret that we have to announce the death of Brothers

James Tovey Rowe, of London, on the 12th of November, 1901, who joined our Circle in May, 1898.

Henry Sutherland, of London, on the 19th November, 1901; who joined us in January, 1899.

William Stonier Leigh, of Pietermaritzburg, Natal, on the 22nd October, 1901, who joined us in June, 1898.

Thomas Greene, LL.D., J.P., of Millbrook, Mageny, Co. Kildare, on the 3rd November, 1901; who joined us in January, 1899.

At the meeting held on January 14th, 1901, an interesting paper entitled "The 47th proposition of the First Book of Euclid, as part of the Jewel of a Past Master"—by Bro. Greene, was read. It was printed in the *Transactions* for that year. Vol. xiv., pp. 27-41.

Charles Henry Dunn, of Durban, Natal, in July 1901; who joined the Correspondence Circle in November, 1888.

Simon Begemann, of Barberton, Transvaal, who died at the front during the Boer War. He joined the Correspondence Circle in May, 1896, and became our local Secretary for Barberton in February, 1898, which post he held until the day of his death.

Hugh James Dales, of Augusta, Georgia, U.S.A., on the 22nd November, 1901; who joined the Correspondence Circle in March, 1898.

Rt. Hon. Cecil Rhodes, M.A., D.C.L., of Groote Schuur, Cape Town, on the 26th March, 1902. He joined the Correspondence Circle in November, 1899.

Nathaniel Tracy, of Ipswich, on the 13th April, 1902. He joined the Correspondence Circle in September, 1887.

Robert Hughes, of St. Oswald's, Hastings, on the 8th May, 1902. He joined the Correspondence Circle in February, 1887, and since March, 1892, has been our local Secretary for East Sussex.

John G. Lloyd Bennett, of Bromley, Kent, on the 24th May, 1902, who joined the Correspondence Circle in June, 1897.

We tender to our esteemed Bro. Edward Macbean, P.M., the heartfelt sympathy of the members of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, and of very many of the Correspondence Circle, on the heavy loss which has fallen upon him, by the death of his only son, John Edward, on June 3rd, at Romford, Torquay, where he had gone for a change, and which it was hoped would prove beneficial, but alas, it was not to be. At the funeral on the following Saturday, near Glasgow, several friends who were unable to attend sent wreaths, one being from our Worshipful Master.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

ASHMOLE—WILSON—DESAGULIERS.—At the memorable meeting at Masons' Hall, London, in October, 1682, recorded by Elias Ashmole in his diary, the first name on the list of newly admitted members was that of Sir William Wilson. Wilson married, between 1677 and 1681, Jane, widow of Henry Pudsey, of Sutton Coldfield, and died in 1710.

Dr. John Theophilus Desaguliers, a very prominent and useful member of Grand Lodge in its early days, married in 1712, Joanna, daughter of William Pudsey.

Can any Brother ascertain for me whether the two ladies referred to above were relatives?

JOHN T. THORP.

[Dr. Desaguliers married at Shadwell, the 14th of October, 1712, Johanna, daughter of William Pudsey, of Kidlington, co. Oxon. She was buried at St. Anne's, Westminster, the 21st of July, 1753. (*The Genealogist*, vol. v., p. 117, 1881.)]

Masonic Pocket Handkerchief.—Bro. Richard H. Holmes has kindly sent a photograph of a Masonic pocket handkerchief of red silk, stamped in black, size 2ft. 9in. by 3ft., for reproduction. The apron is in possession of a Brother at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

He would like to know if any of the Brethren can give an approximate date of this pocket handkerchief and also a translation of the symbols within the square adjoining the plumb rule.

Bro. Holmes, in reply to a question as to its history, kindly answered as follows: —The pocket handkerchief is a genuine silk handkerchief and has been used as such, judging from its having been washed and now very thin. It has no history save that it is very old, having been laid away for many years.

I know they used to be sold to Freemasons about 30 years ago, but as I think they are so rare now as scarcely ever to be met with save in the manner I have come across this one, it is well worth reproducing, so that others may see one. The square contains, as you see, several of the letters of the Masonic alphabet.

Freemasonry and Fortification.—A Special Communication of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island was held September 27th, 1814, to tender to the "Committee of Defence" the services of the Society for the erection of fortifications, and the third of October was named as the time. The offer was accepted, and on the day appointed the Grand Lodge opened, and with a large number of brethren from the Lodges, including many from Eastern Star Lodge of Rehoboth, Mass., formed in procession with the Grand Master, Thomas Smith Webb, at their head, and marched with music to Fox Point and went to work at the erection of a fort which had been there laid out. At sunset they had completed their labours by the erection of a breast-work about four hundred and thirty feet long, ten feet wide and five feet high; they then formed a procession and having marched upon the parapet several times from one extremity to the other, the Grand Master named the work "Fort Hiram." In the evening the Grand Lodge waited upon the Governor, and he approved the proceeding and sanctioned the name given the fort. The record says, "Perhaps in no instance has there been greater work accomplished in one day by an equal number of persons than was done on this ever-memorable occasion."

W. S. GREENE, *Providence, U.S.A.*



Handkerchief
of red silk stamped in black (mounted).

The following notice occurs in *The Daily Courant.* — Numb. 6405 — Wednesday, May 2, 1722.

The Proprietors of the Engine for Raising Water by the Help of Quicksilver, do hereby give Notice to such Gentlemen as are desirous to see what Quantity of Water can be rais'd by that Means, to what Height, and by what Power; that there is an Engine set up in Dr. Desagulier's Yard, at his House in Channel row, Westminster; where any Gentleman may see it perform from Three to Five a-clock in the Afternoon, every Wednesday and Friday during the Months of May and June next, 1722, beginning on Friday the 4th of May Instant.

E. J. Barron.

May I be permitted to point out that the signs  on page 52 of vol. xiv., occurring in the K.T. Certificate described by Bro. F. J. W. Crowe, spell the word Death. This form of rendering of the Masonic or mystic alphabet is the usual one, and may be of some interest to our curious Brethren, but I should be glad if any Brother can interpret the signs  used as prefixes to "Knights Templars," in the copy of York Minute, 18th February, 1780, plate v., "Relics of Grand Lodge at York," by Bro. T. B. Whytehead, vol. xiii., pp. 93-123; all renderings with which I am acquainted fail to give a satisfactory solution.

W. N. Cheesman, *Selby.*

Wheeler's Lodge.—The fraternal kindness of Bro. Henry Sadler, G.T., and Sub-Librarian of the Grand Lodge of England, enables me to correct an inaccuracy in the closing paragraph of the article on "Wheeler's Lodge" (vol. xiii., p. 210). On twelve occasions between 1818 and 1888, the Chair of the Royal Alpha Lodge has been filled by Brethren, who, however illustrious by social and Masonic rank, neither held at the time, nor subsequently attained the rank of Grand Master of England. These exceptions occurred after the demise of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, beyond whose Grand Mastership my information, at the time of writing the article, did not extend. Nor does my information now extend beyond the above-named year, 1888.

W. J. Chetwode Crawley.

[Supplementary Note.—We understand that since 1892 the Worshipful Master of the Royal Alpha Lodge has been elected in ordinary course, though the M.W. Grand Master continues to be "the Principal Member of the Lodge, under whose personal Patronage it exists." The private Lodge History, from which the preceding sentence is quoted, was compiled by the late Col. Shadwell H. Clerke, G.S., with the invaluable aid of Bro. Henry Sadler. It is one of the scarcest, as well as one of the most admirable compendiums of the kind, known to Bibliographers.]

Freemasonry in 1722.—The following extract from the Report on the Manuscripts of His Grace the Duke of Portland, K.G., preserved at Welbeck Abbey, vol. vii., recently published by the Historical Manuscripts Commission, may have some interest for readers of *A.Q.C.*

It occurs in one of the letters calendared in that volume from Dr. William Stratford, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, to Lord Harley, afterwards 2nd Earl of Oxford. The place from whence it was written is not given, but a foot note appended to the first letter of the series states that "all succeeding letters are dated from Oxford unless otherwise stated," and as in the next letter (April 29th) Dr. Stratford says, "I

am going on Tuesday for a little fresh air and retirement to my country hut," I think we may consider that there is no doubt it was written from Oxford; but whether to Lord Harley in town or elsewhere there is nothing to show, except that the next letter but one, written under date of May 12th, only sixteen days afterwards, begins, "I hope this will welcome you to town again," but seven days after that, under date May 19th, we find him writing, "I hope this will find you well at Eywood, I pray God it may find your father so too."

> "1722, April 26.— . . . I hear Benson has played the fool in his visitation as Archdeacon in Berkshire. His speech was full of commendations, not only of the Government, but Governor too. He talked against popery, but he might have succeeded as well if he had preached up transubstantiation, as ——— (sic.) Such speeches can have but one end, to recommend the speaker to men in power, but they do as little service to a cause as they do credit to the authors. It is proper enough for a nobleman to understand architecture, but it seems beneath him to profess it as a trade. But perhaps the noble person that laid the first stone is a freemason. That has been an honour much courted of late by quality.
>
> Postscript. I see to-day in a letter that though your Lordship and Dr. Freind were not at the laying of the foundation stone yet you both made a visit to Lord B[ingley ?] that morning. For what reason, I pray ? Did you think good manners obliged you to excuse yourselves to him for not attending him at the ceremony ? If there might be some pretence on that account for Rob's[1] going, I see not how there could be any for your Lordship's."

It does not appear to what building the writer referred, nor can I find any reference to it in subsequent letters. As regards Lord B. being Lord Bingley, I presume the editors must have had sufficient reasons for supplying his name, and I may add that in a letter under date 1713, July 25th, Dr. Stratford speaks of "your new lord," and a foot note explains "Robert Benson, M.P. for York, made Lord Bingley." Judging from his remarks in the last mentioned letter, Dr. Stratford evidently did not entertain a much higher opinion of the "new lord" than he did of Archdeacon Benson who had been playing the fool in his visitation.

The letter is interesting for two reasons, first, as showing that the custom of laying a foundation stone with Masonic honours had already become the fashion, and secondly, that becoming a Freemason was already an honour much courted of by the quality.

Since the above was set up Bro. Rylands has kindly called my attention to a statement in Knight's London, which I agree with him in thinking solves the question as to the building to which Dr. Stratford referred; it is as follows :—

> "Cavendish Square and Hanover Square were commenced about the same time. Cavendish Square was planned in 1715, and the ground laid out two years afterwards.
>
> The large gloomy mansion, enclosed by a blank wall, on the west side of Cavendish Square now occupied by the Duke of Portland, was built by Lord Bingley, the foundation stone being laid in 1722." "London. Edited by Charles Knight." Lon: Charles Knight & Co. 1843, Vol. 6, p. 203.

It was originally called Bingley House, but after Lord Bingley's death was sold to Simon, Lord Harcourt, and has since been known as Harcourt House. It is now the

[1] Dr. Robert Friend (E.J.B.)

property of the Marquis of Breadalbane, who has offered the use of it to his Majesty for the reception of distinguished guests at the time of the Coronation.

In the fine extra-illustrated Pennant's London, bequeathed to the British Museum by J. Charles Crowle, Esq., there is an engraving of the façade lettered "The original Design of ye Rt Honble ye Ld Harcourt's House in Cavendish Square as it was drawn by M^r. Archer, but built and altered to what it now is by Edward Wilcox, Esq."

So much for the building: whether the foundation stone was laid masonically, as Dr. Stratford seems to infer might have been the case, I am unable to say, and a reference to the newspapers for the month of April, 1722, affords no further information in regard to it; but I should like to call attention to a recent gift to the Library of Grand Lodge by Bro. R. H. Kortright Dyett, P.M. No. 492, of two photographs of the corner stone of Fort James, Antigua, laid in Masonic form in 1739. The following is the inscription on the stone:—"This First Stone was laid by Isaac Mathew The Right Worshipfull The Provincial Grand Master with his Grand Officers and The Right Worshipfull the Masters and The Wardens and Brothers of The three Lodges of Free & accepted Masons of Antigua November 15th 1739."

One of the photographs shows the fort with the position of the stone; the other is a photo of the stone itself and the inscription on it; three or four words are defective, but the remainder is perfectly legible. If any Brother can give authentic particulars of stones laid with Masonic honours at or about this period he should inform the Editor, as I think this is the earliest of which we have any record.

E. J. Barron.

Lodge of "Unity, Peace, and Concord," No. 316, 2nd Batt. "The Royal Scots."—Staff-Sergeant John Bowers, (of our Outer Circle), a member of this Lodge, writes from Poona, E.I., and sends me the impression of an old seal, which together with the name of the Corps, at that time the "Royal Regiment," and certain Masonic emblems, bears the number 7. He asks, "Do you think No. 7 referred to the Templars Encampment, or is it in connection with any Irish Charter the Battalion held previously to 1808"? The answer is, that Lodge "Unity, Peace, and Concord" was warranted in 1718, and received the number IX. on the Coast of Coromandel, being also registered almost immediately afterwards in the books of the Original Grand Lodge of England, as No. 574. In 1807 the Lodge became defunct, and in 1808, the vacant Grand Lodge Warrant (No. 574) was handed over by the Provincial Authorities to a new Lodge established in the 2nd Battalion of the 1st Foot, or "Royal Regiment," then stationed in the Presidency of Madras, together with the name of the lapsed Lodge—"Unity, Peace, and Concord," and the local No. IX. on the coast of Coromandel. In 1820, the dormant Lodges were struck off the Provincial roll, and the other Lodges renumbered. Lodge "Unity, Peace, and Concord" from IX. became No VII. on the Coast. The foregoing is derived from the Rev. C. H. Malden's *Freemasonry in Madras*, and in the same work we learn, that in 1809, Lodge "Unity, Peace, and Concord," asked to be informed if they had a right to establish a Royal Arch degree in connection with the Lodge. They were informed by the R.W. P.G. Master that they had no such right, nor could they establish such a degree without a warrant from the Royal Arch Chapter in England." This takes me back to the recent letter of Bro. John Bowers, who states,—"We have some records as far back as 1833, and in one of the letters of that year to the Grand Lodge of England there occurs,—'a few weeks previously to our quitting India the principal office-bearers of the Masters, Arch, and Templar Lodges proceeded to the city of Madras, and there in the Provincial Grand Lodge delivered over our warrants

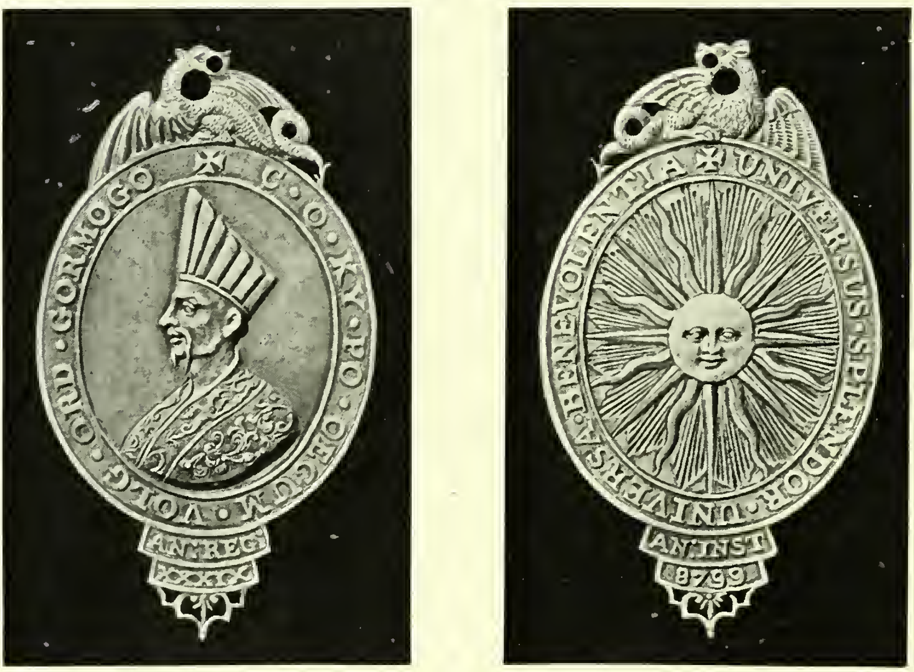
in due and ancient form.' They also ran a Mark Lodge, of which there is absolutely no trace in the Battalion now." It must remain a matter for speculation from what source, or sources of authority, the "Warrants" so delivered up, could have been received? It may be observed in conclusion, that the earliest "Travelling" Warrant ever issued was granted to the *first* Battalion of the "Royal Regiment"—now "Royal Scots"—by the Grand Lodge of Ireland, in 1732, of which an exact re-production and excellent description are given by Dr. Chetwode Crawley in his *Cæmentaria Hibernica, Fasciculus II.*

R. F. Gould.





In the Possession of Bro. C. F. Ulex.



In the Possession of Bro. W. H. Rylands, F.S.A.

THE GORMOGON MEDAL.

BY BRO. GEO. L. SHACKLES, P.M., P.P.S.G.D. N. & E. YORKS.

Member of the London Numismatic Society.

BY the courtesy of Bro. C. F. Ulex, of Hamburg, who has a specimen of this medal in his collection, I think we can with some degree of accuracy now assign its approximate date. Bro. W. H. Rylands, F.S.A., has also placed the specimens from his Cabinet at my disposal and Bro. Walter, L. Nash, F.S.A., has very kindly photographed both forms as a means of comparison. The interesting features of the Ulex example are twofold, viz:—First it is Hall marked, and secondly I am of opinion that it has been struck or cast from different dies to the Rylands one.

The marks on plate are usually

1—*The Standard Mark*, i.e. the lion passant.

2—*The Hall Mark*, denoting the City or Town in which the assay office was situate.

3—*The Duty Mark*, showing the head in profile of the reigning Sovereign.

4—*The Date Mark.* A letter of the Alphabet. Each Assay office has its peculiar Alphabetical mark indicating the year in which the plate was assayed and stamped.

5—*The Maker's Mark.* Formerly some emblem such as a rose, a crown, or a star, &c., with or without the goldsmiths initials, but since 1739 the initial letters of their Christian and Surnames were substituted.

The Rylands specimen has no mark whatever, but on the Ulex Medal the following are stamped beginning from left to right.

A—*The Maker's Mark.* PB/AB (Peter and Ann Bateman of Bunhill Row, who entered the Goldsmiths' Company on 2nd May, 1791).

B—*The Duty Mark.* The head of George III. in profile.

C—*The Standard Mark.* The lion passant.

D—*The Date Mark.* | t | The small Roman t, signifying the Medal was struck in 1794-5.

The usual Assay Office or Hall Mark, however, is absent, but from the date mark there is no doubt this should be London.

I think, therefore, there can now be no question that this Medal was issued about 1794-5.

And now as to the dies. Unfortunately the Ulex Medal is an imperfect specimen having been much battered, but my strong impression is that the medals have been struck from different dies. When I say struck, I use that term advisedly, and for this reason. On a comparison of the two medals (apart from the illustration) the "field"

or "planchette" of the Ulex specimen is considerably thinner than the Rylands one, and much too thin to be a cast medal. I grant that the legends on both the Obverse and Reverse of the Ulex Medal show all the characteristics of a cast medal, but this idea is completely dispelled on a closer examination of the original Ulex Medal.

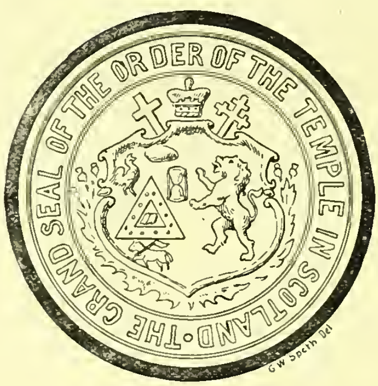
Then again on comparing the Rylands Medal with the Ulex the former is at least the 16th of an inch longer in the field. The hole formed by the twist of the dragon's tail is distinctly larger on the obv. and rev. of the Rylands specimen than on the Ulex. The letters of the legend on the Ulex Medal are coarser than those on the Rylands one. The larger rays on the rev. of the Ulex Medal are coarser and blunter, and the finer rays on the rev. of the Rylands specimen are butt ended as compared with the same rays on the respective alternative specimens. Further the embroidered ornamentation on the coats are totally dissimilar in pattern and style.

To my mind all these different characteristics of each Medal convince me that there have been two separate dies, that the Ulex and Rylands specimens have not been struck in the same die, that both Medals have been struck and not cast, and that the date of both is *circa* 1794-5.

NOTE.—Two other examples of this medal are at present known, one in the Museum of the Grand Lodge of England: and another, the owner of which I have been unable to discover, was formerly in the possession of Dr. Frazer, of Dublin. By the courtesy of the Sub-Libarian, Bro. Sadler, I have been able to compare the medals in my possession with the example at the Grand Lodge, and find that it more nearly resembles the thinner of the two I have. Certain other little differences exist, which may point to the fact that all three were not made by the same silversmith.

W. H. R.

SEAL
(paper)



IV CC. MUS.

CHRONICLE.

AT the anniversary of the "Moira" Lodge, No. 92, Bro. T. L. Wilkinson, P.M., P.D.G. Reg. (the Treasurer) proposed, and Bro. A. F. Gould, P.M., P.G.D., (the Secretary) seconded "That the hearty congratulations of the Lodge be presented to Bro. Gotthelf Greiner, P.M., on his appointment to the office of *Assistant Grand Secretary for German Correspondence*, by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, M.W.G.M.," which was carried by acclamation, in the presence of many distinguished brethren, members, and visitors, including the R.W. Bro. Cornelius Thorne, P. Dist. G.M., Northern China, a Masonic Veteran much esteemed by the Lodge. An address was likewise voted and presented to Bro. Greiner, at the meeting in February last.

The office was created in 1895 by the appointment of the lamented Bro. Cæsar Kupferschmidt, P.M.; whereas previously there was a *Grand Secretary for German Correspondence*, ranking immediately after the Grand Secretary, the first of the kind being in 1816; the fifth and last being the late Bro. Dr. Ernest Emil Wendt, who died in 1892. It is a source of great gratification to the members of the "Pilgrim" No. 238, and the "Quatuor Coronati" No. 2076, that the late Bro. Kupferschmidt, and the present W.M. of the latter Lodge were selected from their ranks, as the Brother so appointed must be thoroughly conversant with both English and German, as our respected W.M. undoubtedly is, and in touch with Continental Freemasonry generally.

"Honours are falling thick" on Bro. Greiner, but not more so than his numerous friends desire for him, as on March 25th, our respected Brother attended the "Lodge of Edinburgh" No. 1, (the oldest in the world) and took the affiliate's obligation, as a member, to which he was elected in November last.

AMONG the Brethren appointed to Grand Rank at the Festival of the Grand Lodge held on the 30th of April, are the following:—Bro. E. Armitage, D.G.D.C.; and of the members of the Correspondence Circle:—Bros. W. T. Page, Asst. Gr. Dir. of C.; Maj. Gen. Astley Terry, Grand Sword Bearer; F. A. Powell, Grand Steward.

THE progress of the Craft in Natal has been recently exemplified by the formation of a Masonic Library and Reading Room, under the auspices of the United Lodge of Instruction, Maritzburg. The opening ceremony was performed on February 21st by the D.G.M., R.W. Bro. Wesley Francis, who commended the Lodge of Instruction on its enterprise. The nucleus of a valuable library has been formed, which will doubtless be increased as time goes on, and cannot fail to prove of inestimable benefit to our brethren in Natal. They are to be congratulated not only on its possession, but also on their realizing the importance of establishing the same. For it cannot be denied that Masonic learning is too often confined to the Ritual alone, nor perhaps can the blame for this state of affairs be altogether laid to the charge of individual brethren if few or no facilities are afforded them for "making a daily advancement in Masonic knowledge." The United Lodge of Instruction, Maritzburg, which is a Member of our Correspondence Circle, is therefore doing a good work in thus opening the door to knowledge to the local Brethren, and by further encouraging study and promoting the interests of the Craft by inviting distinguished local Brethren to read papers periodically in the Lodge.

The following interesting notices appeared in the *Bloemfontein Post*, for March the 10th and 11th, of the present year :—

Maseru, Saturday.—Freemasons are coming into Maseru from a big radius all round, some even from a distance of a hundred and fifty miles, to witness the consecration ceremony of the first Lodge in Basutoland. A cable has been despatched to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England. An address was delivered last night in the Court House by the Very Worshipful Bro. Haarburger, on the subject of the value of Freemasonry to humanity. There was a large audience of ladies and gentlemen ; Honourable Bro. H. C. Sloley was in the chair. The address was greatly appreciated and was loudly applauded throughout. The consecration ceremony will take place at two o'clock to-day, and will be conducted by Bro. Ivan H. Haarburger, Past Grand Director of Ceremonies, Grand Lodge of England.

Maseru, Monday.—The first Masonic Lodge of Basutoland, denominated the Basutoland Lodge, was consecrated on Saturday afternoon by the Very Worshipful Bro. Haarburger, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Grand Lodge of England. The ceremony was of an impressive and solemn character. A cabled reply has been received from His Royal Highness, the Most Worshipful Grand Master, the Duke of Connaught, to the cable despatched from here. A banquet was held in the evening, and the Masonic toasts were honoured according to the usual custom. Yesterday a Masonic service was conducted by Bro. the Rev. Craig, of Bloemfontein, a large congregation attending. Bro. Dr. Long is the first Worshipful Master of the new Lodge. Bro. Haarburger, in conducting the ceremony, was ably assisted by Worshipful Bros. Tate, Gill, and Rev. Craig, of the Rising Star Lodge of Bloemfontein.

A Lecture on Freemasonry under the patronage of Wor. Bro. George Beech, P.G. Std. Br., England, Dep. Pro. G.M., was given on Friday, March 14th, 1902, at the Masonic Hall, New Street, Birmingham, by W. Bro. R. Freke Gould, P.M., Past Grand Deacon of England. The following is a synopsis of the lecture :—The Symbolical Traditions of the Freemasons—Their Evidential Value—The Opinions of Eminent Writers thereupon Examined and Considered—The Methods of Historical Inquiry and the Laws of Evidence—Can they be Dispensed with in Masonic Research?—The Degrees of Pure and Ancient Freemasonry (Viewed from a Legal Aspect) as Existing before the Era of Grand Lodges. The meeting was held by the General Lodge of Instruction, (working under the sanction of the Howe Lodge, No. 587).

Bro. George C. Dusart, of the South Saxons Lodge, No. 31, has just published Mozart's Masonic Cantata "The Praise of Friendship." The original work, the last composition of this great Master, was completed on November 15th, 1791, and in less than three weeks afterwards he had passed away. It is arranged for male voice chorus, two tenors and bass. The words have been specially written for English speaking Freemasons, with a pianoforte or organ arrangement from the original score. Copies may be obtained from Bro. Dusart, 21, Alexandra Villas, Brighton.

A Work by our Correspondence Member, Bro. William H. Upton, M.A., LL.M., has been published at Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A., entitled "Negro Masonry, being a critical examination of objections to legitimacy of the Masonry existing among the negroes of America." It is in all essentials, the original "Critical Examinations" of 1899.

FRIDAY, 2nd MAY, 1902.

THE Lodge met at Freemason's Hall at 5 p.m. Present: Bros. G. Greiner, A.G.S.G.C., W.M.; E. J. Castle, S.W.; Admiral A. H. Markham, P.Dis.Gr. Master, Malta, J.W.; W. H. Rylands, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary; G. L. Shackles, J.D.; E. Armitage, Deputy Gr. Dir. of Ceremonies, I.G.; and Past Masters W. M. Bywater, P.G.S.B., S. T. Klein, and Dr. Belgrave Ninnis, P.G.D. Also the following members of the Correspondence Circle, viz., Bros. W. M. Denholm, R. Palmer-Thomas, M. W. Blackden, Rev. A. G. Lennox Robertson, Wm. Chambers, R. Manuel, J. E. Thomas, R. K. Thomas, G. W. Cobham, H. S. R. Warwick, H. White, W. A. Bowser, W. H. Frazer, P. M. Raymond, Dr. B. T. Hutchinson, R. U. Ellis, C. Paine, J. W. Odell, M. Montesole, Dr. C. Wells, F. A. Powell, J. A. Webb, T. Cohu, S. Walsh Owen, M.R.C.S., A. S. Gedge, O. Marsland, J. Peeke Richards, W. H. Stocks, W. F. Stuttaford, E. J. Turnbull, F. J. Allen, W. J. Songhurst, J. E. Sorrell, S. Meymott, F. J. Rebman, C. Isler, J. H. Clare, Rev. H. T. Cart, H. James, S. H. T. Armitage, M.D.; H. Eaborn, A. Oliver, S. W. Furze Morrish, W. Curry, A. Stotzer, J. W. C. Clarke, W. F. Stauffer, W. R. Mead, W. Busbridge, R. B. Storey, G. M. Canham, C. E. Wright, E. A. Ebblewhite, H. King, L. Danielson, F. Weiss, L. Foppoli, and J. M. Hamm.

Also the following visitors: Bros. John Read, Past Grand Standard Bearer; H. H. White, St. Stephen's Lodge No. 2424; R. B. Benson, W.M., St. Peter's Westminster Lodge, No. 1537; H. Brooks, Carnarvon Lodge, No. 1735; A. E. Hughes, P.M., Manchester Lodge, No. 179; J. Chapman, Manchester Lodge, No. 179; S. T. Wood, Staines Lodge, No. 2536; and A. Parolini, Italia Lodge, No. 2687.

Two Lodges and sixty brethren were admitted to the membership of the Correspondence Circle.

Letters of apology for unavoidable absence were acknowledged from Bros. Dr. Chetwode Crawley, W. J. Hughan, P.G.D.; H. le Strange, P.G.M., Norfolk; J. P. Rylands, R. F. Gould, P.G.D.; E. Conder, jun., I.P.M.; L. de Malczovich, J. T. Thorp, and E. Macbean. The Rev. J. W. Horsley being prevented by illness from attending the Secretary was requested to convey to him the sympathy of the Lodge and their hope that he would soon be quite restored to health.

The congratulations of the Lodge were offered to Bro. E. Armitage, I.G., on his being elected by the W.M. Grand Master to fill the office of Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies.

Bro. A. S. Gedge exhibited an engraving by Lepicié dated 1747, from a picture by David Teniers, bearing the title, "Les Francs Maçons Flamands en Loge." The thanks of the Lodge were voted to Bro. Gedge.

Bro. J. T. Thorp exhibited and presented to the Lodge an engraved certificate granted by the now extinct "Argyle's Lodge, No 76 in the the Grand Lodge of Scotland," to John Borrodaile, and dated Glasgow, 27th April, 1804. The thanks of the Lodge were voted to Bro. Thorp for his gift.

Bro. G. L. Shackles read the following paper, illustrated by a large number of lantern slides showing the portraits of the Grand Masters, and the coins issued by them:

COINS OF THE GRAND MASTERS OF THE ORDER OF MALTA,

OR KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

BY BRO. GEORGE L. SHACKLES,
J.D. 2076, P.P.S.G.D., N. & E. Yorks.

THE Order of Knight Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem is generally considered to date from the year 1113. The first Master, Gerard Tunc, presided over the Order from that year until 1121. This pious founder had, however, employed himself for many years prior in assisting the sick in a hospital at Jerusalem, which had been founded in 1048 by a company of Merchants from Amalfi, to serve as a refuge for those who made the pilgrimage to Palestine. The patron Saint of the Order was St. John the Baptist, and a chapel is said to have been dedicated to him at Jerusalem.

After the taking of Jerusalem by Godfrey de Bouillon, that Prince endowed the Hospitallers with lands and money as compensation for the sufferings Gerard Tunc had received at the hands of the Caliph on the approach of the Crusaders, and, inspired by his example and chivalry, a large number of Knights ranged themselves under him and were received into the Hospital.

The members took upon themselves vows of obedience, chastity and poverty, and were separated into three classes, viz., Knights, Priests and Serving Brethren. The Knights were those only of noble birth, descendants of ancient and historic families, and these protected the pilgrims and waged war with the Infidels. The Priests undertook the charge of all the spiritual affairs connected with the Order and Hospital; and the Serving Brothers were those who fought in the ranks in the time of war and undertook the care and nursing of the sick pilgrims in times of peace. Subsequently another class was added, called Donatists, who performed menial duties.

It is not my purpose to write an historical account of the Noble Order of Chivalry that made itself so celebrated for seven centuries, and time after time spread terror among the Infidels, beyond stating that from A.D. 1113 to 1297 they fought and occupied Palestine from whence they were obliged to retire to Cyprus, and afterwards to Rhodes, which they fortified and retained until 1534, under the Grand Mastership of Philip de Villiers D'Isle Adam, who subsequently was forced to evacuate the Island through the treachery of one of his own officers. The Islam force which appeared before the Island consisted of 400 ships, and landed an army of a quarter of a million of men. The garrison consisted of 600 Knights, and 4,500 men, but in six months time, when no powder was left and no shot remained to load the guns, the Knights surrendered by honourable capitulation, after an occupation of the island of 213 years.

In 1530 the Emperor Charles V. of Germany, Sovereign of the Isles of Sicily, ceded to the Order the Islands of Malta and Gozo, and which were thus occupied from that time until 1798.

Marvin, in his "Historical Sketch" says—"The history of this valiant "and chivalric Order is brilliant with tales of valour, not alone were their laurels "of victory gathered in the Holy Land where Jerusalem and Ascalon, Balbais and Hattin, "and last of all St. Jean d'Acre are monuments of their early glories, but when forced

"from their last stronghold on the sacred soil of Palestine, they conquered the Island of "Rhodes, which they held for nearly two centuries and a half against the most strenuous "efforts of the Saracens to drive them from it, losing it finally in 1522, when the brave "L'Isle Adam was overcome through the treachery of the Chancellor of the Order; the "treason was discovered and the traitor's head was falling by the headsman's axe just as "the Infidels were entering the weak point in his defences. Even then such had been the "gallantry of their stubborn defence, and so completely had the victorious Turks been "disheartened at the length and difficulties of the siege that the brave Knights were "allowed honourable terms of surrender and a free retreat from their ruined city. Again "in Malta they showed themselves worthy inheritors of ancient glory, as under Vallette "they defended their strongholds of St. Elmo and St. Angelo in one of the most remark-"able sieges in history." In his "Fortress of Malta" Col. Porter has the following graceful tribute to the Order of St. John :—

"The heroic spirits who conducted the defence of Malta, through all the difficul-"ties and all its dangers, to so glorious a conclusion, have long since returned to that dust "from which they sprang; the names even of but too many of them have been lost to the "world; still, the memory of their great deeds remains as fresh and green as though it "were a thing of yesterday; and the name of Malta is never mentioned even in this "present age without calling up a picture of the scenes enacted there during the summer "of 1565."

The Order was governed by General Chapters or Councils and was republican in character. The Membership was divided into eight Langues or Languages :—1. Provence: the Knights of whom chose the Grand Commander of the Order. 2. Auvergne: These selected the Grand Marshall. 3. France: elected the Grand Hospitaller. 4. Italy: elected the Grand Admiral. 5. Arragon: the Grand Conservater. 6. Germany: the Grand Bailiff. 7. Castille: the Grand Chancellor; and 8. England: the Grand Turcopolier, or Master of the Horse. In each of these eight grand divisions there was one or more Grand Priories that governed the inferior bodies, called Preceptories.

As stated before, the Order was composed of three classes. These classes existed in each Langue, and they all united in forming the Grand Chapters at Malta and the Provincial Chapters of the Grand Priories. The legislative power was retained exclusively by the Grand Chapters and to them alone belonged the power to levy taxes. The executive power of the Order was vested in the Councils, who made regulations concerning the public health, striking of money, and other similar matters. The members of the Order, being drawn from the highest and noblest of the countries forming the different Langues, were extremely jealous of their rights, and delegated no more power to the Grand Master than was necessary to enable him to govern efficiently. He was regarded by them as "*Primus inter pares*" rather than as a superior, and although their oath of obedience seemed most comprehensive, yet it had its modifications, and there was a power of appeal to a tribunal called "Egard."

While on the one hand the Grand Master's authority was subject to certain restraints, on the other he alone had power to summon General Chapters, and the Councils could only consider matters suggested by him.

The first coins struck by the Knights Hospitallers were dated about the year 1309, when these "Soldiers of the Cross" took possession of the Island of Rhodes. The necessity for a coinage arose in consequence of the commerce that sprang up between the Island and the European Ports, which required a medium of exchange. It is important to remember that a coin is an emblem of Sovereignty, to make which, unless

lawfully authorised by the State, brought down upon the maker, in olden times, the penalty of death. Yet long before the days to which I am now referring the coining of money was a most simple process. A mint in those days only required a "moneyer" or overseer; a furnace with crucibles; a pair of scales; a "beater" to beat the metal into plates; a "clipper" to cut out the blanks or thin pieces of metal; a "coiner" to stamp the blanks; an "assistant" to lay them on the die; and a secretary or "scribe" to keep the "accompt." These six men could make from four to five thousand coins a day when once the dies were procured. Provincial Mints, such as I have described, were, in those days, scattered all over Europe and Syria, and existed at London, York, Exeter, and some other places in England.

It is not my purpose to endeavour to trace the connection between the Knights of Malta and any of the higher degrees of Masonry, because I very much doubt whether that can be done authoritatively; but I propose to show you portraits of nearly all the Grand Masters, from Philip de l'Isle Adam, who was Grand Master at the time Malta was ceded to the Order in 1530 to the last reigning Monarch, viz., Ferdinand Homspech, who was forced to quit the Island by the French in 1798, and coins of most of them, together with a slight description and biography in each case.

Pierre du Ponte was born at Piedmont. He was a Knight of great piety, and elected Grand Master in 1534, and died on the 17th November, 1535. The only important event of his reign was the part the Order took in the war of the Emperor Charles V. against Barbary, in which the Knights showed extraordinary bravery.

Didier de St. Jaille, the next Grand Master, was Prior of Toulouse. He was a valiant defender of the Island of Rhodes, and was chosen successor to Pierre du Ponte during his absence on the 22nd November, 1535. He never took the oaths or entered on the duties of Grand Master, as he was taken ill at Montpellier, in France, on his way to Malta, and died on the 26th September, 1536. He never struck any coins.

Jean d'Homedes was the next Grand Master. He was a Spaniard, of Arragon, who distinguished himself by his valour at the siege of Rhodes. He was elected in 1536, and, though very religious, carrying out the duties of the Order most scrupulously, he was arrogant, avaricious, and vindictive. He also undertook, with the Emperor Charles V., the invasion of Barbary, but through the incapacity of the Imperial General, the Marquis de Villeneuve, the siege was raised. During the later years of his reign Soliman prepared a large fleet and army to invade the Island, and although these preparations were known to d'Homedes, his avarice was so great that he would not take the proper measures to put the Island in a proper state of defence to repel the attack. Tripoli was also re-captured by the Turks with great loss—not one of the defenders escaping with his life. He died on the 6th September, 1553, after having nearly ruined the Order by the gifts he made to his family.

The coin (1) now shown is of silver, of the value of 2 Tari ($3\frac{1}{4}$d.) The obv: is the Arms of the Order quartered with those of the Grand Master Homedes, *i.e.*, 1 and 4 Gules, a cross Argent, 2 and 3 per pale, dexter a pine tree Vert; sinister Gules three castles one and two Argent, surrounded by the legend—F - JO - HOMEDES - HOS - HIERLM—Bro. John Homedes, Master of the Order of the Hospital of Jerusalem. The rev: is the Agnus Dei, with the legend—ECCE - QUI - TOLLIT - PECCATA. Behold (the Lamb of God) who taketh away sins.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

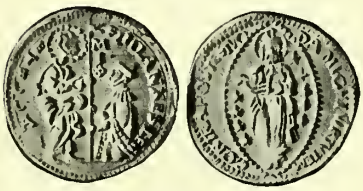


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 11.



Fig. 10.

Claude de la Sengle, the Grand Hospitaller of the Order, was Ambassador at the Court of His Holiness, Julius III., when he received the news of his election. He reigned quietly for four years, and died on the 18th August, 1557. The most remarkable circumstance of his reign was a great storm, which was the cause of the loss of a large number of ships and 600 lives. The coin now shown (2) is a silver 4 Tari piece, from a specimen in the British Museum, and was worth about 7d. of our money. The obv: shows the Arms quarterly as the previous Grand Masters bore them, the cross of the Order taking the place of honour and those of his family beside it, *i.e.*, 1 and 4 Gules, a cross Argent, 2 and 3 Or on a saltire Sable, five escallops Argent.

Jean de Vallette-Parisot was one of the most illustrious Grand Masters who ever governed the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Having taken the vows at the age of 20, he never left the Convent, but distinguished himself in a number of enterprises, particularly by sea. His first title to celebrity was the magnificent defence of the Island. Soliman, irritated by the enterprises and conquests of the Knights, and particularly at the loss of a shipload of precious merchandise, determined to exterminate those who had taken his treasure, sent 30,000 men to besiege the fortress. The assault commenced on the 18th May, 1565, and was continued with the utmost vigour until the month of September, 1565. Attack after attack was made without any serious breach being committed, but the Turks, hearing that the King of Sicily was coming with 8,000 men, abandoned the siege and returned in their vessels, after having lost the larger part of their army. This Grand Master was the founder of the City of Valetta. His heroic defence of the Island caused great rejoicing amongst the Christian States, and large sums of money were sent to him to repair the damage done to the fortifications. Pope Paul IV. wished to make Valette a Cardinal, but he refused the honour. He died on the 21st August, 1568, covered with glory, and his death was the cause of the greatest sadness.

The coin now shown (3) is a gold Sequin, of the value of about 10s. of our money. The obv : St. John the Baptist presenting a standard to the Grand Master. Under the flag on the standard the letters MI. Legend—F - JOANNES DE VALLETE. Rev : the Saviour in a circle of Stars. Legend—DA - MICH - VIRTVT - CONTRA - HOSTES - TVO. (Give me valour against Thine enemies.)

The next is a 4 Tari piece of silver, (4). Obv: The Arms, the Order quartered with the Arms of the Grand Master. Valette's Arms were per pale, dexter Gules, a falcon Argent; sinister a lion rampant Or. The legend—F. IOANNES DE VELLETTA - M - HOSP - HIER Bro. John of Valletta, Master of the Hospital of Jerusalem. Rev: St. John holding a standard with the lamb at his feet and legend—ECCE QVI TOLLIT PECCATA—Behold (the Lamb of God) which taketh away sins.

Another (5) somewhat similar piece for the obv: but the rev: is the head of John the Baptist in a charger. Legend—PRO[P]TER VERITATEM ET IVSTITIA (on account of Truth and Justice). This is a very common device on many of the Grand Masters' coins.

Another (6) with the obv: like the last one, and the rev: is St. John the Baptist, with the legend PARATE VIAM DOMINI (Prepare ye the way of the Lord). This is a 2 Tari piece in silver, ($3\frac{1}{4}$d.)

The next Grand Master was *Pierre del Monte*, who was elected in the month of August, 1563. He was born at San Gavino, in Tuscany, and was a nephew of Pope

Julius III. He had distinguished himself greatly at the siege of Malta. On the 18th March, 1571, he transferred the Convent to the new city of Valetta. On the 7th October, 1571, some of his vessels took part in the battle of Lepanto against the Turks. This battle, for a long time, crippled the maritime power of the Turks. He died on the 27th January, 1572, aged 76. His Arms were Azure between two branches of olive Argent a bend Or, charged with three rocks Gules.

The gold Sequin, now shown (7) has on the obv: St. John giving a standard to the Grand Master, surrounded by the legend—F . PETRUS DE MONTE, and on the rev: our Saviour within an oval aureole, and the legend—DA MICHI VIRTVTEM CONTRA HOSTES TVOS. (Give me valour against Thine enemies).

Jean de la Cassière succeeded Pierre del Monte. He belonged to the Langue of Auvergne, and was a most valiant Knight, having greatly distinguished himself at the attack of Zoara, where he saved the standard of the Order. He, however, was very unpopular with the Knights and for some time was a prisoner in the Fortress. He died at Rome, but his remains were taken to Malta to be buried. His Arms were: Argent a lion rampant Gules.

I will now show you a gold sequin of DE LA CASSIERES.[1] The only difference in the Sequins of the Grand Masters about this period are the legends which are always the names of the Grand Masters and the initial letters under the flag on the standard, which in this case are M I +

Hugo de Loubens de Verdalla. Jean Cassiere having died at Rome, the Pope claimed the right to nominate his successor, but he permitted the Knights to choose from the persons whom he designated. He nominated three, and the Knights selected Verdalla on the 12th January, 1582. During his reign the Knights were much actuated by a spirit of insubordination. Pope Sextus V. made Verdalla a Cardinal in the hope that his spiritual rank might give him influence over the Knights, which, however, it failed to do. During his Mastership two very interesting works on the History of the Order were published. He died at Rome at the age of 74. The Arms are Quarterly 1 and 4 Gules a cross Argent, 2 and 3 Gules a wolf salient Or.

A gold Sequin somewhat similar to the preceding ones.[1]

Verdalla was succeeded by *Martin Garzes,* who was elected on the 8th June, 1595. He was of the Langue of Arragon and was a prudent, wise and discreet ruler. During his Mastership the Knights and Brethren enjoyed a time of great tranquility. He established a State Pawnbrokery, an institution still in existence and well managed by the local government of Malta at the present day. The only important event of his reign was the decision taken by the General Council that all the Knights who served in Hungary in the war against the Turks should be considered as having served under the standard of the Order and should enjoy similar privileges to themselves. His Arms were Azure, a swan rising, and in chief three mullets Argent.

Another gold Sequin.[1]

Martin Garzes was followed by *Alofius de Wignacourt* who, having entered into the Order at the age of 17, so distinguished himself by his courage and prudence that

[1] As the following gold Sequins are all of the same type as those previously shown on Plate I. it is unnecessary to illustrate them all.—G.L.S.

he was elected Lieut.-Governor of Valetta for twenty-one years, and at the death of Martin Garzes he was Grand Hospitaller. Under his Mastership the Order commenced afresh the war against the Infidels, and the Knights again covered themselves with honour and glory. Their first enterprise was a descent upon the coast of Barbary in 1602, when they sacked Lepanto and Patras. Reprisals were commenced by the Sultan, and Wignacourt therefore added new fortifications to the City and otherwise materially added to the defences of the Island. In 1610 he built an aqueduct and thereby brought an adequate supply of water into the city of Valetta. In 1620 he led a fresh expedition against the Turks with success, and "not one of the twenty-eight Grand Masters who ruled over Malta deserved so well of the Maltese people as Alophius de Wignacourt." He was struck by sunstroke whilst following the chase and died on the 14th September, 1622, aged 75 years. During his reign a large quantity of false money was in circulation, and it was decided that all the money should be carefully examined, and all money should carry the Arms of the Grand Master. His armorial bearings were Argent, 3 fleurs-de-lys couped at the bottom Gules, with a label Sable.

A gold Sequin, the same as the five preceding ones, except that his name is on the obverse.[1]

After his death he was succeeded by *Louis Mendez Vasconcellos*, a Portuguese, who, however, only reigned six months; he was known for his prudence, wisdom and bravery. The only coin I have of this Grand Master is a Tari piece in silver (8). Obv: A shield quarterly, 1 and 4 Gules, a cross Argent, 2 and 3 Argent, two bars indented Gules. Surmounted by a Crown. Legend—F - LVD - MEND - DE VASCONCELOS - M - M - H - H - (Bro. Louis Mendez Vasconcellos, Grand Master of the Hospital of Jerusalem), on either side of the shield T 4 (4 Tari). Rev: The head of St. John the Baptist in a charger. Legend—S - JOAN - BAP - ORA - PRO - N - 1022 (1622), MO - NO - (St. John the Baptist. Pray for us).

The next Grand Master was *Antoine de Paule* of Gascony, who was appointed on the 10th March, 1623, at the age of 71. His election was challenged on the ground of simony and other corrupt offences, but he proved the injustice of his accusations and was confirmed in his appointment. During his time the Order sustained some reverses. An assault of St. Maure was repelled by the Turks and two ships were lost. Many of the Knights perished, and some were carried into slavery. In the reign of this Grand Master an event of great importance to the Order occurred. It was a rule of the Order to convene every five years a General Chapter to review the Statutes, etc. Pope Urban VIII. insisted on appointing an Inquisitor, who did not belong to the Order, to preside at the Chapter in 1631. He was to have no voice in the deliberations, but was to be able at his pleasure to suspend or prorogue the proceedings. It can be imagined what a commotion such a decision created, it being opposed to all the usages and all the rights of the Order. The Grand Master did not show that vigour and firmness necessary to resist such a usurpation of power, and after having sent away all the young Knights from Malta who would have opposed the proposal, he ceded the concession. This decision was the first cause of the decadence of the Order. During this reign a commission was appointed to examine the coinage, on account of it having suffered through age and wear, and 2000 Ecus of new copper money were coined and distributed. Antoine de Paule died at the age of 85, on the 9th June, 1636. The

[1] As the following gold sequins are all of the same type as those previously shown on Plate I. it is unnecessary to illustrate them all.—G.L.S.

coin I propose to show you is a 4 Tari piece in silver, (9). Obv:—The arms of the order quartered with those of De Paule. The latter were Azure, a peacock affronté, resting on a garb Or, on a chief Gules, three mullets of the second. Surmounted by a Crown. On either side of the shield T 4, (4 Tari). Legend—F - ANTONIVS DE PAVLA - M - M - H - H - 1629. Rev: The head of St. John the Baptist in a charger. Legend —S - IOAN - BAP - ORA - PRO - NOB - MO - NO. (St. John the Baptist. Pray for us).

Jean Paul Lascaris-Castellar followed as Grand Master, and he reigned for 21 years. He was said to be a descendant of the Emperors of Constantinople. His first work was to augment the defences of the Island, and to cover the necessary expenses, he issued a large number of 4, 2, and 1 Tari pieces, some of which I will show you. Again discord continued to reign at Malta. During the Carnival of 1639 some of the younger Knights travestied the Jesuits; these priests demanded, and having obtained, reparation, the young Knights were thrown into prison, and this severity provoked a revolt. The gates of the prison were forced, the prisoners were delivered, and the furniture of the College was thrown out of the windows, and the Jesuits (with four exceptions, who hid themselves in the City) were obliged to leave the island. In 1648 a great famine devastated the Island, and the Knights themselves had to live on barley bread. The Order was disturbed by disputes, both within and without. The war which was then raging between France and Germany, in which the Knights of the two nations were taking their part, caused continual trouble. It was during this reign that the Grand Master commenced to form a library for the Order, and by a decree, passed in 1650, it was established that the Knights were not to sell their effects at their deaths, but were to send their books to Malta, a wise measure by which the Order was little by little enriched with works of great price. Lascaris died on the 14th August, 1657, at the age of 97.

The coin I now show (10) is a 4 Tari. Obv: Quarterly 1 and 4 the arms of the Order, 2 and 3 Lascaris's family arms, viz.: Or, a double-headed eagle displayed Sable beaked and membered Gules. Surmounted by a crown; on either side of the shield T 4 (4 Tari). Legend—F - IO - PAVLVS - LASCARIS - M - M - H - H 1642. Rev: Head of St. John the Baptist in a charger with legend similar to the two preceding coins.

Martin de Redin, the next Grand Master, was the Viceroy of Sicily prior to his election. The Inquisitor of Malta was his great enemy, and took every means to prevent his election. He obtained from Pope Alexander VII. a bull which declared that "All the Knights having procured votes by intrigues or by simony should be incapable of obtaining the Supreme Mastership," and he stated the Viceroy was guilty of corruption. The Pope, however, approved of Redin's election, and a nephew of his received great advantages from this approbation, as the Grand Master conferred on him a rich Commandery, and at the same time he sent him a collar of diamonds of the value of 3,000 francs. Martin Redin continued the fortifications commenced by his predecessor, but his reign was only of short duration, as he died on the 6th February, 1660, after reigning three years.

The coin shown (11) is a very unusual and rare one, as in very few instances prior to this date is the head of the Grand Master displayed on a coin. Obv: Head and bust of Martin Redin to right. Legend—F - D - MARTINVS DE REDIN. Rev: The arms of the Order 1 and 4, quartered with his family arms 2 and 3. Azure a cross Argent



Fig. 12.



Fig. 13.



Fig. 14.



Fig. 15.



Fig. 16.



Fig. 17.



Fig. 18.



Fig. 19.



Fig. 20.



Fig. 21.

fimbriated, Or; the shield surmounted by a crown. Legend—M-M-HOSP-HIERUSALE (Grand Master of the Hospital of Jerusalem).

Annet de Clermont-Gessan, who succeeded Redin, was unanimously elected by the Knights in 1660. He was a man of courage and great virtue, much beloved and esteemed. He died however, within five months of his installation, from wounds he had received in his youth at the siege of Mahometti, in Africa. In consequence of his short reign his coins are very rare.

The following is a 4 Tari piece in silver (12). Obv: The shield of the Grand Master surmounted by a crown. In the 2nd and 3rd quarterings are his family Arms, Gules, two keys in saltire Argent. Rev: as rev. of 9.

Raphael Cotoner, who followed him, had been the Bailiff of the Island of Minorca. He was a courageous man, liberal, and full of zeal for religion and the welfare of the Order. In 1664 he was in command of the fleet which assisted at the defeat of the Turks. Crossing the sea in their ships, the Knights took part in many combats and captured many Turkish vessels laden with great riches. They took ten large ships in 1661, which, to a great extent, covered the cost of the war. Though occupied with external affairs, Cotoner did not neglect the internal government of the Island. He built the Infirmary and enriched the Church of St. John. He died of fever at the age of 63 years, having reigned as Grand Master for five years.

The coin I propose to show you of this Grand Master is a silver Carlin (13). Obv: The arms of the Grand Master, Or a cotton flower Vert. Surmounted by a crown. Legend— + F - D - RAPHAEL - COTONER - M - M - H - H. Rev.: The arms of the Order. Legend — S. IOAN - BAP - ORA - PRO NOB (St. John the Baptist. Pray for us).

Nicholas Cotoner, brother of Raphael Cotoner, was elected unanimously by the Knights in 1665. Under the reign of this Grand Master the fleet of the Order played a most important part, as the Knights, having manned the vessels with their dependents, continued to make war against the Turks. Many became celebrated in the history of the Order by their maritime exploits. Two Knights between them took a vessel of 40 cannons from the Turks; after its capture they attacked, with the help only of a frigate, a flotilla of 22 merchant ships and took six and dispersed the rest. But Temericourt, one of these two Knights, made himself still more celebrated by his death than by his victories. Attacked on the coast of Italy by five large vessels belonging to the Corsairs of Tripoli he defended himself, dismasted two and dispersed the others; but a short time afterwards his vessel was wrecked by a storm on the coast of Barbary, and he was taken prisoner to Mahomet III. at the age of 23. The Sultan employed every possible means to induce him to abandon Christianity. He offered him the rank of Admiral and the hand of a Princess of his family in marriage, but it was of no avail, and he made him undergo the most cruel mutilation and ultimately beheaded him. The Grand Master, believing that the Sultan irritated by the succour which the Order had given the Venetians during this war, desired to revenge himself, employed every means in his power to put Malta in a state of defence and, with the help of a celebrated engineer, named Valperga, he erected new fortifications and built Fort Ricardo to protect the entrance to the Port. He died after a long and painful illness on the 29th April, 1680, after having administered the affairs of the Order for 17 years.

The coin of this Grand Master (14) is a 1 Tari piece of silver. The obv: is the arms of the Grand Master quartered with those of the Order. His family arms were of course the same as those of his predecessor and brother, Raphael Cotoner. Legend—F - D - NICOLAVS - COTONER - M - M - H - H. On either side of the arms T - 1 (1 Tari). Rev: The Pascal Lamb with banner. Legend—ECCE - QVI - TOLLIT - PECATA - MUNDI (Behold [the Lamb of God] that taketh away the sins of the world.)

Gregory Caraffa was the next Grand Master. He was Prior of Rocella, a Spaniard of Arragon, but long a resident of Naples. According to a tradition received by the inhabitants of Malta, Caraffa was a prisoner in Fort St. Angelo at the death of his predecessor. One of the electors having announced in full Council the name of the prisoner as a man of proved courage and of known ability, the guardian of the hall door of the Council understood and cried out to the waiting populace that Caraffa had been chosen, and it was thus he was elected. The Order shone with a renewed brilliancy under his government. His first feat of arms was the capture in 1685 of five Algerian vessels. At this time the power of the Turks was most formidable. The Sultan whose power increased each day had laid siege to Vienna. It was then that Sobrieski covered himself with glory by driving the Infidels to the other side of the Danube. After this victory the principal Christian States formed themselves into a league against the Mussulmans, the Knights forming a part of such league. The fleet, united with the navies of Venice and of the Pope, obtained brilliant victories and contributed to make the Republic of Venice master of the Adriatic. Innocent XI. complimented the Grand Master most warmly on his numerous successes, but some years later his fleet was repulsed with its allies at Negropont, which caused him so much chagrin that he shortly after died, on the 20th July, 1690, aged 66.

The coin now shown (15) is a gold sequin of a somewhat different type to those previously described. Obv: St. John giving the standard of the Order to the Grand Master. Legend—F. D. GREG CARAFA to right and S IO - BAPTISTA (St. John the Baptist) to the left. Rev: Within an oval of stars a shield, surmounted by a crown, bearing quarterly 1 and 4 the Arms of the Order, and 2 and 3 Caraffa's family Arms, barry of six Argent and Gules, a bend undée Vert. Legend—M - M - HOSP ET S S - H - DE PRINC ROCELL (Grand Master of the Hospital and Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem Prince of Rocella). Caraffa was succeeded by

Adrian de Wignacourt, who had been Grand Treasurer of the Order and a nephew of Alofius de Wignacourt, a previous Grand Master. He was a man of great piety and full of charity for the poor. He gave ample proofs of these virtues by distributing his own money amongst the families of the soldiers who had been killed in the late wars. His Mastership was not remarkable for anything of very great importance. In 1693 an earthquake caused great damage in Malta, destroying the Cathedral of St. John and the town of Agosta in Sicily.

The coin now shown (16) is a gold 4 Sequin piece and is a magnificent specimen in beautiful preservation. It is dated 1695. Obv.: St. John presenting the standard to the Grand Master. Legend—* F - ADR: DE WIGNACOVRT S - JOAN: BAPT: Rev: The arms of the Order and Grand Master quartered on a floriated shield surmounted by a crown. On either side of his Arms the date 1695. Wignacourt's family Arms were, Argent, three fleur-de-lys couped at the bottom Gules. Up to this time the only gold pieces struck by the Grand Masters had been the 1 Sequin,

specimens of which have already been shown. Wignacourt was the first to strike 4 Sequin pieces.

The next is a copper Grain and was struck in 1697, the last year of his reign.

The next Grand Master was *Raymond Perellos*, who was born in Arragon, and 60 years old when appointed Grand Master. In spite of his age he showed great activity after his election in reforming certain abuses which had been introduced into the Order. Perellos recognised the necessity of keeping a warlike navy thoroughly equipped, and applied all his attention in this direction. Not so much was achieved in battles on land during his administration, but the navy of the Order nobly maintained its glory on the sea. His chief Admiral, Spinola, whilst engaged in combat with a Turkish man-of-war, went down with 500 soldiers and sailors, and the "St. John," another of his vessels, repeatedly put to flight the vessels of the aliens. During the latter part of his reign the Sultan was making great preparation for war, and the Knights believed he intended to besiege Malta. This was the more probable, as an unknown person was then present in Malta who offered his services as an engineer, and, recognising his ability in the matter of fortifications, his offer was accepted. Some of the Knights attended him round the fortifications, but after visiting the principal ones, he suddenly disappeared. The Sultan alarmed at the preparations that were being made by the Knights, turned his fleet and army to another coast and declared war against the Republic of Venice, which State asked for the aid of the Grand Master, who sent him a squadron of five ships and some galleys of war. For four years this small fleet did great service to the Republic and took many war-ships and some merchant vessels. Perellos died at an advanced age after governing 22 years, having contributed much to the welfare of the Order and the Island.

The coin now before you (17) is a gold 4 Sequin piece. Obv: St. John presenting the standard to the Grand Master. Legend—PIETATE VINCES (Conquer by devotion) In exergue 1706. Rev: A floriated shield surmounted by a ducal crown bearing the arms of the Order and Grand Master quarterly. On either side of the crown Z X (10 Sequins). Legend—F - RAYMUN - PERELLOS - ET - ROCCAFVL - M - M - H - H (Bro. Raymond Perrollos and Roccafull Grand Master of the Hospital of Jerusalem). I have another gold 4 Sequin piece of a different type (18). Obv: The bust of the Grand Master to the right. Legend—F - RAIMV - PERELLOS - ET - ROCCAFVL. Rev: An ornate shield with the arms of the Order and Grand Master as on the last and date 1710. The third and last coin of this Grand Master I have to show you is a gold 2 Sequin piece (19). Obv: An ornate shield with the same arms as on the last two coins and with a somewhat similar legend. Rev: St. Michael the Archangel holding a standard with the cross of the Order on the flag in his left hand and a sword in his right. Legend—MIHI GLORIA HOSTIBUS EXITVM (My glory wards off the enemy). The arms of Perellos were, three pears pendant two and one Sable, a punning allusion to the name which means "little pears."

The successor to Perellos was *Marco Antonio Zondadari*, a descendant of an illustrious Venetian family. The choice of the Knights was approved by the Maltese because of his charity, his zeal for discipline, and his solicitude for the public welfare, qualities which this Grand Master possessed to a high degree. He was elected in 1772 aud reigned two years. During his administration the fleet of the Order continued to purge the sea of the Corsairs and gained considerable prizes. The first success was the capture of two large battle ships carrying 80 guns and 500 soldiers. Zondadari died on 6th June, 1722, after an illness which lasted more than six months.

The coin (20) of this Grand Master I shall show you is a silver Carlin. Obv: The arms of the Order surmounted by a crown. Legend—F - MARCVS ANTONIVS ZONDADARI - M - M - H - H (Bro. Marcus Antonius Zondadari Grand Master of the Hospital of Jerusalem). Rev: A rose tree of three full blown flowers. Legend GRATIA OBVIA VLTIO QVAESITA (Forgiveness meets one; Vengeance is sought). His arms were Azure on a bend Or, three roses Gules.

At the death of Zondadari, *Antoine Manoel de Vilhena* was chosen Grand Master on the 19th July, 1722, three days after the burial of his predecessor. This custom was one of the rules of the Order to prevent intrigues and canvassing. Under the government of this Grand Master the monetary system was totally changed, greatly to the prejudice of the interests of the Order, so much so that under the subsequent government of Emanuel Pinto the value and denomination of the gold money had again to be entirely altered. Vilhena was a Portuguese Knight by birth, and attained much fame in the Order, both as a soldier and statesman, and left a brilliant history for the archives of chivalry. I will show you three coins of this Grand Master, one gold, one silver, and a copper one.

The first (21) is a gold 4 Sequin. Obv: The bust of Vilhena to right with periwig, corslet and arm-pieces. Legend—F - D - AN - MANOEL DE VILHENA. Rev: The Arms of the Order quartered with part of those of the Grand Master. These Arms are more particularly described on the next piece. Legend—M - M HOSP - ET S - S - HIERV 1723. (Grand Master of the Hospital and Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem, 1723).

The next is a silver 4 Tari piece (22). Obv: Head of Vilhena to right as on the last piece. Legend—F - D - AN MANOEL DE+VILHENA+ Rev: The Arms of the Order are quartered with those of Vilhena, surmounted by a crown. Legend—M - MAGIS - HOS - ET S HIERVS 1794. Vilhena's family Arms were per fesse Argent and Gules, in chief a lion rampant of the second, and in the base a right hand winged and vested Or, holding a sword erect of the first. It will be seen Vilhena's Arms differ from those given on both pieces.

The last I have to show you (23) is a Cinquin of copper worth a little under a penny of our money. Obv: A lion rampant (tinctures not indicated). Legend—F - D - AN MANOEL DE VILHENA. Rev: Two right hands clasped between the date 1734, and the letter V. Legend—NON - AES - SED - FIDES (Not money but devotion).

The next Grand Master, *Raymond Despuig*, was elected on 16th December, 1736. He was, says Seddall, a man "of whom nobody had ever heard, who had attempted "nothing, who had done nothing, and therefore when several claimants arose for the "office of Grand Master he was elected because of the neutrality of his character, which "made him acceptable to all. He lived, he died. This is the sum total of his "biography." He was Grand Master four years and "fortunately expired January 15th, "1741, at the age of 71," a somewhat cynical epitaph.

The coin shown is a 1 Scudo piece of silver (24). Obv: Bust of Despuig to the right in periwig vested and armoured. Legend—F - D - RAIMVNDVS DESPVIG - M - M - H - SS - H. Rev: In an ornamented oval shield 1 and 4 the Arms of the Order, and 2 and 3 the Arms of Despuig, viz., Gules a rock Or, charged with a mullet Azure, and upon its top a fleur-de-lys of the second. The shield is surmounted by a crown dividing the date 1738 and below S 1 (one Scudo).



Fig. 22.



Fig. 23.



Fig. 24.



Fig. 25.



Fig. 26.



Fig. 27.



Fig. 28.



Fig 29.



Fig. 30



Fig. 31.

He was succeeded by *Emmanuel Pinto de Fonseca*, whose government was the longest in the history of the Order. There was nothing remarkable in the first years of his Mastership; the tranquility of the Island was solely disturbed by disorders caused by the expulsion of the Jesuits. In the 21 years of his administration he established a long truce with the Turks. Seddall, in his History of Malta, gives many interesting and romantic incidents in the life of this Grand Master. He was a man of liberal views in many respects and in his time the Protestant Knights of Prussia were reunited to the Order. He died on the 24th January, 1773, at the age of 92.

I have many of his coins in my collection and will describe a typical series of them.

The first (25) is a gold 20 Scudi, or Écus. Obv: Bust of Emmanuel Pinto to right. Legend—F - EMMANUEL PINTO M - M - H. Under the bust between the date 1772 the monogram M.A. Rev: The arms of the Order on the Cross of the Order and enclosed within a collar, the whole surmounted by a *regal* crown. Legend—ET SANCTI SEPULHRI IERUSALE. The regal crown over the arms of the Order will be noticed. Emmanuel Pinto was the first Grand Master who assumed this emblem of regal sovereignty. All his predecessors had used the Princely crown with an open top. This assumption of Emmanuel Pinto was the cause of much dissension amongst the Knights. This coin was originally worth £1 13s. 4d. in our money.

The next (26) is a 10 Scudi in gold. Obv: The Arms of the Order 1 and 4, quartered 2 and 3 with those of Pinto. The whole surmounted by a regal crown. Legend—F - EMMANUEL PINTO, M - M - H - S - S 1763, (Bro. Emmanuel Pinto, Grand Master of Hospitallers and the Holy Sepulchre, 1763.) Rev: St. John with a standard bearing the Cross of the Order in his right hand, and a lamb at his feet. Legend—NON SVRREXIT MAIOR (no greater [Prophet] has risen). In exergue S - X - (10 Scudi).

The next (27) is a 30 Tari piece in silver. Obv: The arms of the Grand Master 1 and 4 quartered 2 and 3 with those of Emmanuel Pinto; surmounted by a regal crown. Legend—F - EMMANUEL PIN - TO M - M - H - S - S 1768. Pinto's family Arms were Argent five crescents in saltire Gules. Rev: St. John partially clothed, with right hand raised, and left holding a standard at his side, with the Paschal Lamb at his feet. Legend—NON SVRREXIT MAIOR (no greater [Prophet] has arisen). In exergue T - xxx. (30 Tari).

The last (28) is a Grani or Grain in copper. Obv: Five crescents in saltire. Legend— + F - EMMANUEL PINTO. Rev: In the angles of the Cross of the Order, 1755. + IN HOC SIGNO MILITAMVS. (By this sign we fight).

The next Grand Master was *Francois Ximenez de Texada*, Prior of Navarre, and a descendant of one of the old Counts of Arragon. Although intelligent and valorous, he had great faults. He was excessively proud, full of ingratitude, and in a short time lost the esteem and affection, not only of the Knights, but also of all classes of the Maltese people. He was Grand Master for two years only, and died on the 9th November, 1775, aged 72 years.

This coin (29) is a 20 Scudi of gold and shows more refinement in execution than any we have seen before. Obv: Bust of Ximenez de Texada to left. Legend FR - D - FRANCISCVS XIMENEZ DE TEXADA below 17 * 73. Rev: Two shields, one to the left bears the Arms of the Order, the one to the right Ximenez's

arms, per pale, dexter Gules a crowned lion rampant Or, sinister Vert a tower of the second pavillioned Argent. Surmounted by a regal crown dividing S 20 (20 Scudi). Legend—M - M - H - ET SANCTI SEPVLHRE IERVSALE. The Legend of the obv: and rev: read BRO. DON FRANCIS XIMENEZ DE TEXADA, GRAND MASTER OF THE HOSPITAL OF JERUSALEM AND OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

The next is a 2 Tari piece in silver (30). Obv: Within an oval shield, Vert, a tower Or, pavillioned Argent. Surmounted by a regal crown and encircled by two olive branches. Legend—F - D - FRAN - XIMENEZ DE TEXADA. Rev: Within the angles of the cross of the Order the date 1774. Legend— M - M - H - ET SANCTI SEPV - IERVSA. (Grand Masters of the Hospitallers and Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem).

We are now nearing the end of the illustrious line of Grand Masters. *Emmanuel de Rohan Polduc* the last but one, was unanimously elected on the 12th November, 1775. He governed the Order well and wisely for 22 years. During his reign the Knights proved their zeal in the cause of charity on the occasion of a terrible earthquake, which desolated the shores of Sicily and Calabria, when many of the Knights doubled their responsions or dues to assist those whose homes had been destroyed. In his time a new Langue was established, viz., the Anglo-Bavarian Langue, the old English Langue having been in abeyance for two centuries. In spite of his wise government, it was plainly to be seen that the beginning of the end of the Order was at hand. The troubles of the French Revolution and the effects which produced it made themselves felt at Malta, and the Order found itself despoiled of a large part of its possessions. Many French Knights emigrated and found a refuge in the convent without in any way augmenting the funds. The Grand Master however received and maintained them with generous hospitality. He died on the 13th July, 1797.

The first coin (31) of this Grand Master I propose to show is a 20 Scudi gold piece. Obv: Armoured bust of Emmanuel Rohan de Polduc to right. Legend—EMMANUEL DE ROHAN M - M. Rev: Two shields, one of the Order and the other of the Grand Master. Legend—HOSPITALIS ET S* SEPUL*HIERUSAL* 1778 (The Hospital and Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem). Rohan de Polduc's Arms were Gules, nine mascles three, three, and three Or. The next coin (32) is a 30 Tari piece in silver. Obv: Bust of the Grand Master in armour to right. Below an eagle displayed. Legend—F - EMMANUEL DE ROHAN M - M. Rev: A shield surmounted by a regal crown and placed over an eagle displayed; with the arms of the Order and Grand Master quarterly. On either side of the latter T 30 (30 Tari). Legend—HOSPITA - ET - S - SEP - HIERUS - 1789. Beaded edge.

The next (33) is a 1 Tari in silver. Obv: The same as rev: of the last. Rev: The head of St. John the Baptist in a charger. Legend—NON AES SED FIDES, (not money but devotion). Below 1786.

Another (34) 1 Tari in silver of a different type. Obv: The Arms of De Rohan in an oval, surmounted by a regal crown. Legend—F - EMMANUEL DE ROHAN M. Rev: Within two circular branches of laurel the letters T 1 (1 Tari) between two small crosses of the Order. Legend— * M - HOSPI - ET S - SEP - HIER 1777.

The last (35) is a demi Cinquin in copper. Obv: The Arms of the Grand Master. Legend— + F - EMMANUEL DE ROHAN M - M - Rev: Within the angles of the Cross of the Order the date 1776. Legend—NON AES SED FIDES.

The last Grand Master was *Ferdinand de Hompesch.* He was 52 years old when elected on the 17th July, 1797. He spoke the language of the country and by his affable manners and courtesy, by his loyal character and well known probity, he gained the confidence of everyone. But the difficult times which disturbed the Order formerly so celebrated, now near its dispersion, demanded a strong Governor, and the last support of the Order was thrown away through the incapacity of its head. Sedition had been disseminated among the Knights; treason was whispered, and the storm soon burst which swept away the property of the chivalric Order and terminated its political existence. Napoleon Buonaparte, on the 19th May, 1798, left Toulon on board the man-of-war "The Orient," accompanied by 200 vessels of war and an immense fleet of transports bound for Egypt. When off the Island he sent the Consular Agent to the French Republic to demand entrance for his fleet to the Port, and also permission to land his officers, marines and soldiers. Hompesch immediately summoned the Council and, after deliberation, an answer was sent that in accordance with the treaty of 1768 the port could not receive more than four war vessels, but would provide for the sick and send to the army all kinds of provisions. In consequence of this response Napoleon decided to lay siege to the place, and the same evening the Consular Agent returned from "The Orient" and made known to the Grand Master by a letter the intention of the General, and counselling him to come to terms to avoid the unnecessary shedding of blood. Great confusion reigned in Valetta. Some of the Knights having received their orders, held their posts, others who were partisans of the Republic, continued their intrigues and made every effort to persuade the Maltese that the Order was being betrayed. Hompesch, perceiving too late the error he had committed in failing to have put the Island in a state of defence, wished to try resistance. He confided the defence of the Island to the bailiff of the Tower of Pin-Montauban and a commission of 16 Knights, but as they wished to dispose their forces over the whole Island, instead of concentrating them in Valetta, the plan of defence was impracticable. The French disembarked at many points on the Island and the Knights were unable to resist them. Valetta then became the theatre of horrible scenes. Some French merchants, suspected of being partisans of the Republic, were killed. Many Knights were massacred, and all was confusion and treason rampant. In the meantime the inhabitants, knowing that in the actual state of affairs and with the division of parties all their efforts to defend the town were ineffectual, presented a petition to the Grand Master entreating him to avoid the horrors of having the town taken by assault, and requesting him to give up the reins of government. He refused to accede to their wishes, but a second deputation made it clear to him that if he refused their request they would treat with Napoleon direct. The Grand Master, always timid, instantly convened the Council. This, though incomplete, after deliberation, demanded a truce, which was accorded, and the Island capitulated. So by the feebleness of its head and treason on the part of some of the Knights, this Order which, for the space of seven centuries, had been the admiration of all Christian nations and the terror of the Infidels, was dispersed. Hompesch, accompanied by only eight persons, left the Island a few days after for Trieste and died in obscurity in Montpellier on the 12th May, 1805.

The first coin of this Grand Master shown is a 30 Tari piece in silver, dated 1798 (36). Obv: The bust of Grand Master Hompesch armed to left. Legend—F· FERDINANDVS HOMPESCH M·M· Rev: The Austrian double-headed eagle holding the Cross of the Order in the beak, and bearing a shield quartered 1 and 4 with the Arms of the Order, and 2 and 3 with the Arms of the Grand Master, Gules

a saltire indented Argent. Surmounted by a regal crown dividing T 30 (30 Tari). Legend—HOSPITAL - ET S - SEP - HIER 1798.

Brethren, I am now drawing rapidly to a close, but before doing so I should like to show you a few most interesting coins. You will have gathered from what has gone before that the Citadel and Island were on many occasions besieged, and during those sieges it would often happen that there was a lack of money. This want had to be remedied, and so the Grand Masters were in the habit of re-issuing old money, which, however, was counter-marked or punched with a distinguishing mark. Lascaris-Castellar by this means raised fifty thousand crowns to supply his pressing wants. These counter-marks consisted of the "Agnus Dei," a crown, the double-headed eagle, a crowned fleur-de-lys, the head of St. John and others. As these pieces came back into the Mint they were again stamped and re-issued. The double-headed eagle displayed was Castellar's mark; the head of St. John the Baptist was Gessan's. Both those marks are clearly visible on the piece before you (37).

The next has three marks, if not more (38). The crown is quite distinct and there is a crowned oval as well.

This one shows amongst other marks a crowned crescent on one of Castellar's coins (39).

The last two are siege pieces also (40 and 41) and were struck by General Vaubois during the assault of the Island by the British, 1798 - 1800. They are simply pieces of silver ingots broken off from the bar and stamped with a punch. The former has the lion rampant.

The latter also silver. Of the silver ingots struck by General Vaubois it is No. 50. The remaining marks are the value in Maltese money, viz., 8 Scudi, 1 Tari, 12 Grains. "M" is the check mark.

I have given you to-night a series of numismatic monuments of Knightly history extending over nearly two centuries. This money lies among ruined cities, in the fields and vineyards of Malta, it is turned up by the plough and spade, but wherever a coin of a Grand Master of St. John comes to light it speaks in the language of indisputable truth of the honour and glory and fame of the noblest Order of Knighthood the earth has ever seen.

" The Knights are dust,
" Their swords are rust,
" Their souls are with the Saints, we trust."

Some remarks were added by Bros. Dr. Belgrave Ninnis, R. Palmer Thomas, Dr. Berks Hutchinson and W. H. Rylands, on the different societies which have from time to time claimed to be the descendants, or have assumed the title of the Knights of Malta or of St. John of Jerusalem.

A cordial vote of thanks was offered to Bro. Shackles for the very complete list of coins issued by the Grand Masters, and also for the most interesting series of lantern slides which he had prepared for its illustration.



Fig. 32.



Fig. 33.



Fig. 34.



Fig. 35.



Fig. 36.



Fig. 37.



Fig. 38.



Fig. 39.

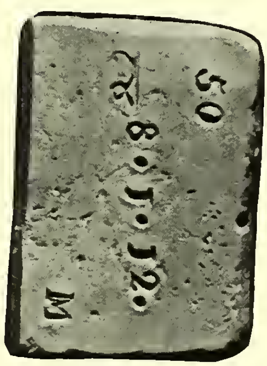


Fig. 40.



Fig. 41.

MASONIC COMMUNICATION

FROM LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR CHARLES WARREN.

[The present article, which I had hoped to print in my *Military Lodges*, was kindly written for me by our Senior Past Master, in 1899.—R. F. Gould.]

THE following anecdote has been published in various papers, and part of it will be found in the original letters published in 1867-8 by the Palestine Exploration Fund.

In July and August, 1867, I was travelling on behalf of the Palestine Exploration Fund (see letters I. and III., 22—4, August 17th), under the escort of Sheik Goblan, of the Adouan tribe of Bedouin over the country east of the Jordan, between Jirash and Hishbon, for the purpose of making a reconnaissance of the country and photographing the ruins. At this time the whole of the country east of Jordan was in a very disturbed state, owing to the Bedouin having gradually thrown over the Turkish yoke and desolated village after village.

The Mushir of Damascus (Reschid Pasha), a very able administrator, determined to reduce the Bedouin again to submission, and at the time of our departure from Jerusalem was sending a Turkish force to the same parts to attack and reduce the tribe of Adouan.

I had completed a reconnaissance of the northern part of Mout, and was near the river Tabboik when I heard that the Turkish Army had arrived within a day's march of Jirash on the northern border of the Aduan, and that the tribes were collecting together in Wady Sin to resist them.

I, therefore, pushed on to Jirash where we arrived on August 6th, and remained there guarded by the men of Sûf, the Adouan not venturing to come so near the Turkish troops.

We left Jirash on 9th August, and made south-west, finding all the country deserted and the villages empty at the approach of the troops; I was told that the people had all left the country, but on climbing up to the top of Tibil Hagart (3,700 feet) to take a round of angles I found there the rusticated villagers concealed in the brushwood, very comfortably established with their cooking utensils and much of their household goods. We then went on to Es Salt the only large town in the district, here we found the place in great confusion, the troops being expected every hour, and the people in great apprehension as to the manner in which they would be treated, as they were at one with the Bedouin. They wished to submit quietly to the Turks, for indeed they looked upon the Bedouins as bad masters as the Turks, but the Adouans and Bini Hassan surrounded the town and urged the people to fight.

The Christians feared for their property if not for their lives, but the members of the Greek Church had a letter from the Greek Patriarch of Jerusalem confiding them to the care of the Governor General (Mushir of Damascus), but the miserable members of the Anglican Church were in despair having no one to appeal to, and felt that both their lives and property were in imminent danger.

There were 25 families of the Anglican Church, and they sent me a deputation describing the difficult position they were in, and asked me to write a letter to the Governor General, stating that they represented themselves as loyal subjects, and imploring his protection in case the town was given over to the mercy of the troops.

I felt that as a mere traveller moving under the escort of the Bedouin against whom the troops were proceeding, that my letter would have little weight; but hearing that Reschid Pasha, the Governor General, was a brother Mason, I thought this was a case in which the brotherly offices of a Mason might come in useful, and I therefore wrote to the Governor General a letter as from one Mason to another, telling him of the plight of these Christian families and commending them to his care.

While we were in Es Salt there was a sudden cry that the troops were advancing to attack, and the townspeople and Bedouin turned out to resist, with 300 horse and 400 foot, but the advancing troops proved to be a portion of the Bini Hassan who had deserted from the enemy. We then witnessed a grand *fantasia* and subsequently returned to Jerusalem.

I afterwards heard that on the arrival of the troops and taking of Es Salt the Governor General received my letter and acted with most fraternal promptitude, putting a cordon of sentries around the twenty-five families, so that they were in perfect safety, and they subsequently sent me a letter stating that the Governor General had treated them in the kindest manner, marking them out specially to be taken care of. I also received a most cordial letter from the Governor General himself stating how glad he was to assist a brother Mason on such an occasion.

This was the beginning of a correspondence with Reschid on the subject of the excavations at Jerusalem and explorations of Palestine, in which he took very great interest, and he offered to take me on an expedition he was making to Korak free of all expense, on the understanding only that he would have a copy of the reconnaissance of the country. Unfortunately, this expedition did not take place until after I had left Palestine.

I had an opportunity subsequently on visiting Damascus to pay my respects in person to the Governor General, and thank him for his Masonic kindness to the poor Anglican Christians of Es Salt.

The account of the further proceedings at Es Salt will be found in letter xv., 28th October, 1867.

C.W.



St. John's Day in Harvest.

TUESDAY, 24th JUNE, 1902.

THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall, London, at 5 p.m. Present: Bros. G. Greiner, A.G.S.G.C., W.M.; E. J. Castle, S.W.; F. H. Goldney, P.G.D., Steward, as J.W.; J. T. Thorp, Steward, as Secretary; E. Armitage, Dep.G.D. of C., I.G.; and Dr. W. Westcott, P.M., and R. Hovenden.

Also the following 39 members of the Correspondence Circle: Bros. T. Cohu, F. P. Ashby, R. C. M. Symons, J. M. Jenkins, W. F. C. Ernst, S. C. Bingham, P.A.G. Sec., New Zealand; Rev. A. G. Lennox Robertson, W. J. Songhurst, W. H. Tiffany, Pr.G.Sec., W. Div., S. Africa; W. Vernon, H. Eaborn, G. Chillingworth, W. A. Tharp, J. A. Tharp, E. A. Ebblewhite, F. W. Kerbey, R. S. Ellis, W. Francis, Dis.Gr.M., Natal; A. E. Hughes, R. P. Couch, C. H. Bestow, S. Meymott, F. J. Rebman, Dr. B. T. Hutchinson, H. Bladon, G. Glen, J. H. F. K. Scott, F. A. Powell, F. Stötzer, J. Procter Watson, W. R. Mead, A. Parolini, T. H. Dey, W. Busbridge, G. Fullbrook, A. G. M. Gillott, P.G.M., Costa Rica; C. Chabot, C. L. Mason, and C. D. Broadbent.

Also the following visitor, Bro. F. Janett, P.M., of Wellington Lodge, No. 341.

One Grand Lodge, three Lodges and thirty-two Brethren were elected members of the Correspondence Circle.

Letters of apology for unavoidable absence were received from Bros. E. Conder, I.P.M.; E. Macbean, W. M. Bywater, P.G.S.B.; L. Malczovich, G. L. Shackles, R. F. Gould, P.G.D.; T. B. Whytehead, P.G.S.B.; Dr. Chetwode Crawley, S.G.D., Ireland; Admiral Markham, P.Dis.G.M., Malta; F. J. W. Crowe, C. Purdon Clarke, *C.I.E.*; and W. H. Rylands, P.A.G.D.C.

The Secretary announced that at the meeting of Grand Lodge on the 4th of June last, the following members were appointed to Past Grand Rank, in view of the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII., viz.:—H. Jackson, *J.P.*, and Dr. Wynn Westcott, to be Past Junior Grand Deacons; J. F. Pepper, to be Past Dep. Grand Director of Ceremonies; James Bruton, William Thomas, T. F. Peacock, Maitland Coffin, *M.D.*; and Major C. W. Carrell, to be Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; F. A. Powell, E. Fox-Thomas, and James Boulton, to be Past Grand Standard Bearers; and T. Westlake Morgan, to be Past Grand Organist. A hearty vote of congratulation was offered to the Brethren, and carried unanimously.

The Worshipful Master referred in a few words to the Summer Outing; he informed the Brethren that 30 members had sent in their names as starting from London, also eight were going to join them at Norwich. He hoped that if any of the members present were thinking of going, that they would kindly send their names to the Secretary at once.

The Worshipful Master spoke of the serious illness of the King, and the consequent postponement of the Coronation festivities. He trusted that their illustrious Brother would soon get over his present trouble, and be restored to his health again. The S.W. proposed that in view of the bad news of the King's health, the usual dinner at the Holborn Restaurant after the meeting should be omitted. This was seconded by the W.M., and carried unanimously.

A telegram was received from the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, congratulating the Lodge on holding the Festival of St. John in Summer.

Bro. W. H. Tiffany addressed the Lodge, also W. Francis, etc.

Bro. E. A. Ebblewhite read the following paper, and also exhibited various documents and papers in illustration of it.

BRO. SAMUEL BELTZ,

DEPUTY ASSISTANT COMMISSARY GENERAL TO THE FORCES, [1783—1862].

BY WORSHIPFUL BRO. ERNEST ARTHUR EBBLEWHITE,
(*Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; Hon. Associate of the British Archæological Association; and Member of the Cambrian Archæological Association*),
A Member of the Correspondence Circle.

[Read June 24th, 1902].

THE Masonic certificate which I have the honour to exhibit to the Quatuor Coronati Lodge this evening is probably unique, owing to the peculiar history of the Lodge which issued it. I find no mention of a similar one in any of our publications. It is on vellum, measures 11in. by 9⅝in., and is entirely in manuscript. The following is an exact copy of the body of the certificate:—

" TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN,
" We the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Worthy Brethren of Lodge
" No. 202 held forth under the sanction of the Right Worshipful
" GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND
" Do hereby certify that our true and well beloved Brother SAMUEL BELTZ
" who has signed his name in the margin was by us regularly entered An
" Apprentice passed to a Fellow Craft and as a Recompence due to his zeal
" and capacity we have conferred on him the sublime Degree of
" MASTER MASON
" Therefore with confidence we recommend him, as a Worthy Member of
" The Royal Art, to all the Fraternity of Ancient Free and Accepted
" Masons round the Globe.

" (L.S.) Given under our hands and seal of our Lodge at
" Gibraltar this 16th day of [*blank*] in the Year of
" our Lord 1813 of Masonry 5813.
" ROBERT STARK, Master,
" GEORGE FRANCIS, Senior Warden,
" ROB$_{T}$ WEIR, Junior Warden,
" ELISHA ROBINSON, Secretary.

On the face of the certificate is an impression in black printing-ink from a steel stamp, with a device consisting of a closed V. of the S.L., a pair of compasses, a square, a level and a crescent moon; and the legend "No. 202, Ordnance Lodge, Gibraltar." The same device and legend are on a red sealing-wax impression, from a metal seal, attached to a double light-blue satin ribbon, which threads three incisions in the vellum and hangs from the left margin. Bro. Beltz's signature also appears on the left. This certificate was doubtless the last one issued by the Master and Wardens before the Union, the month being left blank pending the arrival of definite particulars from England as to the date of the formation of the United Grand Lodge.

On the 18th November, 1777, the "Ancients" warranted a Lodge, which was to be "a stationary and not a military Lodge," to meet in His Majesty's Ordnance in the Garrison of Gibraltar, and to be known as "No. 202." No name was given to it, but it is clear from the seal I have here that the Brethren called the Lodge, from its meeting place, the "Ordnance." According to Lane's *Masonic Records* this Lodge was named the "Inhabitants" Lodge in 1804, but having regard to the wording of this certificate, the date may be an error for 1814. No doubt the name was changed prior to 1819, for on the 6th October in that year a military Lodge, also to meet in the Garrison, was named the Ordnance Lodge, and so continued until the surrender of its warrant in 1826, in fact I find in the list of the "Ancient" Lodges, printed in 1813 by Bro. T. Harper, junior, of London, that No. 202 is entered as the "Inhabitants" Lodge, so that the new name must have been given actually at the Union.

The "Ordnance Lodge No. 202" of the "Atholl" Masons, now the "Inhabitants Lodge No. 153" on the Register of the Grand Lodge of England, meets at the Masonic Hall, Gibraltar. It fell practically into abeyance for many years, but was revived in 1858, under the Mastership of our Founder W. Bro. Robert Freke Gould, P.G.D., who will I am sure be able to give us some further interesting particulars as to that Lodge of which he is still on the list of Past Masters.

Bro. Beltz was the third and youngest son of George Nicholas Beltz, a London coal merchant, who, on retiring from business, settled in St. George's, Bloomsbury. His mother, Elizabeth Beltz, who died in 1796, was the only child of Samuel Guttridge, of Purley in Berkshire, gentleman, and half sister of Mrs. Collen, the mother of the late Mr. George William Collen, Portcullis Pursuivant of Arms. Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Beltz also had issue two elder sons and four daughters, namely :—

1. George Frederick Beltz, Esquire, F.S.A., Lancaster Herald, Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order; author of *Memorials of the Most Noble Order of the Garter* (1841); who died unmarried at Basle in Switzerland, 23rd October, 1841, aged 67.

2. John Philip Beltz, gentleman, who was living in Jamaica in 1804.

Louisa Guttridge Beltz, who died unmarried 1st June, 1826, aged 33.
Clara Elizabeth, Mrs. Worrall, mother of Helen Louisa, wife of Owen McKiernan, of Buckfastleigh in Devonshire, surgeon.
Helena, and
Maria who died unmarried in 1818.

Our Brother descended in the female line from the family of Jones of Ciltalgarth, and was thus a kinsman of the Venerable John Roberts, Archdeacon of Bangor, who died in November, 1802.

His Armorial Bearings as registered in the College of Arms were :—*Quarterly of four; first and fourth* Beltz, *namely, gules on a chief per pale erminois and ermine a double headed eagle displayed sable; second and third* Guttridge, *namely, or on a fesse wavy azure plain cottised gules three doves argent; in the fesse point a mullet for cadency. Crest :—On a wreath of the colours (or and gules) a mount vert thereon, in front of a fir-tree of the last an ermine proper, charged with a mullet for cadency. Motto :—"Amara lento temperet risu."*

Bro. Beltz was born in 1783, and when quite a young man settled in Jamaica where he was living in 1803 and 1804 with his brother Mr. J. P. Beltz. In 1808 and the following years he was travelling a good deal in America and on the Continent of Europe. A letter written by him from Philadelphia, U.S.A., to his sister Miss Helena Beltz, just 21 years after the British evacuation of that town, gives an interesting account of the feelings entertained in America towards our countrymen at that time, and forms an index to the personal character and piety of one who four years later was initiated into the mysteries of our great system of morality. The following is a copy of the original which I now produce to the Lodge :—

"Philadelphia, 6th Septem., 1809.

"My dear Helen,

"I believe I have not once written to you since my departure from England; and I must resort to my old plea of indolence for an excuse. You know that I dislike letter writing, but you know also very well that I love you very much indeed. Although I did not write I have not failed to make up the account by thinking of you often; and you will give me credit for this when you reflect that we are all fond of cherishing those ideas from which we derive most pleasure. Our happiest moments are devoted to those attachments which are pointed out to us by nature, because they create the highest gratification of which we are susceptible.

"Many months have passed since I have heard any tidings from my beloved friends. I need not say how uneasy I am in such a situation, to relieve which my only resource is in hope. You will perhaps not conceive half my feelings on this occasion because, aware how uncommonly strong mine are and how easily excited, it has always been my constant endeavour to suppress and conceal them. The consciousness of possessing the power of directing our passions to objects which are innocent and laudable in themselves may be soothing and grateful to our guide ; but the impossibility of always restraining them, even in such cases, to their proper bounds, is frequently to sanguine minds, a source of inexpressible anguish. By wearing an appearance of apathy, we sometimes succeed in usefully imposing upon ourselves; and this deception may be produced by a timely recollection that our best emotions degenerate into vices when indulged to excess. Endeavour to avail yourself of reflexions like these in the hour of difficulty & trouble.

"I have in the course of this year traversed a vast tract of ocean, and travelled some hundred miles over the lands of America. I have also encountered some dangers which I may truly say, have passed by without having excited much harm in my mind. So little flattering are the prospects before me, that were it not for the few, the very few, to whom my fate would have caused a temporary pain, I should have wished, have ardently desired, to repose amidst the terrors of the storm; or to have sunk, with the number of those to whom life was more desirable, under the contagious bed of sickness. Thus far, however, I have escaped to struggle, and I will endeavour to struggle successfully, with difficulties and misfortunes. Gloomy anticipations do not always produce despair ; but, bereft of hope, we require more than ordinary strength of mind to meet the trials which are on every side prepared for us.

"I cannot interest you with an account of my peregrinations. The usual objects of travellers are not mine. Wherever I go, I fix my eyes upon the men, and endeavour to study their manners, their characters and pursuits. You cannot be pleased with a detail of vices, of follies and of prejudices which would frequently disgrace the age of

childhood. Unfortunately the degenerate and trifling only obtrude themselves upon our view. The good and the sensible retire from the noisy haunts of fools; and leave us to doubt even of their existence. In a country like this, where everything is new, where the manners are unformed, and where even a national character is scarcely yet established, an incredible vanity appears: in Europe there are vices of a deeper dye, but they are not exposed, like in America, to the public view. Here we are sometimes reduced to regret the absence of hypocrisy—a vice which, altho' injurious to private morals, is the least baneful to Society. The loose moralist, the casuist, the illiterate, prejudiced and narrow-minded politician, exposes his folly to the broad stare of day. However there is a mildness which pervades all the public institutions, particularly in the State of Pennsylvania, established by the Quaker, which, it must be confessed, has had a considerable influence upon the people. In Philadelphia more decorous conduct is observable than in any other city of the United States that I have visited. It is only incumbent upon you quietly to sit and hear the English nation commented upon as a treacherous, wicked, and blood-thirsty people, burthened with more sins than those which attracted the Divine vengeance upon Sodom and Gomorra, and you will *not* be exposed to personal insult. It is in vain to urge that they are themselves the immediate descendants of this very people, who are so depraved in their eyes: the celebrated Declaration of Independence, like an immutable fiat of omnipotence, dissolved the political link, and at the same time cut asunder the tie of consanguinity which connected the mother and the daughter. Even a simple letter of citizenship will produce the same effect: the emigrant European will join in the popular clamour although, perhaps, he is conscious of railing against his nearest connexions; his active *patriotism* buries all in one indiscriminate heap. From this thunder of abuse the poor Englishman in defiance of the established custom, must fly for protection to the Ladies. Less prejudiced or more compassionate, they generously undertake to plead our cause; and if their arguments are sometimes unfortunately weak, we derive some consolation from reflecting that we possess the goodwill, at least, of the best part of the human race. They are not, however, universally our friends: a few that I have seen are staunch democrats; but as I never had any strong predilection for female politicians, I avoid them too sedulously to be much exposed to their attacks. One or two that I have experienced have completely frightened me; for when they have once fairly adopted the sentiments of the party, they are still more loud and violent than the men, and will knock you down at one blow without any mercy.

"As I have determined, if possible, not to return to the West Indies before I once more visit England, I may have the pleasure of seeing you in the early part of next year. How greatly will this pleasure be enhanced if I find you in good health cheerful and happy! Endeavour to be so, and trust in the Almighty to insure such a state to you which, at all events, *you will* enjoy in a better life. Let us rest our hopes on an expectation like this, in itself so fruitful of happiness. Let us do our utmost to deserve well of God, and confide implicitly in His goodness for our reward. May He ever bless, ever love you, and prepare for you eternal happiness, my dearest Sister, as well as for the rest of our beloved relations and friends! This is my continual prayer. Would that with fewer vices and imperfections of my own to account for, my prayers for your happiness would be more likely to be attended to. Your time, devoted to a greater degree of retirement, may be spent with infinite more comfort and enjoyment to yourself. Profit by the opportunities which you possess, and I shall be more indebted for the beneficial effects of your good wishes than mine can ever possibly produce to you.

"My love to dear Louisa. I need not make her any professions; she knows very well that I love her very dearly; and that she is seldom indeed absent from my thoughts. I am satisfied that I have a sufficient portion of the affection of you both. Do not doubt mine.

"Present my best respects to Mr., Mrs. and Miss Mead. I never think of this worthy family but with sentiments of the highest esteem. Would to Heaven that there were more such than we, unfortunately, find in the world. I hope that they are well and happy; and particularly that Mrs. Mead's health is perfectly restored. I am, my dearest Helen, your ever affectionate Brother

Samuel Beltz.

"P.S.—I have written to our dear Brother by this packet."

Addressed: "Miss Beltz, care of Edward Mead, Esq., Boxmoor House, Hemel Hempstead, Herts, England. Paid 2/1." The postmarks are:—"PHI. 7 SE." and "E. Oct. 23, 1809" so that the letter took 47 days to arrive at its destination.

When residing at Gibraltar in 1813, being then of the age of thirty, he was initiated into Freemasonry in the Ordnance Lodge there.

In the Spring of 1814 the King appointed him Deputy Assistant Commissary General to the Forces, as appears from the following copy of the original warrant in my collection:—

"In the Name and on the behalf of His Majesty,

"George P. R.

(Royal Signet.) (Stamp £1 10s.)

" George the Third by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland King, Defender of the Faith &c. To Our Trusty & Welbeloved Samuel Beltz Gent. Greeting: We do by these Presents Constitute & Appoint you to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General to Our Forces: You are therefore to use your best Endeavours to discharge the several Duties "thereunto appertaining, obeying such Orders as you may receive from "us, the Commissioners of Our Treasury, the Commander in Chief of Our "Forces, or the Commissary in Chief to our Forces, or any other your "superior Officer, according to the Rules & Discipline of War, In pursu-"ance of the Trust We hereby repose in you.

"Given at Our Court at Carlton House the Thirty-first Day of March "1814, In the Fifty-fourth Year of our Reign.

" By the Command of His Royal Royal Highness the Prince Regent, " in the Name & on the behalf of His Majesty.

" Sidmouth.

"Entered with the Secretary at War.

" George Lukin.

"Entered with the Com's'ry General of Musters.

" Tho. Butts.

"Samuel Beltz Gent. Dep. Ass^t Commiss^ry Genl to the Forces."

Bro. Beltz held this appointment until 1817, when he retired from the War Office, and subsequently obtained an appointment in the Civil Service.

About the time of his appointment Bro. Beltz went to reside at No. 18 Fludyer Street, Westminster, and transacted his duties at the Commissariat Department, Treasury Chambers. In 1836 he was living with his eldest brother at 11, Blandford Square, Regent's Park. Five years later he travelled on the Continent with his sister, and on returning took a lease of Cole Hill Cottage, Fulham, where he resided until his death on the 14th December, 1862, at the age of 79.

By his will dated 24th March, 1859, which (with codicils dated 23rd January, 1860, and 22nd November, 1862) was proved in the Principal Registry on the 20th January, 1863, he divided the greater part of his property between his kinsfolk the Collens and the McKiernans.

Bro. Beltz always took a great interest in antiquarian subjects and when residing at Fulham made interesting communications to the Percy Society and the British Archaeological Association.

I have been unable to get a sight of any portrait of my subject.

The thanks of the Lodge were offered to Bro. Ebblewhite for this communication.

SEAL
Lodge "The Three Skeletons
Breslau erected 1741.



IV CC.MUS.

TWO FRENCH DOCUMENTS.

THE following documents are those exhibited by Bro. J. T. Thorp at the meeting held on the 7th of March. The text is printed from carefully made transcripts by Bro. Thorp, which I have collated with the original text. The MS. seems to have been the work of an illiterate person, and the words, leplus, ajamais, Bonaccueil, Lavertu, etc., which appear in the original joined together, are separated in the following copies. The vertical lines mark the division of the lines in the originals. The impressions of the seals, never very good, have naturally not improved by age. Excellent casts having been taken by Mr. Ready (British Museum), the beautiful photographs reproduced in the plate, were very kindly taken for me by my friend Bro. Walter L. Nash, F.S.A.

I.

The first document is written entirely in black ink on parchment, measuring $14\frac{1}{2}$inches by $13\frac{3}{4}$inches the upper and lower edges being cut out in curves. It bears four seals attached by silk, threaded through the parchment in places between and near to the signatures. The seals are of wax stamped upon pieces of paper, folded and cut into triangular shapes. The first (1) is of red wax, the point of the paper triangle being fastened by three plaited cords of blue silk; it bears also at the three corners of the paper impressions of Seal No. 5 in red wax. In the case of the second seal (2) the wax is black, and the three plaited silk cords are of the same colour; again there are impressions of Seal No. 5 in black wax on the corners of the triangle. Seal No. 3 is fastened by three pieces of narrow pink ribbon, one *side* of the triangular paper is now at the top. This has however been mis-placed at a later period, as is proved by a knot on the ribbon, and the seals now appearing the wrong way up. The seal is of red wax, and the paper has originally borne impressions of Seal No. 5 at the three corners, and one also on the original knot of the ribbon. The paper bears on the back the signature V. F. de Tessé. In the case of Seal No. 4, also attached by three narrow pink ribbons, the paper, still in the form of a triangle, has been folded in an entirely different manner, and was arranged like the others, with the point upwards. The seal is of red wax, and it has been sealed on the upper corner at the back to fasten the ribbon, with Seal No. 5, also in red wax.

Seal No. 5 a Coat of Arms: I have not yet traced the family to which it belongs.

W.H.R.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.

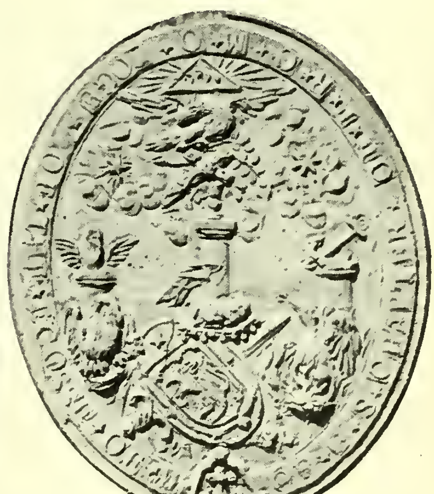


Fig. 6.

SEALS ON FRENCH DOCUMENTS,
1758 and 1775.

Pro Amore Populi. Constantiâ Meruere(?) Lumen. Charitas nos docet.

Les Tenebres ne sont Point Comprise

A. L. O.

D'un Lieu Eclcré ou raigne le Silence, L'union et la concorde L'an Maçonique 5758 et de | notre calcul ordinaire le 27. 8bre 1758.

Nous Charle François de Beauchene Maitre de Loge et Elu Ecossois francois Trinitaire Chevalier Victorieux | du Soleil et parfait maitre anglois en vertu des pouvoirs qui nous ont été devolus par notre trés cher frere et bon ami a jamais | L'infortune Prince Charles Stuard Edouard Légitime Roy d'angleterre d'irlande et d'ecosse grand maitre et protecteur des | Loges Légitimes Ecossoises a tous les freres qui ces presentes Liront joye Salut prosperite et Bon acueil |

La vertu eprouvée mérite les plus grandes recompenses. Le titre le plus glorieux d'un Macon est celui du parfait maitre | anglois notre trés cher et bien aimé frere Nicolas Hector Andraule de Langeron Cap^{ne} au reg^{t} de Marcieux aide major | général de l' infanterie né a Manlorier en Bourgogne agé de 27 ans decoré de tous les grades de la maçonnerie ayant | rempli la place de Vénérable avec tout Le zele le Savoir et la candeur possibles voulant ne rien laisser a desirer a un coeur | vertueux n'avons pas cru devoir hésiter dy déposer le titre glorieux d'Eminent de parfait maitre Anglois comme une | récompense due a son rare mérite profond Scavoir et integrité dans nos fonctions mistiques de l'art Royal. Pour | ce prions Les R. L. de la reconnoitre pour bon maçon autan que digne de laitre de lui decerner les honneurs et la Place quil | c'est acquis par son merite personnel comme aussi de laider assister et consoler S'il etoit dans le cas conformement anos | Saintes Sacré et dispensables obligations offrent le change a ceux que vous nous enverés de vôtre part |

A ces causes nous luy avons dressé le present certificat comme la marque vivante et durables de notre amitié et pour- | que foy y Soit ajouté avons fait apposé les grands et Petits Sceaux de notre chancellerie et fait Signé les Principeaux | officiers de notre Loge fait passé et delivré Le d. jour et an que dessus.

Le M^{quis} de Tavanes.

f de Noailles △

Maranville.

de Beauchaîne
$Vene^{r}$ par jnterim
Fr. $Escu^{tve}$
Perpetuel
D.L.d.
L.

Par mandement

de la T. R. L.

Foville Secretaire De la R. L.

Chavigny △

Ch^{er} et G.d s^{cx}

Tessé △

Le Chr de Caumont

D'aumont de
Villequier.

Chr de Champagney.

de morrone. △

The sign after the name of de Villequier is blotted and indistinct.

II.

The second document is written on parchment measuring $21\frac{1}{4}$ inches by 17 inches; the whole being surrounded by an ornamental engraved border bearing many symbols. At the right hand top corner is the impression of a large stamp with the letters F. R. at the top, and C. M. below. Within these letters is an oval formed by a serpent biting its tail, and surrounding three or more interlaced floriated letters, possibly I. R. E. the spaces being filled in by the compasses, square, and level. The writing is partly in red ink and partly in black, the portions in red ink are here printed in *italics.*

The document bears three wax seals, upon cardboard, backed and framed with what has once been I think, silvered or tinned metal. They are laced in on the edges of the parchment and through the metal plates, and tied with silk ribbon in bows at the back. The first (6) at the left hand top corner is of red wax, and the ribbon originally red is now of a pink colour. The second (7) about half way down the left margin is of black wax, tied in with white and black ribbon. The third (8), which is about half way down the right haud margin, is of red wax, tied in with scarlet and blue ribbon.

Within an arch forming a portion of the lower edge of the engraved border, are written in red ink of a different tint, in capital letters, the words

TO THE

'O [?]

JOANIS

.THE

MONIAS

TO THE

ESCSSE

Below this, the signatures straggle across the foot of the document, although more or less arranged in order. They are written sometimes in the blank spaces between portions of the engraved border or over the engraving itself, and are not easy to read with certainty.

W.H.R.

FRATRUM REUNIO SANCTA [1]

A EDIMBOURG.

SIC VIRTUS AD ASTRA [1]

To The Glory of The Great architect of The Universe

De L'orient universel dans un lieu très respectable, très saint et très sacré, Métropole loge d' Ecose sous le 17e degré | trente cinq minutes de longitude et le 57e degré de latitude septentrionnale substitutée à cele d'Eredon, ou reposent | les précieux mystères, symboles et monuments de l'ordre, trouvés par les soins du C. f. Godefroi de Bouillon, prinse cretien | chevalier françois, et Roi de Jerusalem, Souverain Grandmaitre de la Maçonnerie universelle, et des f. ch. Roze Croix, G. Croix et K. S. |

L'an de Grande Lumière 5778, *de prophétie* 77, *de perfection* 81 *et de L'institution de ce respectable Grade le* 13 *du* 2e *mois de l'année de* | *grace* 1775—*eclairé par l'etoile d'orient nous nous sommes Rassemblés au nom de Messie, du Sauveur, du Redempteur.* | *des Vrais fidèles. A Edimburg,* DE LOTORITE D.X.T.C.T.R. & T.R.F. CHARLE-STUARD-EDOUARD, G.M.D. ☐ ANGLA | [2]

Nous très sage Souverain Grand Maître des ff: ch. Rose Croix, Par la Grace de Dieu, Elevé par | *mes egaux a cette haute dignité de l'ordre accompagné de nos C.C. ff. excellents G. off. et des très dignes ff. fr. Maçons Ch. de Rose Croix, animés* | *du même zèle reunis par le seul devoir, que nous inspire celui qui préside au milieu de nous.* |

Par notre Pouvoir, autorité, pleine puissance Et par les nombres ordinaires, nos Pieux travaux ont été ouverts auxquels | *c'est annoncé le frére Candy qui après avoir satisfait aux interrogations de nos ff. experts, nous l'avais fait admettre par des ff. maitres de Ceremonie l'avons áccueilli et donné le Baiser—* | *de paix dans notre souverain chapitre de Rose Croix, et vu le désir du d. c. f. pour establissement d'un souverain Chapitre de R. C., au quel nous Consentons* | après avoir jugé de ses lumières, capacité, et mérite, par un scrupuleux examen par le quel nous nous sommes assurés qu'il etoit français, natif | De Cremieu en Dauphiné, professant la loi de Grace, agé de 24 ans, taille de 5 pieds, figure ovale, et gravé, yeux ronds, néz droit | bouche moyenne, une cicatrice au front sur l'œil gauche, sourcils, barbes, cheveux chatains, parfaitement instruit | des grades d'apprentif, compagnon, Maitre, Maitre parfait, Grand élu ou Chevalier Kadoche, Grand écossois ou Ch. triple croix du G. conseil, | R^le^ prince Secret, et inquisiteur de Rose Croix, de l'aigle, du pelican et du phénix, et Venérable de la loge des vertus et des arts réunis sous | le titre de l' eléphant Blanc, constitué par le grand orient de france pour l'orient de lyon en datte du 8e Janvier, 1772, Stile Vulgaire. |

[1] These two mottos (engraved) in two ribbons. [2] This portion in capital letters in red of a different colour.

En vertu de toutes ces Choses, nous lui avons fait expédier les présentes lettres in langue françoise, Par notre scribe par les | quelles nous le constituons, autorisons et lui donnons pouvoir, d'etablir, gouverner et tenir loge, conseil, chapitre et toutes | autres assemblées maçonniques, et d'initier dans notre auguste ordre des hommes sages vertueux et prudents et qui connoissent | le Christ pour dieu, de leur donner les Grades successifs qu'il connoit sous quelle dénomination que ce soit même celui de Rose Croix | de la nouvelle loi, ainsi qui celui de la science hermetique qu'a établi le f. Raymond lulle surnommé le docteur illuminé, sous le titre de | l'aigle noire Blanche et Rouge R.C.

Declarons en outre lui avoir fait Preter une obligation solemnelle Par laquelle il soit engagé d'observer, suivre et faire exécuter tous les loix générales | de l'ordre, que les statuts fondamentaux de la grande loge de sa nation ainsi que les reglements particuliers de sa respectable loge. |

Défendons en outre, en cas d'evénement ou de Mort à tout frère Ch. de recevoir aucun maçon chevalier de roze croix, sous quel | prétexte que ce puisse être, sans avoir été autorisé par une semblable lettre de Constitution du dit C. f. Chevalier très sage souverain | *f. R. C. & V. Candy*, ou d'avoir recours à notre tribunal Général ou autre primordial. |

Si Mandons á tous maçons éclairés en tous grades qui habitent l'univers d'ajouter foi au présent qu' avec esperance il nous a | demandé, que notre Charité fraternelle lui a accordé que le supréme Ar[ch]itecte de l'univers Comble de ses Graces | ceux qui rendront homage à ses lumiéres, à ses Vertus et à ses pouvoirs. |

que la nature favorise défendons les ff. qui le respecteront, l'accueilleront et lui feront amitié. |

Que par la maçonnerie la rosée du ciel descende sur les vertueux maçons qui le defendront, secourront et | lui seront utile en tous lieux que leurs noms soient à jamais écrits bénits et glorifiés et inscrits | sur le grand livre de sept sceaux et qu'ils recouvrent par lui et au nom de celui qui en est l'auteur de la vraie lumière | de l'âme, de l'esprit et du coeur par les nombres ff. à nous connus et a signé avec nous en ligne droite. Ne Varietur | l'avons fait sceller de nos armes et timbres du chiffre de souverain chapitre et déliverer au dit C. f. P. Maçon, Ch. très sage | souverain f. Rose Croix et *Venerable Maitre Candy* pour lui servir et valoir ce qui de raison.

Donné à edimbourg, le jour, mois et an que dessus.

By Mandement of Souvereign Chapter of Rosse Croix.

Scellé, timbré par nous Grand Gardes des Sceaux, | du Souverain Chapitre universal D'Heredon.

Robert Ediving.
James Cumton.
W. of C., Ch. de R. C.
Urbin Carbee.
Alexander, W. E.
Joseph Peret, F.T., ch. de R. C.
Robert Stokes, f ch. de R. C.
F. B. f. gerard.
Grisme Leker, R. C.
Raymond Kenedy, f.o.
Francis Stuard, Ch. R. C.
Peter Gondar, 1. S∴
George Hegker, f. Gardien, ch. R. C.
John L. Christopher Waster, P. W. S. C.
J. Goustaz.
B. J. Douels.
Simon Sterling, G. Garde of the Seal.
James Stervin, 2. S.
V. Botter, +
Thomas Lestes, W. of C. ∴.
William Kirk, W. E. ∴.
Selly Rodert, G. E.
Matthew Jemings, G. of the A.
Philip Erbant, C.
Matthew Roder, ch. R. C.

NOTES ON IRISH FREEMASONRY, No. VI.

BY W. J. CHETWODE CRAWLEY, LL.D.

Senior Grand Deacon, Ireland.

THE WESLEYS AND IRISH FREEMASONRY.

IN 1725, a wealthy Irish landowner, Garrett Wesley, M.P., of Dangan Castle, Trim, Co. Meath, found himself childless and without hope of issue, seeing that he was now enfeebled in health and well stricken in years. The family was Anglo-Norman, and claimed descent from a Knightly Standard-bearer, whom Henry II. had rewarded after the manner of the time, for doughty deeds in the invasion of Ireland, by generous grants of other people's property. The case stands on all fours with that of the Dillon family.[1] The services were similar, the recompense was similar, and even the estates were contiguous. The first Wesley of Dangan, whom we can identify, was Christopher, son of Sir Richard Wellesley or Wesley, who served the office of High Sheriff of Meath in the time of Henry V. The name had been spelt indifferently Wesley, Westley, Westly, or Wellesley. Branches of the family under these designations were known to exist in England, though the connections in Ireland were mostly on the side of the distaff, and consequently bore other patronymics. Casting about for an heir, Garrett Wesley bethought him of the prolific family of the Wesleys of Epworth Vicarage in Lincolnshire. Besides the remote relationship indicated by the name, this family was already connected with Ireland, the mother of the contemporary Vicar of Epworth being an Annesley, a near relative of the Irish Earl of Anglesey.

Having satisfied himself of the relationship, Mr. Garrett Wesley undertook to provide for the education of one of the Epworth family, Charles Wesley, who happened to be the eighteenth child of that prodigious brood.[2] The lad was an unexceptionable choice. He was frank in disposition, sunny in temperament, and brilliant in intellect. He fully justified Garrett Wesley's opinion of his merits by becoming Captain of Westminster School. But, as his brother the Rev. John Wesley, informs us in a valuable biographical fragment preserved in the authoritative collection of his *Works*,[3] Charles declined to go to Ireland. The University career opened to him by his position as Captain of Westminster School seemed to him the higher preferment. There are still with us those who think he was right.

Disappointed in his attempt to secure an heir bearing the veritable name that had so long been associated with the estates, Garrett Wesley bequeathed his property to his distant cousin, Richard Colley, M.P., who was a Wesley by the female line, on condition of taking the name of Wesley.

[1] See *The Dillons, A.Q.C.*, 1899, vol. xii., p. 23.

[2] There has been some dispute whether Charles was the seventeenth or the eighteenth child. The latest investigation holds him the eighteenth. The misplacing of a child or two in numerical order, or even an error in the gross total, would be excusable at Epworth.

[3] *The Works of the Rev. John Wesley, A.M.; Wesleyan Conference Office;* London, 1870, etc. See, also, *Life of Rev. John Wesley and of his brother Charles*, by Rev. Henry Moore, London, 1824, vol. 1., p. 152.



Robt Home pinxt Chas Turner sculpt

Col. the Hon. Arthur Wellesley, *Aetat.* 29.

FROM A PROOF BEFORE LETTERS IN DR. CHETWODE CRAWLEY'S COLLECTION.

[When the portrait, originally painted in India by Robert Home before 1800, came to be engraved by Chas. Turner in 1810, it was simultaneously published in Calcutta and in London. In the engraving, the subject was decorated with the insignia of the Order of the Bath, and designated by his new title of Rt. Hon. Viscount Wellington.]

Garrett Wesley died soon after young Charles Wesley's determination to forego his prospects in Ireland, and the estates fell in to Richard (Colley) Wesley on 23rd September, 1728.

Richard Wesley continued to sit in the Irish House of Commons as member for Trim till 1746, when he was raised to the Upper House by the title of Baron Mornington. He was succeeded by his son Garrett, who thus became, in 1758, 2nd Lord Mornington. Two years afterwards, in 1760, he was further raised, in the Irish Peerage, to the titles of Earl of Mornington and Viscount Wellesley, the first occurrence of this spelling of the name in connection with this Colley branch of the family.

Garrett, 1st Earl of Mornington, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ireland in 1776, was a nobleman of uncommon and refined talents. No catalogue of English Musicians would be complete without prominent mention of his name. Who that hath ears to hear is not familiar with the classic glees "Here in cool grot," and "Come, fairest Nymph"? The Earl of Mornington stands alone among his peers in having won from the University of Dublin the degree of Mus. Doc., which was conferred on him in 1764. It was even whispered that he owed his promotion from Baron to Earl to George the Third's appreciation of his musical talents. George III. was said, in the irresponsible chatter of Court circles, to be not undesirous of showing that the fashion of Kings had changed since the days when George II. was heard to declare "he hated Boetry and Bainting." The Earl begat sons worthy of him. Four of them won each a separate peerage for himself by conspicuous merit.[1] The eldest, who succeeded him as 3rd Baron and 2nd Earl of Mornington, Grand Master of Ireland in 1782, became Marquess Wellesley, the mightiest Satrap that ruled our Indian Empire since Warren Hastings' day. The second son attained the title of Lord Maryborough, as a reward for long and steady services in high Offices of State, ranging from that of Chief Secretary for Ireland to that of Chancellor of the Exchequer. The third was the Duke of Wellington. The fourth, Lord Cowley, is not yet forgotten by reason of adroit and successful diplomatic service during the anxious years that saw the unsettling and the resettling of Europe in the early nineteenth century. The fifth of his sons entered the Church, and became a Prebendary of Durham. It is to be regretted, for the sake of symmetry, that his ecclesiastical preferment stopped short of a bishopric. Had he attained the episcopal bench, we should have had the unprecedented sight of five brothers sitting together in the House of Lords, each with a title of his own. Nevertheless, when we come presently to track out the changes of name and style in the various members of the Dangan family, the proverbial "man in the street" will probably find the catalogue intricate enough, without any episcopal addition.

Taking both the Epworth and the Mornington branches into account, it might be hard to determine whether the famous name of Wesley stands out more prominently in the civil, or in the military, or in the religious annals of the English-speaking race.

Each of the branches, Epworth and Mornington, came into touch with Irish Freemasonry more than a century ago, and it is well to clear up, for the present generation, two points of contact about which some unnecessary obscurity has arisen.

[1] The fact of four brothers sitting together in the House of Lords, each with a separate and independent peerage is unparalleled in the annals of the English or Scottish Aristocracy. But there is a precedent in the case of Richard Boyle, the Great Earl of Cork (1620-1643), whose four sons sat together in the Irish House of Lords. Another son of the Great Earl declined a peerage. He was the Hon. Robert Boyle, who, by his researches in Natural Philosophy, has conferred more lasting honour on the family name than could have been done by any addition to its list of Peerages. Lodge's *Peerage of Ireland:* Dublin; 1754; vol. i., p. 92.

I.—REV. JOHN WESLEY AND THE LODGE AT DOWNPATRICK.

PARAGRAPHS have appeared from time to time, in the Masonic Press, both of this country and of the United States, asserting, with some circumstantiality of detail, that the Rev. John Wesley, A.M., the Founder of Methodism, was a member of the Craft, and that he had been initiated in an Irish Lodge. Last year, R.W. Bro. W. H. Beamish, D.G.M. of the Province of Munster, called attention to a definite statement that the initiation of this great man had taken place in the Lodge at Downpatrick.

The matter seemed worth investigation, for there does not exist a Society or Order, of which the glory would not be enhanced by the admission of a proselyte whose influence, direct or indirect, on the minds of earnest men is deeper and wider to-day than on the day of his death, and of whose probity and capacity in the affairs of this world there could be as little doubt as of his piety and enthusiasm in the concerns of the next.

The evidence bearing on the Rev. John Wesley's connection with the Craft consists of entries in the records of the old Lodge, No. 367, at Downpatrick, corroborated by the corresponding entry in the Register of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

The Union Lodge of St. Patrick, No. 367, naturally takes its name, like the town in which it is held, from the Patron Saint of Ireland. Though the Apostle to the Irish vies with Homer in the number of his birthplaces, yet all accounts concur in placing his reputed burial place in the immediate neighbourhood of Downpatrick, where he died at the patriarchal age of 126, or of 116, or, at the least, of 84 years. By the rules of the game, a Patron Saint is entitled to an incredibly long life, or a blazing martyrdom. In witness of which, and of much more, the Saint's relics were preserved in the town till the Reformation. The original Warrant, under which the Lodge was erected, was issued 4th June, 1761, bearing the number it still holds. The Lodge fell under the censure of Grand Lodge in 1845, and appears to have ceased work in 1847, but it was revived in 1855 under a warrant bearing the original number.

The original entry is as follows :

EXTRACT FROM LODGE-BOOK OF
UNION LODGE OF ST. PATRICK, NO. 367, DOWNPATRICK.
[Folio 115 : 1788.]

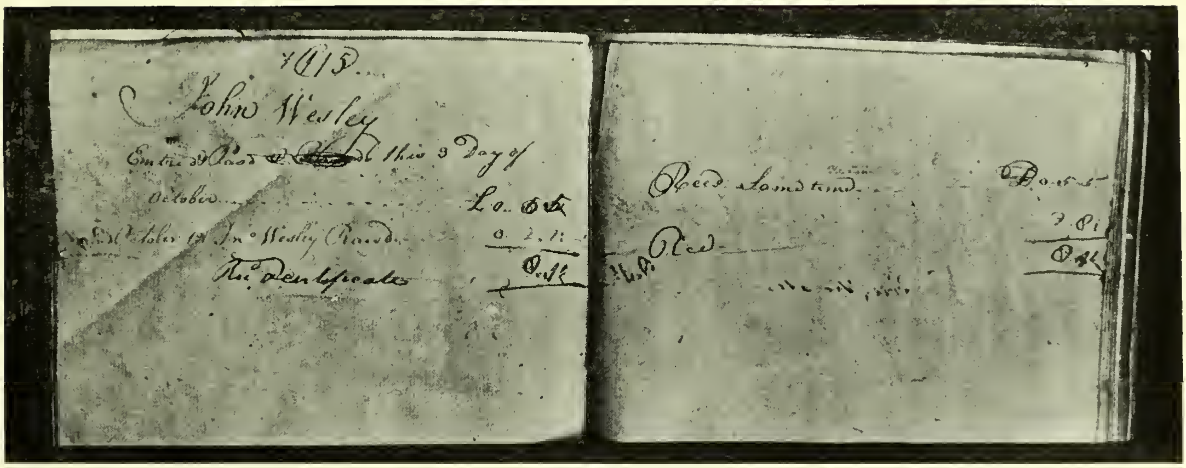
" 115
JOHN WESLEY.

Entred & Pas'd this 3 Day of October..........................	£0 5 5	Rec^{d} Same time	£0 5 5
October 13 Jno. Wesley Rais'd	0 2 $8\frac{1}{2}$	Rec^{d}	2 $8\frac{1}{2}$
	8 $1\frac{1}{2}$		8 $1\frac{1}{2}$

Rec^{d} Certificate

[The word *Rais'd* was originally written after the word *Pas'd*, but was erased apparently by the same hand, and at the same time.]

The Lodge Records, from which these entries are extracted, are in the custody of the Union Lodge of St. Patrick, No. 367, Downpatrick. They consist of two Account books, rather than Minute books, dating respectively from 1765 to 1783, and from 1784



EXTRACT FROM ACCOUNT BOOK OF UNION LODGE OF ST. PATRICK, NO. 367, I.C.,
SHOWING ENTRIES RELATING TO JOHN WESLEY, 1788.

From photograph by Bro. Thomas Mason, Dublin.

to 1793. The former is of the usual foolscap size, and comprised originally about 200 pages, of which many are now missing. The later Lodge-book consists of an ordinary unruled commercial Day-book of the period. It measures nearly 16 inches by 6½ inches, and contains between 240 and 250 pages, mostly numbered as folios. Both books had suffered much from the wear and tear of more than a century, when they were rebound in 1900, with a care that reflects credit on the Lodge.[1] Both books are similar in contents. The later one is mainly concerned with the members' accounts between 1784 and 1793, but it comprises, also, sundry miscellaneous items, such as an uncompleted catalogue of members' names, some notes of the election of officers, and a variety of memoranda, among which the most valuable is a set of the Bylaws then current, "to be read every Lodge night." As these Bylaws are provided with a precise date, the point in which most early Bylaws are deficient, and as they explain the odd sums John Wesley was called on to deposit, no apology is needed for subjoining a transcript. The reader will bear in mind that, till the Union of 1801, the currency of Ireland differed from that of Great Britain, and that the British shilling was worth 13d., Irish currency. Thus the sums of 5s. 5d. and 2s. 8½d. were the equivalents in Irish coin of the British crown and half-crown respectively.

"Bye Laws for Down Lodge, No. 367.

"1st That Every Person proposed as a candidate for Admission shall Deposit the sum of 5s. 5d. the Monthly Night whereon he is proposed, and if found acceptable to the Master Wardens and Brethren he shall be admitted the Monthly Night following, or if he chooses to call a Night of Imergency in the Intermediate time at his own Expence he paying for admission the sum of £1 2 9 [*clause obliterated*] Exclusive of the Crown origionally deposited.

2ndly That every Member attend at the Lodge Room every Monthly Night precisely at the hour appointed by the Master in decent apparel and perfectly sober, that the business of the Lodge may commence, and be Ended at a reasonable time, and any member absenting himself on said Nights without a satisfactory reason shall forfeit the sum of 2d for each Night and if he neglect to pay said Fine every three months at Least [*clause obliterated*] he shall be reported to the Committee by the Secretary.

3. That when the Lodge is opened every Member must observe due Silence properly respecting the chair and not move from place to place without permission obtained [*clause obliterated*] from the Master or his Deputy.

4. That any Member appearing drunk at the opening of the Lodge will not be admitted that Night and shall pay the sum of 1s 1d for said offence and if found to continue the practise to be expelled as an Improper Member of such society, and the person who shall so far insult the Meeting as to raise Disputes subversive of Decency and good order shall first be fined 1s. 1d. and if he shall Murmur show dissatisfaction or refuse to pay such fine that he shall be immediately expelled said society and his Name and the Nature of his offence reported to the Grand Lodge there to be in record against him for ever.

[1] The thanks of all students of Masonic history are due to the Brethren of the Downpatrick Lodge, and especially to the Secretary, W. Bro. Wm. Neill, not only for the enlightened care they have bestowed on their Archives, but also for the facilities they fraternally afforded for the inspection and collation of their records.

5th That any Member who shall swear or blaspheme while the Lodge is open shall for the first oath forfeit 1d. for the second 2d. for the third the remainder of the british sixpence and for every succeeeding oath one British Sixpence.

6. That whatever Grievances or Dispute may arise shall be reported to a Committee [*clause obliterated*] and whoever refuses to comply with the Decisions of said Committee shall be considered as a disturber of the Harmony that ought to subsist as amongst Brothers and treated accordingly.

7. That the Master Give orders to the Secretary to have all the Members summoned to the Lodge Room the Monthly Night before the two St. John's Days then and ther to consider and sit upon Matters for Dining together or any other business proper for the occassion and any Member who will not pay due attention to his summons shall be [*clause obliterated*] subject to the decision of said Committee.

8 [*Clause obliterated*] Every new admitted Brother to pay the Secretary one British shilling and Every Brother who shall draw or Lodge a Certificate one British shilling N.B. The Secretary is to purchase out of said payments proper Ribbons and Wax for Certificates.

9. [*Obliterated, and noted in margin* "Not Resolved."]

10. That the Tyler is to receive from Every New admited Brother 1s. 1d., Every Night of Imergency Do., and Every Monthly Night [clause obliterated] 1s. 1d. from the Body at Large.

11. That the Secretary is to read these Regulations every Monthly Night imediately after the Lodge is open.

The foregoing Resolutions after being read were unanimously agreed to by the undersigned Members this 25th Day of January 1785 (it being the Monthly Meeting)."

[51 signatures follow].

It will be noted that clauses here and there have been obliterated, and that, in one case, a Bylaw has been rejected in its entirety. Lapse of time has dulled the obliterating marks, so that we can decipher the quaint old rule as it originally stood.

"Not Resolved." — "9. That any member who shall be found so mean as to disclose any Transactions of the Lodge (Even to an absent Brother) shall be held unworthy of such Society, and censured as a Committee shall think proper."

This construction of the obligation of secresy seems to have been too trenchant and far-reaching even for close and canny Ulster Brethren.

The entry in the Register of Grand Lodge gives the name as Jno. Westley, a common variant of the spelling. He appears to have been registered, with a score of others, on 17th November, 1788, and his Grand Lodge certificate appears to have been issued on the following day. Only a few of the Brethren registered in the same batch took out their certificates from Grand Lodge. The document involved the payment of an extra fee, and few provided themselves with Grand Lodge certificates, unless they contemplated a change of district, and, even then, many were contented with a recommendation, or demit, from the subordinate Lodge.

These entries go to show that a certain John Wesley was regularly "made a Mason" in October 1788, by the Lodge at Downpatrick. It might even be surmised that he was a bird of passage, because the chief value of the certificate issued to him in November of the same year was to identify a Brother on his travels, and because no trace has been discovered of any resident of the name in the little town. It is known, too, that the Rev. John Wesley visited Downpatrick more than once between 1778 and 1789. Thus there appear to be some grounds for the assumption that the Rev. John Wesley was a Freemason: the more so, as it turns out that his nephew, Samuel Wesley, was admitted into the Craft, a very few weeks afterwards in the same year, 1788.

Further examination of the facts and more accurate comparison of the dates will, however, enable us to settle the question of identity.

It was in the course of the unparalleled missionary supervision bestowed by the Rev. John Wesley on his ever widening flock that Downpatrick was visited by him. Born in 1703, John Wesley had reached the culminating point of a distinguished University career by obtaining a Fellowship at Lincoln College, Oxford, in 1726. In 1735, he accompanied General Oglethorpe's philanthropic colony to Georgia, where his College companion and fellow Evangelist, George Whitfield, came in contact with the Freemasons of Savannah, at their Grand Feast, on St. John's Day in Summer, 1738. The curious memorandum on the subject left by Whitfield, and copied by Dr. Robert Rawlinson, will be found in our *Transactions*.[1] Wesley adopted from Whitfield the practice of itinerant open-air preaching, and supplemented it with a personal superintendence of his flock that caused him, during the last fifty years of his life, to cover more miles than any contemporary traveller in or out of Christendom. During all those years, his movements were noted with the greatest exactness in *Diaries* and *Journals*, and these have been included in the great definitive edition of his *Works*, published under the auspices of the Wesleyan Conference.

The Rev. John Wesley first visited Downpatrick in 1778, being then seventy-five years of age. He spent some days (June 11-15) in the town, and his *Journal* shows that he was not insensible to the sylvan beauty of the neighbourhood. He returned in 1785 (10th June), in 1787 (12th June), and for the last time, in 1789, (10th June). It will be remarked that all his visits to Downpatrick were paid in June, evidently for convenience of travelling. His health began to fail soon after his last visit to Ireland, and he died in London, 1791, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. Thus he was not at Downpatrick in 1788, and from his *Journal* we can tell where he really was in October of that year. Here are his movements between the 1st and 17th October, inclusive:—

1788, October 1,—London to King's Lynn.
,, 3, 4, 5,—Norwich.
,, 6,—Lowestoft.
,, 8,—Yarmouth.
,, 9, 10, 11, 12,—Again at Norwich.
,, 13,—Wallingford.
,, 14,—Witney.
,, 15,—Oxford.
,, 16,—High Wycombe.
,, 17,—Back to London.

[1] *Masonic MSS. in the Bodleian Library, A.Q.C.*, 1898, vol. xi., pp. 15, 34. Opportunity may here be taken to draw attention to a singular error in Dr. Richard Rawlinson's letter to Towle, in which the Freemasons' hospitality is quoted from George Whitfield's *Diary*: the 24th June, 1738, did not fall on a Friday, but on a Saturday. The misdating of the entry is probably due to a clerical error, for there is not wanting contemporary evidence that the incident occurred on Saturday, 24th June, 1738.

The foregoing Itinerary shows that the John Wesley who was made a Mason in Downpatrick on the 3rd and 10th October, 1788, could not have been the Rev. John Wesley who was engaged in his ministerial duties at Norwich and its neighbourhood on those very dates.

Further, we can show, from the same authoritative source, that up to the seventieth year of his age, the Rev. John Wesley was not a Freemason. By a curious coincidence, the fact is made certain by an incident that occurred to him when travelling in Ireland, in a county conterminous with that in which Downpatrick is situated. Writing under date of June, 1773, he sets down the following in his Diary :—

> "Fri. 18.—I went to Ballymena, and read a strange tract, that professes to discover "the inmost recesses of Freemasonry," said to be "translated from the French original lately published at Berlin." I incline to think it was a genuine account. Only, if it be, I wonder the author is suffered to live. If it be, what an amazing banter on all mankind is Freemasonry ! And what a secret it is which so many concur to keep ! From what motive ? Through fear—or shame to own it ? "
>
> *Wesley's Journal* (authorised edition) vol. iii., p. 500.

The tone which the Rev. John Wesley adopts towards Freemasonry in the foregoing passage, and the semi-credulity with which he accepts the possibility of the genuineness of this spurious Ritual, show conclusively that he was not a Freemason. Indeed, he could not have had the slightest inkling of our tenets or our practices. For the tract was evidently "*Solomon in all his Glory*"; a production which has the merit, in a Freemason's eyes, of putting intruders off the scent. The pamphlet was first published in London in 1766, and repeatedly republished in both London and Dublin. It is little more than a translation of *Le Maçon Démasqué*, Londres, 1751, which, in its turn, is the lineal descendant of *L'Ordre Trahi*, Amsterdam, 1745. This latter, again, comes from the same root as the earlier *Masonry Farther Dissected*, London, 1738.[1] Although these spurious Rituals are anonymous or pseudonymous, they are of great value to the student of Ethics, as they show what outsiders were prepared to believe concerning Freemasonry. For the human mind cannot help assuming the likelihood of that which it would like to believe. Even the keen intellect of the Rev. John Wesley did not rise above the common law. Staggered though he was by the incongruity between the absurdity of the secret professedly divulged and the fidelity with which that secret had been admittedly kept, he busied himself with finding reasons for the co-existence of these incompatibilities rather than with weighing the pretensions of the informer or the authenticity of the information.[2]

[1] See *A.Q.C.*, vol. ix., p. 83, vol. xiii., p. 149. This series of Spurious Rituals is of Continental origin, and differs essentially in treatment from the series of which Prichard's Masonry Dissected may be taken as the type.

[2] Eighteen years after John Wesley had thus recorded his opinion of Freemasonry, Methodism and the Craft came again into contact in Ireland, but this time at the opposite extremity of the Island. In 1791, the year of Wesley's death, the Rev. Charles Graham, a zealous preacher held in high esteem by Wesley himself, visited Mallow, and preached an open-air sermon. He chanced to take up his position beneath the windows of a room where a Lodge was wont to meet. The Brethren could not but hear the preacher's voice. Having closed the Lodge, they lingered on, attracted by his fervour. "They grew intent on the service, and at its close, respectfully requested the preacher to enter the Lodge-room." He, accordingly, says his biographer, with a somewhat clumsy, though well-intentioned, adaptation of Masonic phraseology, "Ascended the Ladder, laid Justice to the Rule, and Righteousness to the Plummet, and Squared off at least one Living Stone for our Spiritual Building; and, by so doing, made a sure home for our Ministers in coming years, whereby a whole family became partakers of the Grace of Eternal Life." Quoted by Rev. C. H. Crookshank, M.A., Londonderry, from *The Apostle of Kerry; or, The Life of the Rev. Charles Graham*, by Rev. G. Campbell, p. 51.

Some corroboration of the Rev. John Wesley's initiation might be thought to be obtained from the fact that his nephew, Samuel Wesley, attained high rank in the Craft. Indeed, we are indebted to the researches of Bro. Henry Sadler for proof that the seeming coincidence was even closer than had been suspected. For, as we have already intimated, the initiation of Samuel Wesley in London trod close upon the heels of the initiation of John Wesley in Downpatrick. But the circumstances of Samuel Wesley's career show that there was no connection between the events.

Samuel Wesley was the second son of the Rev. Charles Wesley, the former Captain of Westminster School, who, after declining Garrett Wesley's heritage had blossomed into the most melodious hymn writer that has ever graced the Christian Church. He was born in 1766, so that he was 22 years of age when initiated on 17th December, 1788, in the famous Lodge of Antiquity, then No. 1 on the Register of the Grand Lodge of the Moderns. It is beside our purpose to speak of his marvellous musical abilities, further than to relate that he placed them unreservedly at the service of the Craft. He was appointed Grand Organist on 13th May, 1812, being the first to hold that office. In truth, the post appears to have been created for him, in recognition of his professional services to Grand Lodge, for Bro. Henry Sadler has found reason to believe that he presided over the musical ceremonies of Grand Lodge before 1812. He was in his place as Grand Organist at the Grand Assembly, which ratified the Articles of Union, 1st December, 1813, and at the inaugural Communication of the United Grand Lodge which was happily established by those Articles. He was reappointed annually till 1818, when he was succeeded by a Brother of equal musical renown, Sir George Smart. Wesley's withdrawal from office was caused by a relapse into acute mental depression, from which he had suffered at intervals, and from which he only recovered temporarily. He died in 1837, after prolonged retirement from public life.[1]

Bro. Samuel Wesley earned the gratitude of three great Institutions which do not often concur in returning thanks. In 1813, he composed and conducted a Grand Anthem for Freemasons, in honour of the Union of the Grand Lodges of England, and received the enthusiastic commendations of his Brethren. A few years later, he composed a Grand Mass for the Chapel of Pope Pius VI., and received an official Latin letter of thanks from the Sovereign Pontiff. As a sort of counter-balance, he composed, for the Church of England, a complete set of Matins and Evensong, which at once took rank among our most esteemed Cathedral Services.

It will be seen that the career of the versatile and eccentric Grand Organist has no bearing on the question of the initiation of his great uncle, the Rev. John Wesley.

Reviewing the circumstances of the supposed initiation of the Rev. John Wesley, in the Lodge at Downpatrick, we are driven to the conclusion that the idea is altogether illusory, and based on a palpable confusion of identity. Equally convincing is the proof that the veritable John Wesley had not been admitted to the Craft at any date previous to his visit to Ballymena, in June, 1773, and that, up to the seventieth year of his age, he entertained but a dubious opinion of Freemasonry and its secrets. This last consideration compels us to the further inference that he did not join the Craft at any subsequent period of his life. Otherwise, the surprising change of opinion involved could not fail to have been chronicled in his copious and accurate *Journals* and *Diaries*.

[1] Samuel Wesley's morbid fits of depression were the result of an injury to the head received in early life by an accidental fall. Particulars will be found in an obituary notice in the *Freemason's Quarterly Review* for December, 1838, which is otherwise unsatisfactory from the Freemason's point of view, as little or no information is given about his Masonic career.

II.—THE HON. A. WESLEY AND THE LODGE AT TRIM.

"Most people are unaware of the fact that the hero of Waterloo was christened Arthur Wesley, and that he did not use the surname of Wellesley till he was twenty-nine years of age, when his eldest brother, Lord Mornington, adopted that spelling of the family name."—*Reviews* of Sir Herbert Maxwell's *Life of the Duke of Wellington*: London, 1899. Quoted in *Athenæum*, No. 3772, 10th Feb., 1900.

IT might well be supposed that every detail throughout the life of so conspicuous a personage as the Duke of Wellington must be known with an accuracy beyond cavil or question. In reality, this is not the case.

"The fierce white light that beats upon a throne"

leaves the shadows all the denser in the corners. The birthday and the birthplace of the Duke of Wellington have been matters of dispute. The Duke himself always kept the 1st of May as his birthday, though the testimony of his old nurse put the event a week later, and ascribed to Dangan Castle, the family seat beside Trim, the honour of being his birthplace. The Duke's adoption of the 1st of May for his birthday has supplied a graceful link between the Great Captain and the Freemasonry of to-day. In 1850, the Duke of Wellington stood Godfather to an infant Prince who chanced to be born on the 1st of May. The baby, Prince Arthur Patrick, has grown into a soldier worthy of his great sponsor, and is at this moment Grand Master of England. The truth appears to be that the Duke of Wellington was born on 29th April, 1769, some three months before Napoleon,[1] and that the event occurred at 24, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin, just eight doors from the house in which these lines are penned.

The Duke was the foremost Englishman of the century. He was the scion of a titled family, to whose entails and successions genealogical accuracy was of the last importance. His life was the focus of the public gaze. Yet the details of his boyhood and youth are all but unknown. Sparse as they are, they are quite different from what the Duke's after-life would lead his biographers to expect. Stiff, slow and taciturn, undistinguished in the classroom or the playground, the boy was the despair of his too-exacting mother. "I vow to God," on one occasion gloomily exclaimed the Countess, "I don't know what I shall do with my awkward son Arthur!" On another, she is said to have supported his application for a Commission by declaring that "the boy was only fit food for powder." Nor was the boy's upbringing satisfactory to the biographers. It is an article of popular belief that the Great Duke was indebted to Eton for his education, and that he gratefully declared that "the battles of the Peninsula were won on the playing fields of Eton." This is little better than popular fantasy. The Duke was at Eton, but his stay there is to be counted by months rather than by years, and it had no effect, as far as can be traced, on his education. Nor is there any foundation whatever for attributing to the Duke such an absurd eulogy on the games of Eton. The boy was removed from Eton at fourteen; then his real education began, and it was all on the Continental system. He was placed

[1] For long the date of the Great Napoleon was similarly in dispute. He post-dated his birth by a year, so as to make it subsequent to the annexation of Corsica by France, in order that he might claim to be a French citizen by birth.



EARLY PORTRAIT MEDAL OF HON. A. WESLEY,
STRUCK ON HIS ELEVATION TO THE PEERAGE AS EARL OF WELLINGTON, CO. SOMERSET.
(From Dr. Chetwode Crawley's Collection.)



MORNINGTON HOUSE (NOW NO. 24) UPPER MERRION STREET, DUBLIN,
THE BIRTHPLACE OF HON. A. WESLEY, DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

From Photographs by Bro. L. R. Strangways, M.A., J.W. Trinity College Lodge, No. 357, I.C.

[BIRTHS.—"In Merrion-street, the Rt. Hon. the Countess of Mornington, of a son."
Freeman's Journal, 2nd-6th May 1769.]

under a private tutor at Brussels, one M. Goubert, with whom he resided a year. Thence he was transferred to a celebrated French Academy at Angers, where he remained till he was gazetted to a Commission in 1787. This Academy was under the direction of a well-known French Engineer, named de Pignerol, who seems to have been the prototype of the "Army crammer" of to-day. Just at the same time, a young Corsican of noble birth, Napoleon Buonaparte by name, was studying kindred subjects at the regular French Military College at Brienne. Both pupils seem to have profited by their studies.

Now, when the date of such a man's entry into this world is a matter of doubt, if not of error, to himself; when the details of his early manhood belie the expectation of the popular biographer, it is no wonder that the circumstances of his entry into Freemasonry have been a matter of uncertainty and misapprehension. Some of the uncertainty must be ascribed to the frequent changes of name and the numerous titles of nobility that make it hard for the untrained genealogist to identify the various members of this great family. Hence, it is worth while, even at the risk of recapitulation, to set the sequence of names and titles in clear order.

The first change of name is that involved in the succession to the estates of Garrett Wesley, of Dangan. In our introductory paragraphs, we have seen that he was, above all things, desirous of perpetuating the name of Wesley. Accordingly, he stipulated that his heir, a cousin seven times removed, should assume the name of Wesley in lieu of Colley. This latter name had, itself, a variation, Cowley, which stood to it much in the same relation as Wellesley did to Wesley. The heir soon bettered matters by submerging his new name in the title of Lord Mornington. His son raised the title to an Earldom, with the subsidiary title of Viscount Wellesley. This latter formed the courtesy title, by which the heir to the Earldom was known during his father's lifetime.

His son, again, added to the Irish titles an English peerage under the style of Lord Wellesley, of the Co. Somerset, dated October, 1797. Concurrently with this English title, he altered the spelling of the family name from Wesley to Wellesley, and the spelling was adopted by all the members of the family.[1] Notably, it was adopted by the Hon. A. Wesley, who thenceforward signed as A. Wellesley, till he entered on that splendid career which gave him a new patent of nobility and a new signature every year.

Nor did the changes of style end for the Earl of Mornington when he added the English peerage to his Irish titles. His brilliant services in India made him the Marquess Wellesley. In like manner, two of his younger brothers William and Henry, merged the fresh spelling of their surname in brand new peerages, one as Lord Maryborough, the other as Lord Cowley, the antique form of the long-discarded surname Colley. The former had already masked his identity under the compound surname of Pole-Wesley, to be further concealed under the title of Lord Mornington when he succeeded the Marquess Wellesley in the Irish Earldom. His son, before he succeeded to the Earldom, carried the scientific accumulation of surnames to a pitch that brought upon him the good-humoured raillery of the satirist. The well-known

[1] There does not appear to be any foundation for the suggestion that the change of spelling was intended to mark the disapproval with which the Earl of Mornington was supposed to regard the Rev. John Wesley. The letters in which the Earl explains at length to his cousin, Sir Chichester Fortescue, his reasons for resuming the old form of the name, have recently been published (*Athenæum*, 10th Feb., 1900), and give no countenance to the supposition. Indeed, such a motive would be so inconsistent with the well-known liberality and breadth of the Marquess Wellesley's opinions, that it would need very clear evidence to give it probability.

couplet more than hints at the inability of the titled spendthrift to keep his money.

" Bless every man possessed of ought to give !
Long may Long-Tilney-Wellesley-Long-Pole live ! "
Loyal Effusion, by W. T. F. (*Rejected Addresses*).

The poet was slightly in error in the sequence of the names, which apparently should run William [Pole-Wesley] Pole-Tylney-Long-Wellesley. This portentous compound was assumed on the bearer's marriage with the daughter and heiress of Sir James Tylney-Long.

Amid such a kaleidoscopic galaxy of names, the unpractised reader might well be excused for doubting whether the unostentatious A. Wesley, who signed the Rule-book of the Lodge at Trim in 1790 could be the same as the multinominal Grandee, who, in 1815, had acquired more Titles of Nobility and Orders of Knighthood than any man in Europe. The fact remains that, notwithstanding the plethora of names and titles, there were only six male representatives of the Dangan Wesleys in the closing quarter of the eighteenth century, and of those six, three were Freemasons.

The Lodge to which these eminent Freemasons belonged was held at Trim, the county town of Meath. The Warrant was No. 494, and was issued 7th May, 1772. It was signed by William Robert, 2nd Marquess and 21st Earl of Kildare, afterwards Duke of Leinster. His Grace was Grand Master of Ireland in 1770-1 and 1771-2, and again in 1777-8. His name will be best known to English students as that of the Grand Master of Ireland who, in conjunction with the Grand Master of Scotland, took a prominent part at the Installation of the Duke of Athole, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the Antients, which was then recognized as the Grand Lodge of England, to the exclusion of the Grand Lodge of the Moderns.

In the closing years of the eighteenth century, the Lodge might almost be considered the family Lodge of the Wesleys of Dangan, just as the borough of Trim was their pocket borough. According to Irish practice, the Warrant erected a Lodge at Trim, without specifying the hostelry which was to give it shelter. There is evidence that the Lodge met sometimes in the Grand Jury Room ; the Grand Jury was Irish correlative of the modern County Council.[1] There is little doubt of the correctness of the tradition that the Lodge met in Dangan Castle itself, as often as the convenience of the Grand Master or the well-being of the Lodge demanded it.

The Lodge recruited its candidates from an exceptionally high stratum of society. All the early members are registered with the affix, "Esq." or "Gent.," or some other affix, showing them to have belonged to the landed or professional gentry. The seventh on the list is entered as " Thomas Crawley, Esq., M.D.," He might have been—may one say, he ought to have been ?—an ancestor of the present writer. But such is the want of foresight often displayed by our predecessors, that Bro. Thomas Crawley did not take advantage of his priority in time and proximity in space to insert himself in our genealogical tree.

This omission is the more to be deplored, as Bro. Thomas Crawley was a worthy representative of the hospitable Irish gentry.

"The Free and accepted Masons of Saint John's Lodge No. 494, held at Trim, are requested to meet their Worshipful Master, Dr. Thomas Crawley,

[1] *Roll Book* of the Trim Lodge : "1790, St. John's Day [27th Dec.] To tyling the Grand Jury Room...2. 0."

at his House, on the 24th inst., being their Patron Saint's Day, to Breakfast; walk in Procession to Church; hear a Sermon suited to the Occasion; dine in their Lodge Room, and install new Officers. By Order.

Trim, 7 June, 1774. HENRY REYNOLDS, *Sec.*"[1]

It happens that we can glean from the Records of the Lodge the meed of success that attended Dr. Thomas Crawley's hospitable efforts to support the dignity of the Chair. At that meeting, nineteen Brethren paid quarterage amounting to £6 13s. 9½d.; arrears and fines came into the amount of £3 17s. 5½d., and the collection in Church was £2 12s. 10½d. Three Distressed Brethren were relieved with, £1 2s. 9d., 15s. 8½d., and 11s. 4½d., respectively. The officiating clergyman was allowed 10s. 10d. for expenses. All these sums are in Irish currency.[2]

The Lodge flourished at Trim as long as there were resident gentry in the neighbourhood to supply material for its support. But times changed. The Mornington family ceased to reside at Dangan Castle. The centralization involved by the legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland stripped the provincial centres of the latter country of any attraction for county magnates. The Roman Catholic Church began to act on the Bull against Freemasons, which had, till then, been allowed to remain dormant, or, in ecclesiastical phrase, "unpublished" in Ireland. The number of Lodges on the Register of Ireland fell from over a thousand to one-half of that number. Even a temporary schism, the so-called Grand Lodge of Ulster, was not wanting to depress the cause of Freemasonry in Ireland. The Lodge at Trim dwindled. In 1838, only three members remained in the town. They had paid all dues to Grand Lodge out of their own pockets, and had thus kept the Warrant in a sort of skeleton vitality, in the hope that some day the dry bones might arise and walk. Wearied by the long-drawn-out struggle, they presented to Grand Lodge, in 1838, a Petition, which is not without its pathetic side. In that document, which is extant in the archives of the Lodge, the three Brethren, Christopher Carleton, Samuel Beckett and J. E. Scott, state they were each over 70 years of age, and that they were the sole surviving members in Trim, and that they were incapacitated by age from working the Lodge. They therefore prayed Grand Lodge to entrust the Warrant to certain Brethren resident in Dublin, where the Lodge could be maintained. The Dublin Brethren whom the Trim Lodge had affiliated for this purpose were well-known and zealous members of Lodge No. 2. The Petition found favour in the eyes of Grand Lodge, and the Dublin Lodge has ever since worked under the Warrant originally granted to Trim.

In 1856, the Lodge again fell upon evil days; this time, from internal causes. The membership fell away, and the Warrant was temporarily taken over by Grand Lodge, in trust for the members. But the matter was speedily set straight, and the Lodge started again on a career of usefulness and prosperity, which it has maintained uninterruptedly to the present day.

The extant sources of information concerning Lodge No. 494, in the eighteenth century, consist of two MS. books, supplemented by the Register of Grand Lodge. The MS. books are denominated respectively the Rule Book, and the Roll Book, and are preserved with exemplary care by the admirable Secretary of the Lodge, R. W.

[1] Advertisement in *Faulkner's Dublin Journal*, Thursday-Saturday, 9-11 June, 1774.
[2] *Roll Book* (Treasurer's Accounts) of the Lodge at Trim; *sub anno* MDCCLXXIV.

Bro. John Parkinson.[1] The books are in their original binding, and their respective titles of Rule Book and Roll Book are still quite legible on their sides. There was another, and more important book, called the Transaction Book, which appears to have been in existence as late as 1850, but has since, alas! disappeared.

The Rule Book consists of an ordinary 8vo. MS. book of about 150 leaves; the Roll Book of a large folio MS. book of about double that number of leaves. The paper in both is of uncommonly good quality, and the same may be said of the binding, which has resisted the wear and tear of a hundred and thirty years. The Rule Book is so called because it contains the sets of By-laws which have from time to time been adopted by the Lodge, and to which the newly-made Mason was required to append his signature. It is to this fortunate custom that we are indebted for the preservation of the Mornington and Wesley signatures.

The Roll Book contains a list of the members of the Lodge during the eighteenth century. It was designed to record their attendance at Lodge meetings, their subscriptions, their fines, and, in fact, to serve generally as the Treasurer's Book. From its pages we learn the dates on which the candidates paid their admission fees, and the regularity with which they discharged their quarterage, as long as they continued on the books. Thus we shall be able to fix very closely the date of the future Duke of Wellington's initiation, and the number of years he remained a subscribing member of the Lodge.

The third source, the Register of Grand Lodge, gives us very little help. In the first place, the members of the Trim Lodge were registered in batches, comprising the candidates of a whole year, or even longer. The date appended in the Register is merely that of the whole batch being entered by the Deputy Grand Secretary, not that of the degrees being conferred. Secondly, the years for which we require the Register, are precisely those in which the Deputy Grand Secretary, "worn out with age and infirmity," was paying less and less attention to his duties. Thirdly, though the two Earls of Mornington are duly entered amid their respective batches, yet the Hon. A. Wesley's name could not be registered, or even returned, inasmuch as he was not a Master Mason.

The Rule Book contains three sets of By-laws. The first set, adopted on the 21st July, 1772, continued in force till after the removal of the Lodge to Dublin. The second set was adopted 27th May, 1843. The third bears the date 15th December, 1851. Each set is followed by the signatures of the members on whom they were binding, and marks an epoch in the modernising of the Lodge. But it is with the first set alone that our present enquiry is concerned.

The same considerations which impelled us to reproduce the By-laws of the Downpatrick Lodge, are even more imperative in the case of the Trim code of 1772. The same explanation, too, applies to the odd sums to be paid as dues. For instance, the sum of 7s. $0\frac{1}{2}$d., payable as quarterage, is simply the total of thirteen weeks at 6d., British, a week, transferred into Irish currency.

[1] We are greatly indebted to R. W. Bro. Parkinson, and to the Brethren of the Trim Lodge, for permission to make extracts from the Books. It is an open secret that Bro. Parkinson has in hand a History of this noteworthy Lodge.

21st July, 1772.

RULES

AND ORDERS

TO BE KEPT AND OBSERVED BY THE SEVERAL AND RESPECTIVE MEMBERS

of

Lodge No. 494, in Trim.

1st. *RESOLV'D.* That we the Master Wardens and rest of the Fraternity of Lodge No. 494 now in Lodge assembled, considering that concord and Unity is the foundation whereon the Harmony Tranquility and happiness of any Society do depend: Do therefore declare that the Glory of our God, the Honour of our King, the well being of our Brethren the protection and advancement of our Ancient and Honourable Craft, are the sole motives for forming these rules, which shall be binding on us and all others who may hereafter become members of this Lodge, and that these rules shall be read at the coming in of every new Brother, or as often as the Master shall think fit.

2nd. *ORDER'D.* That each and every member of this Lodge, do meet at the house, or place appointed by the Master and Majority of this Lodge, to hold a Lodge on every second Tuesday at the hour of Six until Nine, from the Twenty ninth day of September, to the Twenty fifth day of March, and from the Twenty fifth day of March to the Twenty ninth day of September, at the hour of Seven until ten, in the Afternoon, and if the Master absent himself on said Lodge nights after the hour of meeting, he shall pay One British Shilling to the Box of this Lodge, each Warden for the like offence nine pence, each Deacon Eight pence, and each Member not attending on Lodge nights, Sixpence, over and above the Lodge dues, except he makes a Lawfull excuse.

Hours of meeting.

Fines of absence.

3rd. *ORDER'D.* That if any Member of this Lodge do presume to Curse or Swear or take God's name in vain while the Lodge is open, each offending member shall pay two shillings and two pence to the Treasurer's box.

4th. *ORDER'D.* That every member of this Lodge do pay to the Master for the time being, Seven shillings and one half-penny each quarter day, as and for his quarterly dues of this Lodge, out of which the Master is not to spend each Lodge night, more than ten pence for each Brother which shall be present on such night, and the rest at the end of each quarter, to be deposited by the Master in the Box of this Lodge, to be distributed in Charity, or as the Master and the Majority of the Brethren shall think proper.

Quarterage.

5th. *ORDER'D.* That one month before each of our Patron Saint's days, new officers be chosen, the master shall name three of the Brethren, one of whom to be chosen Master, by Ballot; and the Wardens to name two each, and be also Balloted for, as wardens, and such officers, be returned to the Grd. Lodge on or before St. John's day in June every year.

Chosing Master and Wardens.

6th. *An old Mason becoming a Member.* *ORDER'D.* That an old Mason who is desirous of becoming a Member of this Lodge, must be recommended by a Member of the same, to be a person of unblemish'd character, and be Ballotted for, and thereby Gain the unanimous consent of all the Members then present, each person so admitted, shall pay as a fine of entrance Eleven Shillings and four pence ½ to the Box and one shilling to the pursuivant of this Lodge.

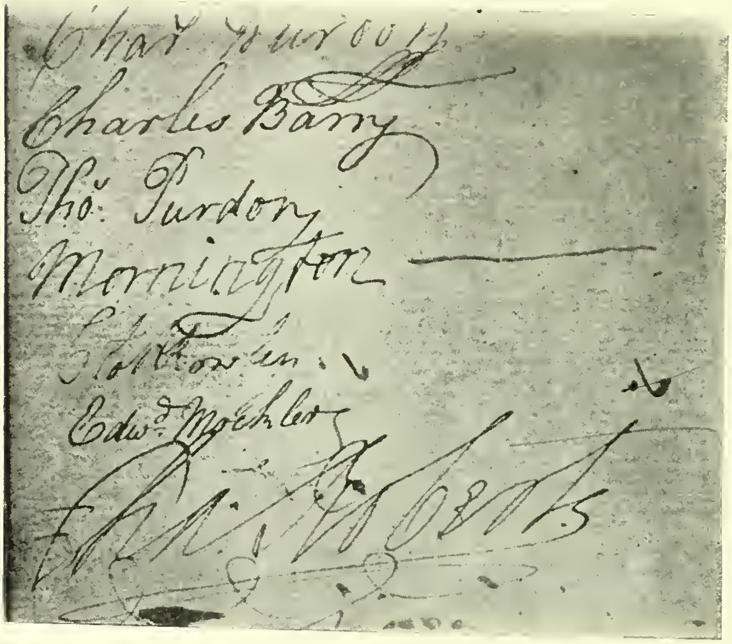
7th. *P'sons proposing to be Members.* *ORDER'D,* That any person who is proposed to be made a Mason in this Lodge, must be Ballotted for the Lodge night after he is proposed, and gain the unanimous consent of all the Brethren then present; and that no Brother may plead Ignorance, it is further ORDER'D that the said person's name, occupation, and place of Residence be Incerted in the summons's for the night of Ballot, reserving—NEVERTHELESS, power to the Master to Summon a Lodge of Emergency, and therein *Sum payable on addmittance.* Insert the name of the person proposed, who, on good cause, may be Ballotted for and made that night, and such person so admitted shall pay two pounds five shilling and sixpence, and one British Half Crown to the Tyler, out of which the Master is to defray the usual Expenses, procure Aprons for the Master and Wardens, and Register the said *Secy. to Register.* Brother in the Grand Lodge Book; and if the Secretary on notice from the Master, shall neglect to have sd. Brother so register'd on or before the second Lodge night after sd. Brother is compleated, he shall be fined one British Half Crown.

8th. *Making Clandestinely.* *ORDER'D* if any person applies to be made a Mason in this Lodge, if the person he applies to shall make him clandestinely, or be aiding or assisting in the aforesaid Method, such person so offending, shall be expelled this Lodge, and notice thereof shall be given to the Secy. of the Grand Lodge.

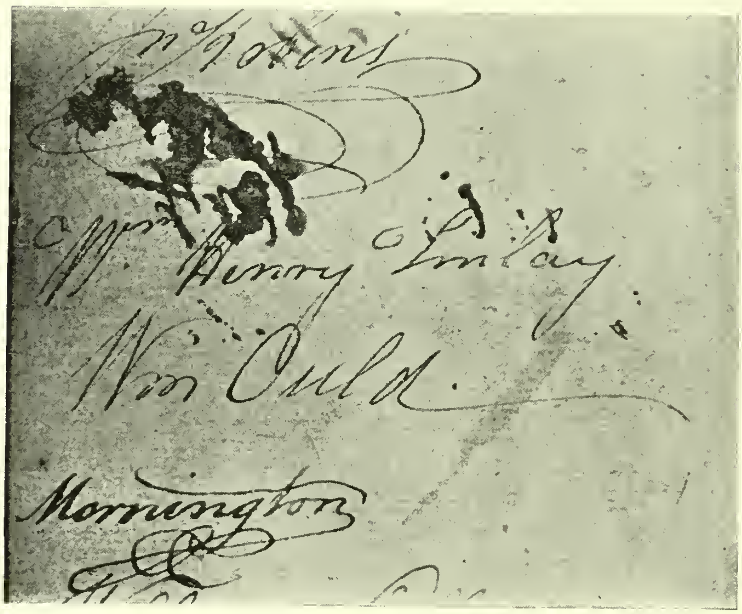
9th. *Dining on St. John's Day.* *ORDER'D,* That every member of this Lodge do meet at a Dinner on each of our Patron Saint's days, and every Member shall pay towards sd. dinner three shillings and three pence, every absent Member to pay as if present, that sd. Dinner be provided by the Master and Wardens in conjunction, in such manner and in such place as they shall think fit, *Installing New Officers.* and that Immediately after dinner, the old Officers do Install the new ones in their places, the Master refusing to serve, shall pay five British Shillings, and on refusal of a Warden three British Shillings, and of a Deacon, two British Shillings, to the Box of this Lodge.

10th. *Improper behaviour.* *ORDER'D* That each member of this Lodge, do Obey the Master in all reasonable matters, and call him worshipfull during Lodge hours, and any person not observing the Master's usual signal for silence, or who shall interrupt a Lesson, spoil Harmony, or behave himself in any Respect unbecoming a sober Brother, shall for every such offence pay thirteen pence to the Box of this Lodge.

11th. *Receiving a Visitor.* *ORDER'D* That if any person belonging to a Regular Lodge shall be desirous of becoming a visitor of this Body, he shall be accepted, unless there shall appear just cause to the contrary, and such Visitor shall be clear of the Reckoning on the first visit.



EXTRACT FROM RULE BOOK OF TRIM LODGE, NO. 494, I.C., CONTAINING SIGNATURE OF RT. HON. GARRETT [WESLEY, 1ST] EARL OF MORNINGTON, MUS. DOC. GRAND MASTER OF IRELAND, 1776-7.



EXTRACT FROM RULE BOOK OF TRIM LODGE, NO. 494, I.C., CONTAINING SIGNATURE OF RT. HON. RICHARD [WESLEY, 2ND] EARL OF MORNINGTON, (MARQUESS WELLESLEY, K.G., K.P.) GRAND MASTER OF IRELAND, 1782-83.

From Photographs by Bro. L. R. Strangways, M.A., J.W. Trinity College Lodge, No. 357, I.C.

12*th.* *Junr. Warden to collect Reckoning.* *ORDER'D*, That the Junior warden or whoever acts for him shall have the care of the Reckoning, and give notice when there is as much liquor in as comes to each man's proportion, and if the same be over run, he shall be Liable to pay the over plus; no person is to call for Liquor without the Leave of the Junior Warden otherwise he shall pay four pence.

13*th.* *All fines to be pd. off.* *ORDER'D*, That all dues, fines, and forfeitures, be cleared off the last Lodge night in every Quarter at farthest, on due notice being given by the Secretary, or be excluded this Lodge.

14*th.* *Tyler's Emoluments.* *ORDER'D*, That the Pursuivant attending this Lodge, do receive for his trouble one British Shilling each Lodge night, over and above all emoluments, which he may be entitled to under the foregoing Rules, together with all such other Gifts & Grants from this Lodge, as he, or any future Tyler, or Pursuivant may merit.

15*th.* *ORDER'D*, That if any Member be guilty of any crime or Irregularity not specified in these Rules, he shall be dealt with as the Master and Majority of the Brethren present shall think proper; and that all these Rules and each of them, do stand and remain in full force, unless altered by a Majority in full Lodge assembled PROVIDED any of them do not make void or take away the energy and force of any of the Rules, orders or Regulations of the Grand Lodge, as farr as they extend to Inferiour Lodges;

SIGNED at our Lodge Room, held in Trim aforesaid, the 21st day of July, 1772, and in Masonry 5772.

The first of the signatures of the three Dangan Freemasons is that of Garrett, Earl of Mornington, Mus.Doc. He was installed and proclaimed as Grand Master of Ireland on St. John's Day in Summer, 1776, and served the office till St. John's Day in Summer, 1777, when he was succeeded by the Duke of Leinster.[1] The Treasurer's account informs us that the Earl was proposed on 4th July, 1775, by Bro. John Boulger, one of the founders of the Lodge. The way this fact comes to be noted is that in compliance with the Lodge custom, half the entrance fee, one guinea British, was deposited at the time of proposing a candidate.[2] In due course, the second half of the entrance fee[3] was paid. In the Roll of Subscribing Members prefixed to the Treasurer's books the Earl is entered as a Master Mason.[4] The Earl seems to have been a fairly regular attendant when within his cable-tow, and to have been rigorously fined for absence. The Earl died a comparatively young man, having only reached his 45th year. But he had greatly impoverished his estates, which he left in a sadly encumbered condition. His heir, Richard, 2nd Earl, made it his first duty to discharge his father's debts; with more filial zeal than worldly wisdom, some of his family

[1] The Duke undertook the office then for the second time. He had already been Grand Master, 1771–2, and had signed the Warrant of the Trim Lodge.

[2] 4th July, 1775.—"To Deposit by Bro. Boulger, proposing the Earl of Mornington...1 . 2 . 9."—*Roll Book* of Trim Lodge.

[3] 28th July, 1775.—"To Balce. recd. this night on admission of Lord Mornington...1 . 2 . 9."—*Roll Book* of Trim Lodge.

[4] "Lodge, 29th July, 1775.
"51...The Earl of Mornington...Raised a Master Mason."—*Roll Book* of the Trim Lodge.

thought. Hence we are not surprised to find from the Treasurer's book that the son cleared off the arrears, due by the father to the Lodge, within a few weeks of the latter's demise.[1]

Immediately afterwards occurs the entry of the payment of the new Earl's entrance fee, all in one lump sum. It is characteristic of the man that he paid his quarterage in advance.[2] He was probably initiated at that meeting, for we find him in the prefixed List of Subscribing Members under date of 31st July, 1781.[3] The Earl was not as constant in attendance as his father. He lived much in England, and made his early mark in politics rather as a member of the English House of Commons than as a member of the Irish House of Lords. He was installed and proclaimed Grand Master of Ireland on St. John's Day in Summer, 1782, in succession to the Earl of Antrim, who had the honour of being also Grand Master of the "Grand of Lodge of England according to the Old Institutions." But he continued to show interest in the Lodge at Trim, till he embarked on that wider ocean of Imperial politics which engulfed the minor interests of Dangan. The only occasion on which he came into contact with Freemasonry after he had acquired the title of Marquess Wellesley—if it can be called contact—was during an unlucky episode in his first Viceroyalty of Ireland. The Marquess, in 1822, endeavoured to put down a civic custom which was most distasteful to Roman Catholic citizens. He became unpopular with the more bigoted adherents of Protestant ascendency. An organized riot took place on a Command Night at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, and amongst the watch-cries of the rioters was one reviling him as a Freemason.

The third of the Wesleys of Dangan to sign the Roll Book of the Trim Lodge was A. Wesley—the Honourable Arthur Wesley, afterwards the Duke of Wellington, then a subaltern in the 12th Light Dragoons. As doubt has been expressed as to his Regiment and rank, we append a schedule of the commissions he held during the period covering his connection with the Lodge.[4]

Ensign	73rd Foot (Highland Regt.) ...	7th March, 1787.
Lieutenant	75th Foot ...	25th December, 1787.
,, ...	41st Foot ...	23rd January, 1788.
,,	12th Light Dragoons ...	25th June, 1789.
Captain ...	58th Foot ...	30th June, 1791.
,,	18th Light Dragoons ...	31st October, 1792.
Major ...	33rd Foot ...	30th April, 1792.
Lieut.-Colonel	,, ...	30th September, 1793.
Brevet-Colonel	,, ...	3rd May, 1796.

He reached the full grade of Field Marshal within ten years from this last date.

As has been seen in the case of the Hon. A. Wesley's father and brother, no dates are appended to the signatures in the Rule Book. But the corresponding entries in the Treasurer's Book show that the Admittance fee of the future Duke of Wellington was

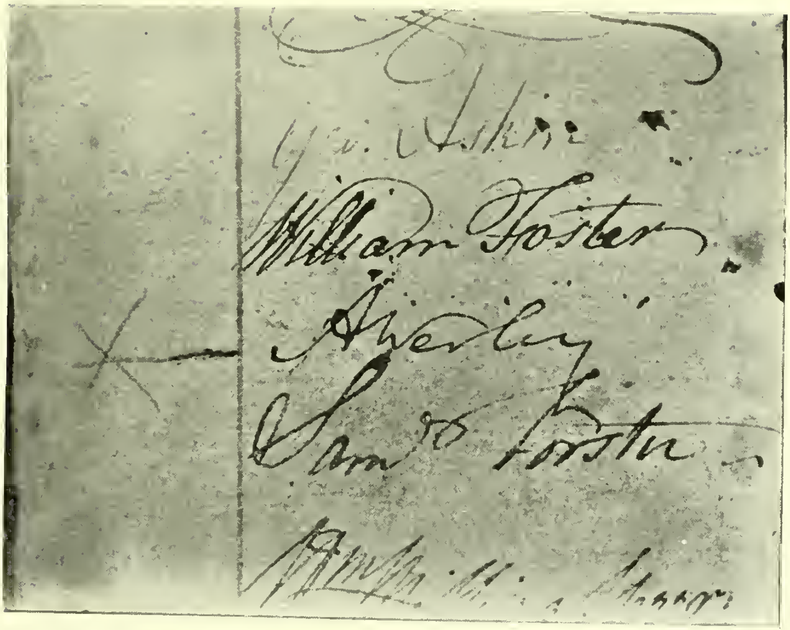
[1] 17th July, 1781.—"Ld. Mornington for the arrears of the late Earl of Mornington...2. 2. 3." The Earl had died on the 22nd May, 1781.

[2] 17th July, 1781.—"The present Earl of Mornington's admission fee...2. 5. 6."—"His quarterage forward...7. 0½."—*Roll Book* of Trim Lodge.

[3] "77. Richd., Earl of Mornington...31st July, 1781."—*Roll Book* of Trim Lodge.

[4] If one may hazard a guess, the object of this constant shifting from Regiment to Regiment was to retain him in Dublin, attached to the Viceregal Court. He was appointed aide-de-camp to the Lord Lieutenant (the Marquess of Buckingham) in November, 1787, and re-appointed by the succeeding Lord Lieutenant (the Earl of Westmoreland), so that he held the post till he went on active service with his Regiment in 1793.

A.D. 1790.

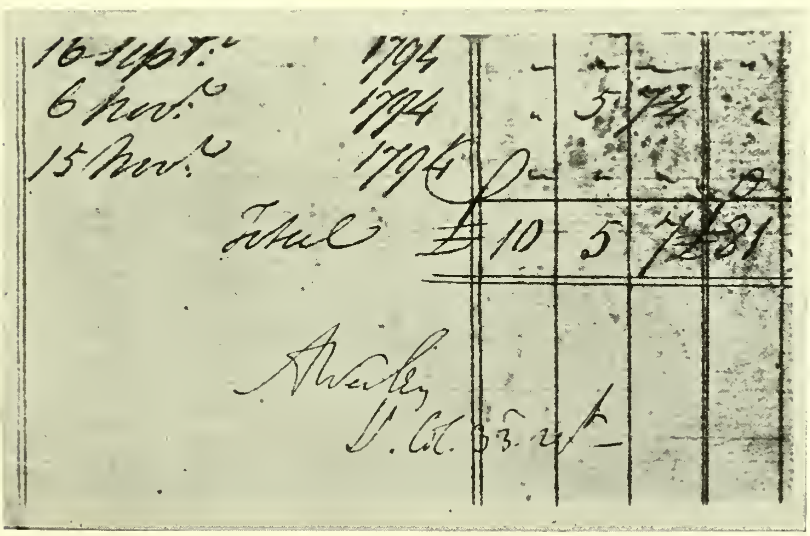


William Foster

A Wesley

EXTRACT FROM RULE BOOK OF TRIM LODGE, NO. 494, I.C., SHOWING SIGNATURE OF HON. A. WESLEY, A.D.C. TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT, DEC., 1790.

A.D. 1794.



16 Sept. 1794

6 Novr. 1794

15 Novr. 1794

Total £ 10 5 7½

A Wesley

EXTRACT FROM REGIMENTAL ACCOUNTS OF 33RD REGT. OF FOOT, SHOWING SIGNATURE OF HON. A. WESLEY, LT.-COL. COMMANDING, 1794.

(From Dr. Chetwode Crawley's Collection.)

From Photographs by Bro. L. R. Strangways, M.A., J.W. Trinity College Lodge, No. 357, I.C.

paid on the 7th December, 1790, as was also the Admittance fee of another candidate, Captain William Foster.[1] The latter candidate proceeded to the degree of Master Mason, and was duly registered as such, which enables us to work back to the date of his initiation. The signatures of both candidates appear in juxtaposition in the Rule Book, the former immediately above the latter. As they paid together, and signed the By-laws together, the presumption is that that they were initiated together. If so, they must have been initiated at that same meeting, or at the next meeting, which the credit side of the Treasurer's accounts shows to have taken place on the 14th December, 1790. This is plain from the List of Subscribing Members prefixed to the Roll Book.[2] In this List, Lieut. William Foster is entered as of 27th December, 1790, and the List in every case gives the date on which the member became a Master Mason. He must, therefore, have been admitted at either of the meetings immediately previous to that of the 27th December, when Capt. William Foster was registered. In any case, the Honourable Arthur Wesley must have written his name before the next signatures, Capt. Samuel Forster and Dr. Wm. Milling Speer, who paid their Admittance fees and became Master Masons in 1791.

All the circumstances point to the meeting of 7th December, 1790, as the date of the Duke's Initiation. The tradition of the Lodge places the scene of the Ceremony at Dangan Castle.[3] If so, the other two meetings held respectively on the 14th and the 27th December are put out of Court on the spot. The meeting of the Trim Lodge on St. John's Day in Winter, 1790, was held in the Courthouse, and not at Dangan Castle. Nor can the meeting of 14th December have been held at the Castle. The Treasurer's accounts show that the Brethren paid for their wine on that occasion. This item of account disposes at once of the Lodge having met that night under the Earl of Mornington's hospitable roof. There remains only the 7th December as a possible date for the ceremony, if it was performed at Dangan Castle.[4]

The same date, 7th December, 1790, is assigned to the initiation by a printed source of information to which we can attach weight. In 1847, R. W. Bro. Michael Furnell published a little volume containing his official *Addresses* and other articles of interest, amongst which is a brief Chronology of important events in Irish Masonic History.[5] Under the date 7th December, 1790, he records that

> "The Duke of Wellington was initiated in No. 494, at Trim, of which Lodge his Grace's father, grandfather, and brother, Earls of Mornington, had been Masters."

Taken by itself this testimony would not be worth much. It contains an obvious error. His Grace's grandfather never was Earl of Mornington, nor could he ever have been Master of the Lodge, for he died in 1758, fourteen years before the Lodge was erected. But in 1847, the Transaction Book was extant. The Duke himself was alive. Bro. Furnell evidently made inquiry. In republishing the Chronology next year as an

[1] 7th December, 1790. "To Capt. Wm. Foster's admittance fee...2. 5. 6.
To Honble Capt. Wesley's do. ..2. 5. 6."—*Roll Book* of the Trim Lodge."

[2] "97. Wm. Foster, Lieut....27th Decr., 1790."—List of members, *Roll Book* of Trim Lodge.

[3] As far back as December, 1836, Bro. Christopher Carleton communicated to the *Freemason's Quarterly Review* the traditional account of the Duke of Wellington's connection with the Trim Lodge. Bro. Carleton, a venerated member of the Lodge, whose name we have already chronicled as the mainstay of the Lodge during its last days at Trim, was a man of veracity and honesty beyond suspicion. But he relied solely on tradition, and his account leaves much to be desired—and more to be corrected.

[4] 14th December, 1790. "Wine this night, eight bottles at 2. 8½...1. 1. 8."—*Roll Book* of Trim Lodge.

[5] *Rules and Regulations, etc., by Michael Furnell, 33°, etc.,* 1847. *Printed by Brother James D. Goggin, Provincial Grand Printer and Stationer, 41, Rutland Street, Limerick.*

Appendix to the first *Freemasons' Calendar* of Ireland, he took occasion to correct the error.[1] We can, therefore, infer that if he had found any other error in the original statement, that also would have been corrected.

Independently of the entries we have quoted from the Treasurer's Book, the external exigencies of the Hon. A. Wesley's career, indicate December, 1790, as the date of his admission to the Trim Lodge. In that month he was actually seeking the suffrages of the electors of the borough. What could be more natural than that he should seek to ingratiate himself with the local Freemasons by joining the local Lodge? That he did ingratiate himself is plain enough. He was returned for the Session opening 20th January, 1791, and retained his seat till the dissolution in 1796.

It must be confessed that the verb "to ingratiate" is not easily conjugated with F.M. the Duke of Wellington as its subject; the more so as the Iron Duke, some fifty years later, declined to associate himself with the Lodge or with Freemasonry. But that was fifty years later. The newly appointed Aide-de-camp, the young Parliamentary hand, the Entered Apprentice Fremason, plunged into the boisterous gaiety of the Viceregal Court, and sowed his wild oats after the manner of the generation. Who shall say that he was the worse for it? Who shall say that the process was not a necessity for the education, nay, for the emancipation of "the slender blue-eyed, hawk-nosed, and rather sheep-faced boy," whom his mother believed to be hopelessly deficient in ability?[2] *Semel insanivinus omnes.*

The Honourable Arthur Wesley's contemporaries thought little of him. Sir Jonah Barrington, M.P. for Tuam, in the Session of 1790-1796, thus describes him:

> "He was then ruddy-faced and juvenile in appearance, and popular enough among the young men of his age and station; his address was unpolished; he occasionally spoke in Parliament, but not successfully, and never on important subjects;[3] and evinced no promise of that unparalleled celebrity and splendour which he has since reached. . . . I became rather intimate with Capt. Wesley, and perceived certain amiable qualities [in him], which a change of times, or the intoxication of prosperity, certainly in some degree tended to diminish."[4]

Lord Plunket, a member of the same Parliament, has left on record an instance of his youthful colleague's inattention to the business in hand, when serving on Committee.

A more serious escapade of his Grace's Wesley days has been chronicled by Mr. F. T. Porter, Magistrate of the Head Police Office, Dublin. It will be best to let the Police Magistrate tell his story in his own racy words.

> "Towards the close of the last century an aide-de-camp of the then viceroy was indicted, at the Quarter Sessions, for the larceny of a handsome walking-stick, and also for assaulting the gentleman who owned it, and who was moreover, a Frenchman. The transaction arose in a house of a description unnecessary to be particularized. An affray took place, the Frenchman was kicked down stairs, and lost his cane, which was alleged to have been

[1] *Freemasons' Calendar, A.D.* 1848, *A.L.* 5,848, *compiled by the Ill. Brother M. Furnell, Dublin. To be had at the Grand Secretary's Office, etc.*

[2] *Compendium* of *Irish Biography*, by A. Webb, Dublin, 1878, p. 552.

[3] This is hardly accurate, or Sir Jonah Barrington's standard of importance differs from ours, as the Hon. Arthur Wesley on at least two occasions advocated Catholic Relief.

[4] *Personal Sketches of his own Time, by Sir Jonah Barrington, edited by Townsend Young, LL.D.*; London, 1869.

wrested from him by the aide-de-camp. The charge of larceny was absurd, and the grand jury ignored the indictment. But the assault could neither be denied nor justified, and the traverser submitted pleaded 'guilty,' and was fined five pounds. The punishment did not cure his propensity for beating Frenchmen and taking their sticks. On the 21st of June, 1813, he beat Marshal Jourdan, at Vittoria, and captured his baton; and on the 18th of June, 1815, at Waterloo, he beat the greatest Frenchman that ever lived, Napoleon Bonaparte. I do not feel justified in naming the delinquent aide-de-camp, and perhaps the reader may think it quite unnecessary that I should."[1]

Skilful as is the worthy magistrate's method of story-telling, something remains to be told. A Masonic thread has to be interwoven with the Coan veil so deftly thrown over the incident. We trust we are casting no serious slur on the memory of Bro. Emanuel Zimmermann, when we record that local tradition associates his name with the Hon. Arthur Wesley's boyish brawl. At the close of the eighteenth century, M. Zimmerman held a high position in Dublin as a teacher of the French Language. His position in the development of Freemasonry in Ireland is no less prominent, though it has never before been made public. In conjunction with another French Freemason, M. P. Laurent, he supplemented the H.K.T. degrees which already existed in Dublin, by introducing in 1782 the High Degrees, which ultimately blossomed into the Ancient and Accepted Rite.[2] He was the central figure of the original Chapter of Prince Masons—a degree now known as 18° Ancient and Accepted Rite—which claims to have been at work continuously from M. Zimmerman's day to the present.[3] But that is another story, and would take us too far afield from our gossiping survey of the habits and methods that explain the Hon. Arthur Wesley's attitude towards Freemasonry.

So different is the outward show of the Arthur Wesley of those early Dublin days from the popular ideal of the Iron Duke that his latest biographer paints him as "the impressionable, pleasure-loving aide-de-camp who lost his heart to the influence of Kitty Pakenham's bright eyes and soft cheeks."[4] Pledge his troth the young Subaltern did, and the Major-General redeemed the pledge more than twelve years later. But in the meantime, the lady's family would have none of the marriage. The Mornington estates were heavily loaded. The Hon. Captain Wesley's private income was only £125 a year. Without the Earl of Mornington's help the aide-de-camp could never have kept his feet in the Viceregal whirl. But that help was always forthcoming. The devotion of the elder to the younger brother was almost touching. It is not the least feather in the

[1] *Gleanings and Reminiscenses, by Frank Thorpe Porter, M.A., J.P., Barrister-at-Law, &c.*; Dublin, 1869; p. 81. See also *The Sham Squire, and the Informers of* 1798, by W. J. Fitz Patrick, LL.D.; Dublin, 1869, where the tale is told more baldly.

[2] MS. *Historical Sketch*, by Ill. Bro. John Fowler, preserved in the Archives of the Supreme Council of Ireland.

[3] Two circumstances arrest the Masonic Student's attention. First, the circumstance that the High Degrees were brought into Ireland, directly from the Continent, four years before the date which even the most imaginative champions of the Berlin Constitutions have chosen for those doubtful documents. Secondly, the circumstance that M. Zimmerman's Prince Masons were recruited exclusively from Brethren who had already received the H.K.T. degree. This requirement, unusual, if not unknown elsewhere, earmarks the source whence the Degree spread to Bristol. When the Prince Masons' Degree appears a few years later in that city, its membership is restricted to the H.K.T. Encampment, which had itself been probably introduced from Ireland.

[4] *Life of Wellington*, by Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., M.P., London, 1900; Vol. I., p. 79. The story of the Duke of Wellington's early engagement and long subsequent marriage possesses all the highest elements of romance, and it is a pity it did not turn out better. But the popular biographies go too far when they heighten the effect by making the lady lose her beauty through an attack of small-pox in the interval. This is pure invention.

cap of that great ruler of men, the Marquess Wellesley, that he believed in Arthur Wesley when nobody else, not even his own mother, believed in him. The Marquess had the rare power of knowing a Man when he saw one. Even in the matter of making himself agreeable to the burgesses of Trim, the Marquess was not disappointed in the opinion he had formed of his brother's capabilities. In a letter to Sir Christopher Fortescue, dated 20th June, 1796, the Earl of Mornington writes thus:

> "My dear brother Arthur is now at Portsmouth, waiting a wind for India. The station is so highly advantageous to him that I could not advise him to decline it. But I shall feel his loss in a variety of ways, most bitterly, and in none more than in the management of Trim, where, by his excellent judgment, amiable manners, admirable temper and firmness, he has entirely restored the interest of my family."

The popular idea gives the Iron Duke little credit for artistic accomplishments. Yet it is certain that the Hon. Arthur Wesley spent much time playing the fiddle in those unrecorded Dublin days. He kept up his practice after leaving Ireland, and used to play habitually during his early Indian campaigns. He is reported to have given it up quite suddenly, and with such completeness that the very remembrance of it died out among his friends.[1] Indian gossip has it that on one occasion during the Mahratta War the enemy's envoys, who came to discuss some important proposals, found him playing the violin. The grave Orientals were betrayed into showing surprise at finding a soldier so employed. The victor of Assaye found their judgment just, and never again played the fiddle.

What we can glean of the lighter social side of the Hon. Arthur Wesley's character during the years he was connected with Trim presents an equal contrast to the uncouthness of his school days and the severity of his martial career.

From every point of view, then, it was worth the while and within the power of the candidate who was standing for the Borough of Trim, in December 1790, to ingratiate himself with the Freemasons of the town.

No doubt, to a young man of his habits, the idea of joining the Lodge presented itself rather as a social event in an electioneering campaign, than as a solemn and serious covenant.

Nevertheless, there are not wanting signs that the Hon. Arthur Welsey was not altogether unmindful of his responsibility towards the Society that had admitted him. Though he never got beyond the Entered Apprentice Degree, yet he continued a subscribing member of the Lodge till his Indian campaigns severed his connection with Trim.

He is entered in the Treasurer's accounts as having paid his quarterage in advance on 25th June, 1792.[2] This entry apparently precludes the possibility of previous arrears. He is again credited with payment of his quarterage on 27th December of the same year.[3] This entry is initialled by H [enry] R [eynolds], one of the founders of the Lodge, who seems to have acted as Secretary for more than a quarter of a century. When these initials are appended to the entries, the members credited with the payments seem not to have been present. Hence we can infer that such payments as are thus initialled, were handed to the Secretary outside the Lodge. Next year, two entries occur which

[1] *Correspondence and Diaries of Right Hon. J. W. Croker, edited by L. Jennings*: London, 1894. Vol. I., p. 337.

[2] 1792, June 25.—"To quarterage pd. now in advance; the Mr. ...14 . 1. Do. Br. Wesley...14. 1." —*Roll Book* of the Trim Lodge.

[3] 1792, 27th December.—"Br. Honble. A. Wesley...H.R. ...14 . 1."—*Roll Book* of the Trim Lodge.

show that arrears had somehow occurred. On 24th June, 1793, the Honble A. Wesley is credited with payment of quarterage. Later in the year, he is credited with a further payment of quarterage "due last December."[1] On 27th December, 1793, his quarterage is again paid *per* H.R.[2] In the following year, the Hon. A. Wesley's quarterage on St. John's Day in Summer, but this time *per* the W.M.[3] The entries for 1795 show that the Hon. A. Wesley overpaid the quarterage. Both on the 12th June and on the 24th June his payments of quarterage are carried to credit, being apparently paid in advance.[4] This is confirmed by a note, in the Secretary's hand, to the same effect.

These entries show that the Hon. A. Wesley continued a subscribing member of the Lodge at Trim from December, 1790 to December 1795. Though he paid his quarterage, public and private duties kept him away from Trim in the interval. The first three years he spent at the Viceregal Court and in the Irish Parliament, the last two mostly on active service with the Duke of York's Army. But on the St. John's Day, 1795, on which his dues were last paid, he was actually within hail of the Lodge. The famous letter in which the disgusted soldier seeks employment in the Civil Service was dated "Trim, June 25, 1795." Three months later the Hon. A. Wesley embarked on foreign service, and never afterwards recovered touch with Freemasonry.

Though the Duke of Wellington's direct connection with Freemasonry ends here, we get a curious side-light on his Grace's attitude to the Craft at a later date. Shortly after the Duke's death, his old Peninsular comrade, Lord Combermere, as Provincial Grand Master of Cheshire, presided over a great gathering of the Brethren of the Province at Macclesfield. Naturally, the veteran was deeply affected by his great chief's recent death, and took occasion to mention the Duke's early connection with Freemasonry. We give the contemporary report of Lord Combermere's words.

Macclesfield, 27th October, 1852.

> "In the course of the evening, the noble Pro.G.M., in returning thanks for the proposition of his health, made the following allusion to his late lamented chief's (the Duke of Wellington's) connection with Masonry, which at once sets at rest the question of that immortal hero having been a Brother Mason. 'Another year,' said the noble Pro.G.M., 'had rolled over, and many changes had taken place. Amongst the foremost to be regretted was the death to the nation of his Commander, the Great Wellington. He had been associated with him since 1793. Perhaps it was not generally known that he was a Mason; he was made in Ireland; and often when in Spain, where Masonry was prohibited, in conversation with his Lordship, he regretted repeatedly how sorry he was his military duties had prevented him taking the active part his feelings dictated; for it was his (the Duke's) opinion that Masonry was a great and royal art, beneficial to the individual and to the community. Could they, then,' added the noble lord, with feelings of deep emotion, 'could they, then, depart from that great edifice without

[1] 1793, June 24.—"Br. Honble. A. Wesley...H.R. ...14 . 1."——July 16th.—"To Br. Honble. A. Wesley's arrears due last Decr.....H.R.....14 . 1."—*Roll Book* of the Lodge at Trim.

[2] 27th Dec., 1793.—"Br. Wesley...H.R. ...14 . 1."—*Roll Book* of the Lodge at Trim.

[3] 1794, 24th June.—"Br. Wesley...[*per*] the Mr. ...14 . 1."—*Roll Book* of the Lodge at Trim.

[4] 1795, June 12.—"To Do. [quarterage] Br. Wesley, per the Mr....carried to credit...14 . 1." 1795, St. John's Day, June 25.—"To Do. [quarterage] Br. Wesley...carried to Ct....14 . 1."—*Roll Book* of the Lodge at Trim.

drinking to the remembrance, Masonically, of their late Bro. the Duke of Wellington, in solemn silence?'

The toast was duly honoured."[1]

Lord Combermere is an unexceptionable witness as to the main facts. But we must take into consideration the length of time since the conversations took place, the age of the speaker, and the circumstances in which he spoke. In the Peninsular days, the Duke may well have had a fresher memory of the Old Lodge at Trim. But it is not given to everyone to reproduce exactly the words of a conversation of nigh fifty years before. Somehow, the words are a misfit in the Duke's mouth. One cannot avoid the suspicion that the fervour of the eulogy may have been due to the orator rather than to the interlocutor. The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau.

The Old Lodge failed, as we have seen, to maintain its foothold at Trim, when the local gentry thinned out. In 1838, as soon as the Lodge had been transferred to Dublin, the new Secretary, Bro. Edward Carleton, an eminent Dublin attorney, wrote to the Duke of Wellington, soliciting his patronage, and asking permission to call the Lodge by his Grace's name. The Duke was now in his sixty-ninth year. Nigh half a century had passed since the Hon. A. Wesley had signed the Rule Book at Trim. More than a quarter of a century had passed since the conversations with Lord Combermere. The Duke was in no compliant mood. Already that year he had refused the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University, alleging it would make him sail under false colours. He meted out the same measure to Bro. Carleton's request.

"London, August 13, 1836.

The Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Mr. Carleton. He perfectly recollects that he was admitted to the lowest grade of Free Masonry in a Lodge which was fixed at Trim, in the County of Meath.

He has never since attended a Lodge of Free Masons. He cannot say that he knows anything of the Art.

His consent to give this Lodge his Name would be a ridiculous assumption of the reputation of being attached to Free Masonry; in addition to being a misrepresentation.

The Duke of Wellington hopes, therefore, that Mr. Carleton will excuse the Duke for declining to comply with his suggestion.

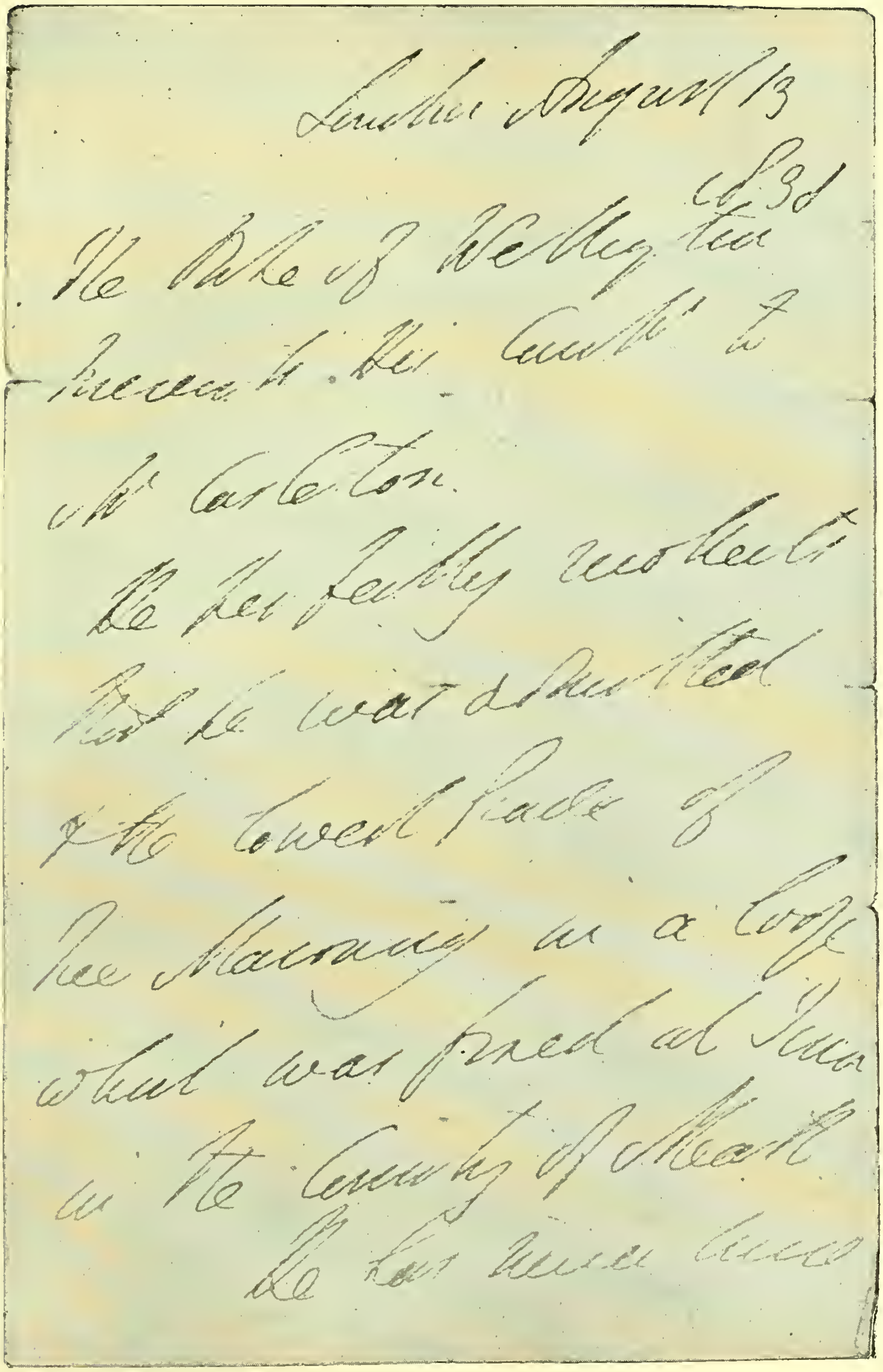
W. Carleton, Esq., No. 14, Dame Street, Dublin."

The Lodge was nettled at the rebuff, and did not care to make the letter public, though its general purport leaked out. The reticence was unfortunate, as it started a suspicion that the Duke had never been a member of the Lodge at Trim. Few knew that one A. Wesley had signed the Rule Book in 1790. Fewer still could be sure that the signature was that of F. M. the Duke of Wellington.

Accordingly, when a casual correspondent in the *Freemason's Quarterly Magazine* asserted that certain phrases in a letter from the Duke made it impossible that he should have been a Freemason, the assertion found ready credence.

The matter came about in this way. The Duke died, full of years and honours, on the 14th September, 1852. In the course of the ensuing year, fraternal tributes

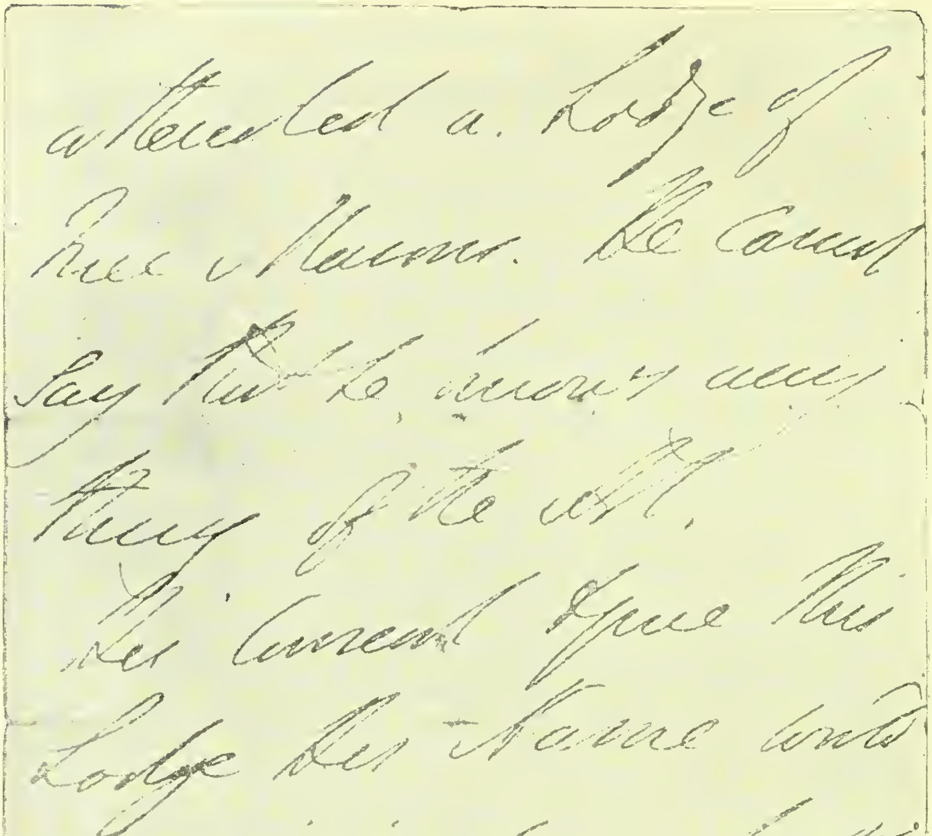
[1] *Freemasons' Quarterly Magazine and Review*, 31st December, 1852. See also *Military Lodges*, by R. F. Gould: London; p. 105. *History of Freemasonry*, by R. F. Gould, London, 1886, vol. II., p. 254.



London August 13
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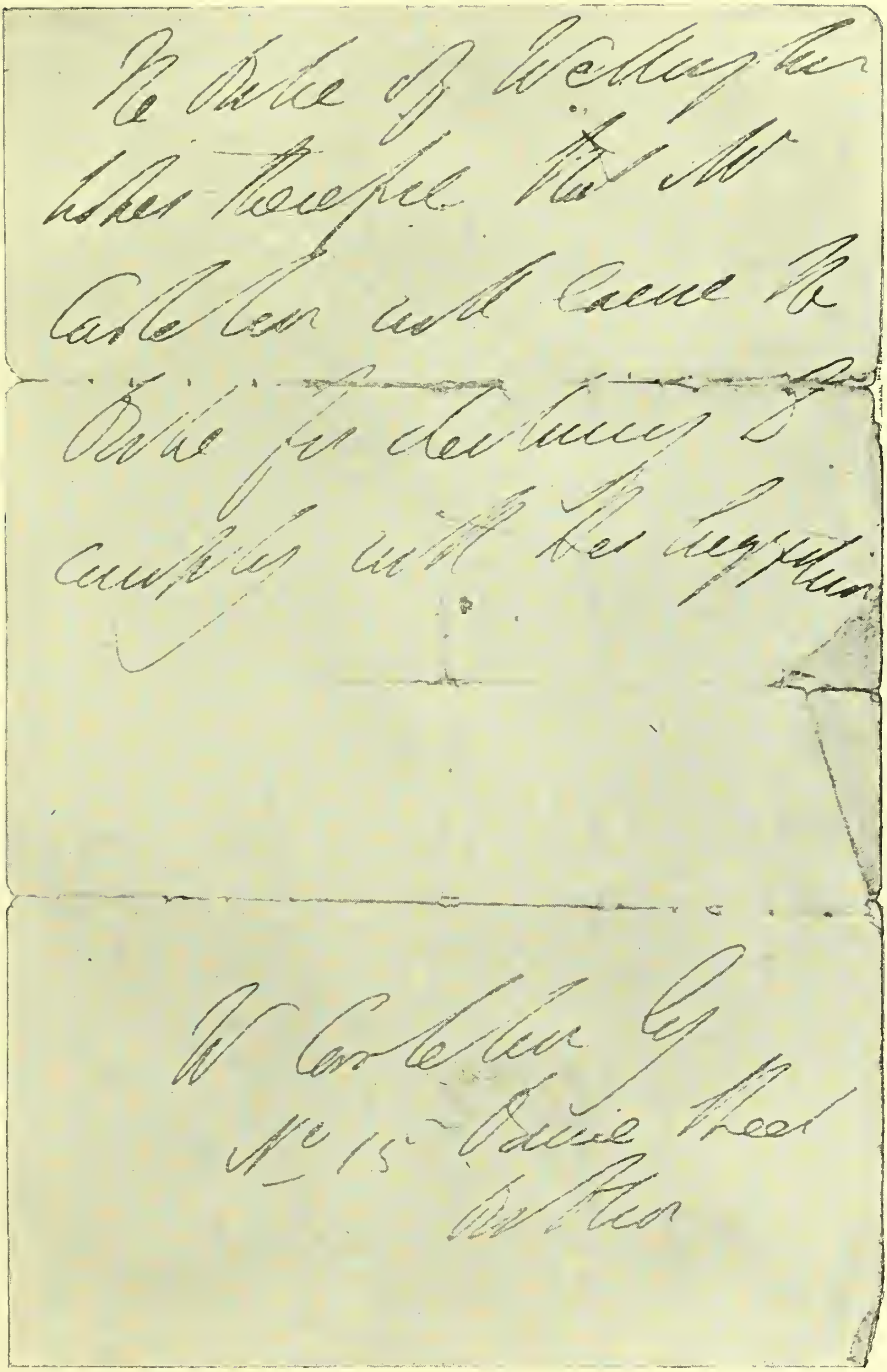
AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF F. M. THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, 1838.

From Photograph by Bro. L. R. Strangways, M.A., J.W. Trinity College Lodge, No. 357, I.C.



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thing of the art.
He cannot give this
Lodge his Name unto
be a ridiculous assertion
of the Representation of being
attached to free Masonry
in addition to its being
a misrepresentation.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF F. M. THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.



The Duke of Wellington wishes therefore that Mr Carleton will excuse the Duke for declining to comply with his suggestion

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AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF F. M. THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

were paid to his memory by sorrowful survivors. Remarking on one of these eulogies, a correspondent forwarded to the *Freemason's Quarterly Magazine* for March, 1854, the following letter, which we reprint *verbatim et literatim.* It is well to add that nothing else is known of the writer, in Masonry or out of it.

"To the Editor of The Freemasons' Quarterly Magazine.

St. Germains en Loge (*sic*),
March 6th, 1854.

Dear Sir and Brother,

In reading the last number of the *Freemason's Quarterly Magazine*, I observed that at the Festival of the Annual Provincial Grand Lodge for North Wales, the Provincial Grand Master, Sir W. W. Wynn, in proposing the health of Lord Combermere, said:—'As Welshmen, we must all be proud to think that three Peninsular Brothers were present at the funeral of the illustrious Brother, the Duke of Wellington.' Now I have been writing for the last five years, a work to be entitled the 'Ancient Builders of the World,' intended to furnish a history of Ancient Masonry and Modern Freemasonry, and among several subjects, I was anxious to have the name and date of reception into Freemasonry of every illustrious man, whether a warrior, philosopher, or poet, &c. For this purpose, I wrote to the Duke of Wellington, and the following is his reply:—

'London, October 13, 1851.

F. M. The Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Mr. Walsh. He has received his letter of the 7th ult. The Duke has no recollection of having been admitted a Freemason. He has no knowledge of that association.'

I am perfectly aware that many lodges which met immediately after the death of the Duke, drank his memory in silence; but is it not a curious fact that the Duke should disavow his knowledge of any intimacy with such a fact? I have looked into several Masonic biographies, and cannot find his name; and it is also a curious thing that the old Napoleon's name, although he was a Mason, does not appear but in one work, and that of the French author, Clarel. I have troubled you with this, thinking it might be interesting.

Yours fraternally,
J. W."[1]

From the foregoing letter, ill-considered beyond the bounds of good taste and ill expressed to the verge of bad grammar, we gather that the writer had sought to extract from the Duke the details of his initiation, and of his connection with the Craft. The writer is quite unknown. The letter is without guarantee of authenticity. But the smug effrontery of the application, and the Duke's swashing counter-blow are in such exquisite keeping that we cannot but accept the documents. *Se non è vero, è ben trovato.* The grim old soldier, then in his eighty-second year, met the impertinent inquirer with the blunt retort that he had "no recollection" of the ceremony, and "no knowledge of that Association." How could the Duke have written otherwise of an evening spent more than sixty years before, in a state of society and at a stage of character that could

[1] *Freemasons' Quarterly Magazine* (New Series), Vol. II., No. V. (31st March, 1854), p. 88.

not but seem to him ages on ages away? The roystering aide-de-camp, the fiddle-playing subaltern, the electioneering candidate, the casual Freemason, must have loomed dimly before those aged eyes, like unsubstantial shapes from a dead and buried world.

The impertinent inquirer, whose general ignorance leaks out through every sentence of his letter, had a particular ignorance of the Duke's letter of 1838. All unwitting of the existence of A. Wesley, who had been for five years a subscribing member of the Old Lodge at Trim, the impertinent inquirer read into the Duke's curt phrases a denial that he had ever been a member of the Craft.

In accordance with the traditions of Irish Freemasonry, the Trim Lodge kept silence. The letter in which the Duke acknowledged he had been admitted a Freemason in "the Lodge fixed at Trim," was never made public. The letter to Mr. J. Walsh, which that worthy construed into a denial of Freemasonry, was widely circulated. The Duke's character, habits of life, and methods of thought, gave little hold to the claims of Freemasonry. The repeated variations of name and title, all in one generation of one family, stood as stumbling-blocks in the way of verification. The incomprehensible relations between the Wesleys, whom everybody knew to be Methodists, and the Wellesleys, whom everybody knew to be champions of Orthodoxy in Church and State, contributed a fresh element of perplexity. The Many failed to see how the tradition about A. Wesley and an Irish Freemasons' Lodge had any bearing on the English National Hero, or on the Ducal House of Wellington, whose family name they understood to be Wellesley. The Few were compelled to suspend their judgment, seeing that the evidence was insufficient, both on the side of Biography and on the side of Freemasonry. Thus the tradition connecting the Duke of Wellington with the Old Lodge at Trim came near to being set down on all hands as on a par with the rumour connecting the Rev. John Wesley with the Old Lodge at Downpatrick.

The events commemorated have passed into the domain of Ancient History. Now, for the first time, an attempt has been made to gather the various threads of action into one skein, and to trace through the many-coloured tangle the filament that bound the Wesleys to Freemasonry.

Poets, philosophers, and preachers have not yet grown weary of using the great names of the Wesleys

"To point a moral, or adorn a tale."

But the moralists have missed one source of prophetic speculation. It has ever been a favourite theme with them to forecast what might have happened if Lieut.-Col. A. Wesley had been granted his request to leave the Army and join the Civil Service. We make bold to suggest a more specious and alluring excursion into the shadowy realms of "The Might-have-been." What if Charles Wesley, the Captain of Westminster School, had closed with Garrett Wesley's generous offer and become the heir to the Dangan estates? On the one hand, what would have been the turn that the development of Methodism would have taken, and what would have been the reaction on Protestantism? On the other hand, what would have been the fate of Europe and India without a Wellington or a Wellesley?

W. J. Chetwode Crawley.

REVIEWS.

CATALOGUE of the Library, Grand Lodge of the Netherlands.[1]—The early subscribers to our *Transactions* will have read in the 1st volume (at p. 180), of a visit paid by our late Secretary and myself to the headquarters of Dutch Masonry, in 1888. We were then privileged to inspect the famous collection of books amassed by the patient industry of Dr. George Kloss, which, after the death of that writer and antiquary, passed into the possession of Prince Frederick, for upwards of sixty years Grand Master of the Netherlands, by whom it was presented to the Grand Lodge.

The catalogue just issued is a classified one, and is divided into thirteen sections, with an aggregate of numbered books, which reach a total of 1971.

Under the heading of Bibliography and Numismatics, we find grouped the Kloss and the Spencer Catalogues, together with Marvin's list of medals connected with the Masonic fraternity.

Section II. is devoted to Periodical Literature, and while the publications of our own Lodge are fully represented, the English Masonic Journals as a whole, of the past, form but a very insignificant item of the general collection.

Almanacs and Year Books fill the next sections; after which (IV.) we come to Lexicons and Histories:—"194. Paine (T.) De l'origine de la franc-maçonnerie, Paris, 1812, 8vo." The description of this work would have greatly delighted the late Bro. H. J. Whymper, who, at the time of his death, was accumulating the materials for "A Sketch of Four Famous Infidel Writers," all of whom, I may mention, had fastened upon Freemasonry as affording a suitable theme for the exercise of their undoubted literary skill. Thomas Paine and Richard Carlile were of the number, but the other names I have forgotten. Bro. Whymper was anxious to secure a copy of Paine's pamphlet, and wrote to me from India to assist him in so doing My efforts, however, in that direction were unsuccessful during his life time, but a book has recently fallen in my way, which gives the date of Paine's original tract, and also communicates which had previously been unknown, at least to English and American students of the Craft, that the writer himself was a Freemason.

In the *Life of Thomas Paine*, by M. D. Conway, 1892, we are told that in 1787 Paine was in Paris, and according to Dr. Robinet, "it was on this visit that he came into relation with eminent men of all groups, philosophical and political,—Condorcet, Achille Duchâtelet, Carduiot de Brienne, and, he believes, also Danton, who, like the English republican was a freemason." Here the author, Mr. Conway, has the following footnote,—"*Danton Emigré*, p. 7. Paine wrote a brief archæological treatise on Freemasonry, but I have not met with the statement that he was a freemason, except in Dr. Robinet's volume—certainly a high authority" (p. 229). Mr. Conway next quotes Dr. Francis, who, in *Old New York*, mentions Paine's pamphlet on the origin of Freemasonry: "But this essay—in which Paine, with ingenuity and learning traces Freemasonry to the ancient solar mythology also identified with christian mythology—was not published during his life. It was published by Madam Bonneville with the passages affecting Christianity omitted. The original manuscript was obtained, however, and

[1] *Bibliotheek van het Groot-oosten Det Nederlanden.* Gravenhage, 1902.

published with an extended preface, criticizing Paine's theory, the preface being in turn criticized by Paine's editor. The preface was probably written by Colonel Fellows, author of a large work on Freemasonry" (p. 359.) "Colonel John Fellows," adds Mr. Conway, "always the devoted friend of Paine, was an auctioneer, but in later life was a constable in the City Courts. He has left three volumes which show considerable literary ability, and industrious research; but these were unfortunately bestowed on such extinct subjects as Freemasonry, the secret of Junius, and controversies concerning General Putnam" (p. 364). In the appendix (D), there is a list of Paine's works, and among them there appears,—"Origin of Freemasonry, New York, 1811."

Returning to the Catalogue of the Grand Lodge Library we meet with at the No. 226, "Schiffmann (G.A.), Andreas Michael Ramsay, Eine Studie zur Geschichte der Freimaurerei, Leipzig, 1878, 8vo." It seems a curious circumstance that one might vainly search for a copy of this interesting book in the Library of the *Quatuor Coronati*, or in those of our Grand Lodge, or of the Supreme Council, A. & A.S.R., *i.e.* at Freemasons' Hall and Golden Square respectively.

The publications of native origin are very numerous as might be expected, and next to them in point of representation are those of Germany and France. The American collection is a very poor one. There are two copies of Samuel Prichard's "Masonry Dissected," one of which—No. 1181, in Dutch—was printed at "Uitrecht" in 1733; and the other—No. 1182, in French—at "Bruxelles" in 1743. Lodges of Adoption, the High Grades, the Philosophy, the Antiquities and even the Poetry of Masonry, are well represented on the shelves of the library, and it only remains to be said, in conclusion, that the catalogue itself has been carefully and artistically compiled by, and reflects the greatest credit upon Bro. J. Boudewijnse, the well-known and highly esteemed Assistant Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge.

R. F. Gould.

The Lodge of Research No. 2429, Leicester.—*Transactions for the year* 1901-2.—The Editor of the Transactions of the Midland "Q.C." Lodge is my esteemed friend John T. Thorp, F.R. Hist. S., who has now prepared and published ten parts or volumes, viz., from 1892-3 to the present year; besides writing a number of special papers himself, which he has *presented* to the members of the Lodge and Correspondence Circle of No. 2429. These together run to over one thousand pages, and of the kind are unique, the Editor (who is also Secretary, its mainspring in fact), placing his time and abilities freely at the service of the Lodge. I must not write fully on this point, because it may read as an extravagant estimate of Bro. Thorp's labours; but to those who are competent to judge and have carefully perused these Transactions, and particularly the extra papers, I venture to state, no opinion of mine as to their worth, would appear to them in the slightest overdone or undeserved.

The present issue, which extends to some 200 pages, has several interesting features, which will commend it to those, who like myself, appreciate carefully compiled and fully described catalogues of collections or classes of Masonic Curios and Books, etc. One is a list of "Certificates belonging to the Freemasons' Hall Museum, Leicester, Part 1.—British and Colonial," beginning with a specimen of the "Three Graces" issue, of 1767, *a photograph only*; but there is an original of the year 1764, signed by Laurence Dermott, G. Sec. (*Universis*) of the "Ancients" on behalf of the Lodge 91, Leicester, (the history of which is one of those written and presented by Bro. Thorp), and several dated in the eighteenth century, as well as excellent facsimiles. There are a few of the 1st and 2nd "Angel" issues, and quite a number of the "Three

Pillars" kind; besides a valuable lot of Clearance Certificates from Lodges of A.D. 1785 and later. Scotland, Ireland, and other Grand Lodges are represented in the remarkable collection, also many of the Royal Arch and other Degrees, these being duly detailed, and thus very valuable for reference.

Another important contribution is in the separate issue, and relates to the tiny Engraved List of Lodges from 1723, (when first started), to the year 1778, (when they ended). The deeply lamented Bro. John Lane in his great work "Masonic Records" and the "Handy Book," gave tables of these valuable and very scarce annuals, but since then there have been changes of ownership, etc. Bro. Thorp has now completed another list, with particulars as to sizes, issues, engravers, reproductions, Grand Masters, known owners, pagination, number of Lodges, and the different enumerations, which will be found most useful, and a real boon to those who study and appreciate these wee gems. There is not a complete set known, and those that have been traced are in several collections in both the old and the new country; the greatest number being in the library, happily, of the Grand Lodge of England. The years 1723, 1726-7-8, 1730-1-2-3-5, 1742-3-6-7-8-9 are missing, and if either of these are known, Bros. Henry Sadler, J. T. Thorp, or myself would gladly be informed. As many as five editions in one year have been discovered, and yet of several issues, not a copy has seen the light of late, those for 1730-3 being especially wanted.

Reports are inserted of the 46th to the 50th meetings (inclusive), and a list of the members, honorary members and those of the "Correspondence Circle," numbering 17, 5 and 165 respectively. It is remarkable that more of the local Craftsmen, and of the neighbouring Provinces have not joined the Lodge, and as respects the *Correspondence Circle*, I find there are so many residing far away from the Midlands, and not a few even Abroad, that there is still plenty of room for additions from the members of the Province of Leicester, and others situated in the heart of England. At all events if the aim of the Lodge of Research is not duly acknowledged, it ought to be, and the admirable work it is doing should be heartily recognised by the local Rulers of the Craft. Of the founders, several continue to take an active part in the Proceedings. The Secretary has already been mentioned (who was the first W.M.); Bro. S. S. Partridge the esteemed D. Prov. G.M. is still another energetic member; Dr. R. Pratt, F. W. Billson, LL.B. (Treasurer), the Rev. H. T. Biggs, B.A., and others being also strong supporters of the Lodge.

In saying a few words about this volume one can only glance at the numerous attractive subjects considered at the meetings, the Lectures delivered, and the discussions which followed their delivery. The Lecture by Bro. F. J. W. Crowe, organist of Chichester Cathedral (formerly of Torquay), on "Masonic Clothing" was given to an appreciative audience, and the many aprons, etc., brought by our enthusiastic friend for the purpose of illustrating his remarks, were much admired by the brethren, who were very pleased to have the opportunity to examine such a representative collection, particulars of which follow a sketch of the Lecture.

Bro. Thorp has also given a concise description of the important Paper on the "Sloane Family" of the "Old Charges" by Dr. Begemann, and the Secretary's paper on "Women Freemasons," with reproductions of handsome Certificates, will be quite a revelation to many. In my view this is one of the most attractive parts yet issued, and as copies are sent freely to subscribers of *five shillings* per annum, thus qualifying as members of the "C.C.," I must advise those who desire to know more about its varied contents to lose no time in sending a *crown* to the Secretary, 57, Regent Road, Leicester.

W. J. Hughan.

"**Abbildungen Freimaurerischer Denkmünzen und Medaillen** mit Beschreibung und erlaüterndem Text historischen und biographischen Inhalts" (*Hamburg*, Druck von Br. Altschwager, 1902). This beautifully got up work is Vol. iv. of the Series of Masonic Medals published by the *Hamburgische Zirkel-Correspondenz*, and as with the previous trio is most creditable to all concerned in its production.

The Plates number 21 and represent some 300 Medals, having generally the obverses and reverses of each piece carefully reproduced with scrupulous fidelity, from the valuable originals; all but six of the specimens being struck in France; the others emanating from Germany. Some idea may be formed as to what would be involved in securing a complete cabinet of French Masonic Medals, when I mention the fact that Bro. G. L. Shackles has 293 in his collection, several of which are not noted in this Volume, so that the whole series must amount to very many hundreds, of which 296 are described and illustrated in Band iv. The next Volume is to include those French pieces which have not been previously reproduced, as well as those of German origin struck quite recently.

The Editor asks for information as to Medals hitherto undescribed, and therefore I suggest that our Brother communicates with Bro. G. L. Shackles, for England, and General Samuel C. Lawrence (Boston), for the United States; these two esteemed Craftsmen undoubtedly having the largest cabinets of Masonic Medals in the world.

An interesting Preface introduces the full particulars given of the Medals, which is by Bro. Rudolf Hase, of Altenburg, and requires, as it deserves, very careful reading. Bro. Greiner, our respected W.M., has kindly sent me a translation, so that I may be at my ease in considering this the latest contribution to the study of a very interesting subject.

The short outline of the History of Freemasonry in France begins with the year 1725, when it is declared that some English brethren, living in Paris, founded the first Lodge in France, and, soon afterwards, it and some other Lodges, subsequently started, had some 500 members. The usually accepted list of Dignitaries then followed, such as Lord Derwentwater, Lord Harnonester, and Duc d'Autin, Grand Masters in succession, based on Lalande in the *Encyclopédie Méthodique*, 1773. Unfortunately the evidence of this early portion of French Masonic History is not forthcoming, and certainly some of the names so freely used for the period are not known as Craftsmen, so far as English Lists are concerned.

The first Lodge on the Register of the Grand Lodge of England, for any part of France, was the one constituted at the King's Head, in the Butcher Row, Paris, of 1732, the next being the Lodge formed at the Castle, Aubigny, in 1735, as will be seen by consultation of the "Masonic Records 1717—1894," by my lamented friend, Bro. John Lane, F.C.A.

Coming down to more recent times, the origin of the present Grand Orient is noted, having now (it is stated in the Annual Report), or rather on March 1st, 1901, a total of 330 Lodges, with some 18,000 members on its Register. The Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Rite (its rival) has 74 Lodges under its jurisdiction, and quite recently a Grand Lodge has been formed, under its patronage, which confines itself to the first three Degrees; the Supreme Council taking charge of those from the 4th to the 33rd Degrees, as in Belgium; fully explained in Vol. ii. *Medaillenwerk* (pp. 75 and 87). We are told and are glad to know that the aim of this Grand Lodge "is par-

ticularly the internal reform of Masonry in France, and to seek to free it from its political and religious aspect, which, by no means to the benefit of the Society, has taken up a great deal of the influence and power of the Craft in France, leading to the estrangement of other countries" which exclude such topics from discussion, and wisely so. There are 69 Lodges under this new organisation, meeting in France and elsewhere.

In this Volume some twenty Medals are described and illustrated, in commemoration of the services of Brethren, including the Duc de Berry (*Marvin* 877), Cambaceres, Prince Archi-Chancelier (*M.* 54), Duc de Choiseul (*M.* 613), Muraire (*M.* 233), Viennet (*M.* 638), and Dr. Hayère, among the finest issued of their kind. Then follow over 60 Tokens and Medals relating to Lodges, etc., in Towns Abbeville to Quimper. Then 548 begins several Parisian pieces concerning Brethren "who took part in the war, 1870-1," and particularly in the revolt of the Commune. The remaining 95 concern Paris mainly, and represent jetons of Lodges, etc., those from 657 to 701 (of the work) reproducing the Medals arranged from Rennes to Villeurbaune.

The Medals of the Grand Orient, seven in number, continue the series, and then over fifty complete the lot for France, running to No. 760, 300 in all.

Bro. Hase remarks that though the year 1732 is given on the two jetons, 492-3 of the English Lodge, No. 204, of Bordeaux, they cannot claim to be the age of the oldest Masonic Medal struck in Florence of 1733.

> "Though the English Lodge of Bordeaux claims the year 1732 to be that of the foundation, the addition, No. 204, was not made before 1766, so that the tokens 492-3 must have been struck later."

As a matter of fact, the number 204 (which is still used by this old Lodge) was not given it by the Grand Lodge of England until 1792, so that the pieces in question (well known to Collectors) could not have been struck prior to that decade of the 18th century. The Lodge never got on the English Register until 1766, as No. 363, the 1792 enumeration placing it up the list to 204. The lists officially published by the Grand Lodge of England also had the note, "*Have met since the year* 1732," so that the Lodge at Bordeaux, as far as working is concerned, dates back to the year when No. 90, Paris, was constituted by the English Organization.

Marvin does not give the size of the *Duc de Berry* Medal (*M.* 877), which is 465 in Vol. iv. Its size, in sixteenths of an inch, is just 16.

Some of the pieces are poor specimens of the medallic art, but others are very fine and are faultlessly reproduced, and a few are to us especially interesting because of their connection, directly or indirectly, with England and Scotland.

The last plate is devoted to German Medals, recently struck, which are equal to the best of the French, or of any other country, and of a very suggestive character. No. 761 was struck in honour of Dr. Max Neuda, on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, being one of several compliments paid that distinguished Craftsman. Besides the one presented to the learned Advocate, three were struck in silver and 250 in bronze (size 38). The obverse has an excellent bust of Dr. Neuda, and the reverse must be seen to be adequately appreciated. No. 762 commemorates a Masonic meeting held in 1901, in which three Grand Lodges and 89 Lodges took part, and was presided over by the Grand Master of Hamburg. The next number is remarkable as respects its shape and design generally, and was issued out of compliment to Bro. Dietrich, Archdeacon at Altenburg (P.M.), who wrote a history of the Lodge *Archimedes zu den drei*

Reissbretern, to whom it was dedicated. Nos. 764-5 were struck to fitly mark the centenary of Schroeder's Rite, 1901, and are beautifully executed; the latter being of pure copper.

One of the noblest medals ever published is No. 766, which was struck by order of the daughter Lodges of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, who then united in presenting one of gold to their esteemed Grand Master, the Most Worshipful Bro. Carl Cornelius Wiebe, who officiated at the festivities, 29th June, 1901. Its size is 44, and has on *obverse* busts of Fratres *Schroeder* and *Wiebe*, the *reverse* being very appropriate and symbolical, as well as of beautiful workmanship.

The Nos. 767 to 775 inclusive are to be found in previous volumes or as *mules* elsewhere, in Band iv. Only one each of silver and three of copper have been struck, and no more are to be issued, save of No. 770, which is specially dedicated to Bro. Brey, honorary member of the Grand Lodge af Hamburg, one in silver being presented to that Brother on completion of his twenty-five years honorary membership.

Still another volume of this magnificent series of Masonic Medals is to be published, devoted chiefly to the remaining French pieces and those recently struck in Germany.

The very full indices add much to the value and usefulness of the present volume, for which, in part, we have to thank Dr. Moltinaun, who ably assisted Bro. Hase; and on behalf of English Collectors I should like to thank the latter Craftsman especially for his important services as Editor, as well as to express the indebtedness of all Masonic students to the *Hamburgische Zirkel-Correspondenz* for the issue of this artistic quartette.

I hope that the interim volume on "The Membership Tokens of the German St. John's Lodges" will be equally effective and as well patronised.

Bro. Shackles and I have endeavoured to trace a number of the medals (additional to those already noted) in Marvin's "Masonic Medals," and in the Supplement, still being published in the "American Journal of Numismatics," so ably edited by that indefatigable craftsman. The numbers on the lower line, as follows, represent the result of our labours.

M.	465	483	487	495	506	507	514	519	526	
	877	911	861	992	800	801	346 & 815	808	805	
M.	530	538	543	547	549	559	560	562	571	
	929	806	910	937	925	781	782	862	866	
M.	572	591	605	634	635	659	665	675	682	685
	790	788	931	785	987	349 & 807	810	809	811	939
M.	699	701	703	715	718	739	758	760		
	814	941	778	777	776	780	991	816		

Two of the references in the fourth volume to Marvin's work appear to be wrong, viz., 521, *M.* 116 (*not* 114) and 725, *M.* 783 (*not* 624). I venture to say that much of the increased interest manifested of late years, in the subject of Masonic Medals, is due to the publication of Bro. Marvin's valuable work, and the attention directed to the study through the Journal before mentioned.

W. J. Hughan.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

MASONIC PRINT.—I have lately picked up an old Masonic Print, entitled, "The Canterbury Discovery improv'd, or the Whole Secrets of Mason'ery Lay'd Open. As Practiz'd at the Mitre Lodge at Chatham & Appear'd at a Late famous Tryal at the Court of K**** Bench."

It represents, or professes to represent, a Masons' Lodge or the festive proceedings subsequent to a meeting; fourteen members are present, some wearing aprons, collars and jewels. The scene cannot be described, but was probably on a par with very much that took place at that period.

Underneath the print are four verses of doggerel rhyme, some of which could not be quoted.

Along the bottom are the words, "Published April 1, 1802, by G. Thompson, No. 43, Long Lane, West Smithfield."

As this Print is quite new to me, I should be glad of information about it and the "famous Tryal" referred to.

JOHN T. THORP.

The Duke of Montagu.—Horace Walpole, writing to Sir H. Mann—July 24th, 1749—remarks of first Noble Grand Master of our Society.

"His loss will be extremely felt; he paid no less than £2,700 a year in private pensions. My father had a great opinion of his understanding, and at the beginning of the war was most desirous of persuading him to be Generalissimo; but the Duke was very diffident of himself, and having seen little service would not accept it. In short, with some foibles, he was a most amiable man, and one of the most feeling I ever knew. His estate is £17,000 a year." R. F. G.

The Locke Ms.—Under the date of 1772, in a letter to the same correspondent, Walpole observes:—

"I have been reading the most delightful book in the world, the Lives of Leland, Tom Hearne, and Anthony Wood. In the story of Leland is an examination of a freemason, written by the hand of King Henry, with notes by Mr. Locke. Freemasonry, Henry VI., and Locke, make a strange heterogeneous olio; but that is not all. The respondent, who defends the mystery of masonry, says it was brought into Europe by the Venetians—he means the Phoenicians,—and who do you think propagated it? Why, one Peter Gore.—And who do you think that was? One Pythagoras, Pythagore.—I do not know whether it is not still more extraordinary, that this and the rest of the nonsense in that account made Mr. Locke determine to be a freemason; so would I too, if I could expect to hear of more Peter Gores."

R. F. G.

The Locke Ms.—Another allusion to this pamphlet occurs in a letter of Mr. H. Walpole's, dated June 17th, 1772:—

"I have got to-day, and am reading with entertainment, two volumes in octavo, the "Lives of Leland, Hearne and Antony Wood." I do not know the author (Huddesford,) but he is of Oxford. I think you should add that of your friend Brown Willis. There is a queer piece on Freemasonry in one of the volumes, said to be

written, on very slender authority, by Henry VI., with Mr. Locke; a very odd conjunction! It says that Arts were brought from the East by Peter Gower. As I am sure you will not find an account of this singular person in all your collections, be it known to you, that Peter Gower was commonly called Pythagoras. I remember our newspapers insisting that Thomas Kouli Khan, was an Irishman, and that his true name was Thomas Callaghan."

Some more general allusions to our Society, will be found in the Walpole Correspondence of 1775. On May 7th of that year, in a letter to the Rev. W. Mason, Horace Walpole writes :—

"Of all the birds in the air, I like a Freemason best, and next a Physician that gives onc pill to purge melancholy,"—and again on June 12th,

"Considering all things, me thinks you might now hold a lodge, Mr. Mason, Adieu!" To which the Rev. W. Mason replied, June 17th,

"Though I am a Freemason, I am not a Grand Master, and therefore cannot myself call the Lodge you wish me to call." R. F. G.

Governor Pownall and the Freemasons.—Writing January 8th, 1773, to the Rev. W. Cole, Horace Walpole observes :—

"Another thing you must tell me, if you can, is if you know anything ancient of the Freemasons. Governor Pownall, a Whittingtonian, has a mind they should have been a corporation erected by the Popes. As you see what a good creature I am, and return good for evil, I am engaged to pick up what I can for him, to support this system, in which I believe no more than the Pope; and the work is to appear in a volume of the Society's pieces. I am very willing to oblige him, and turn my cheek that they may smite that also. Lord help him? I am sorry they are such numsculls, that they almost make me think myself something; but there are great authors enough to bring me to my senses again." Also (from the same to the same), February 18th, 1773 :— "I am not sorry Mr. Loet has recourse to the fountain-head. Mr. Pownall's system of Freemasonry is so absurd and groundlesss, that I am glad to be rid of intervention, I have seen the former once; he told me he was willing to sell his prints, as the value of them is so increased—for that very reason I did not want to purchase them."

The reference above is to the author of "Observations in the Origin and Progress of Gothic Architecture, and on the Corporation of Freemasons; supposed to be the establishers of it as a Regular Order," (*Archaeologia*, 1788, vol. ix., 110—126). Govenor Pownall believed not only that the Pope formed the Freemasons into a Corporation, but that he sent them everywhere (in Europe) to repair and rebuild churches and other religious edifices. This theory was afterwards greatly expanded by Mr. Thomas Hope, in his "Historical Essay on Architecture,"—(1833) where we meet with the germ of the curious speculation that the *Magistri Comacini* were the original Freemasons. R. F. G.

Trowel, etc.—The two jewels of which I enclose photographs were, no doubt, the property of the "Atholl Lodge No. 83, founded Jany. 1st, 1759 at the Unicorn Hotel, Stockport." The Lodge became a "Modern" about A.D. 1790, and ceased to meet about 1794. The furniture, jewels and books passed into possession of the brethren who founded our present Lodge, A.D. 1809.

They are both silver, and the photos are the exact size. If any of your members can throw light on the uses of either or both I shall esteem it a favour.

Ralph Andrew, P.M. and Sec., 336, P.P.S.G.D. Cheshire.

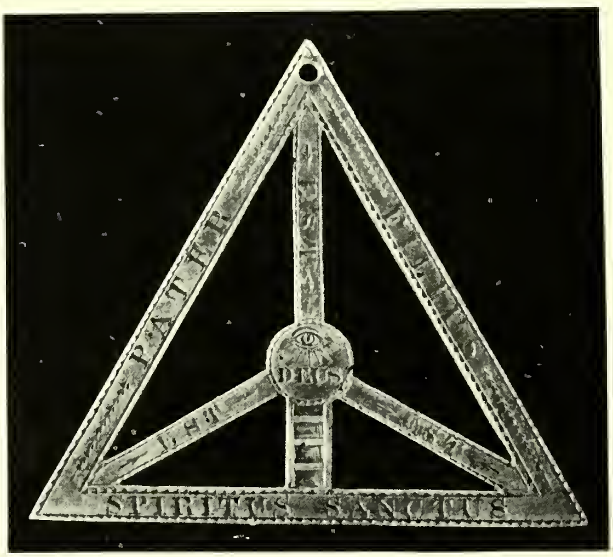


Two Jewels in possession of Lodge No. 83.



Old Jewel found at York.





Silver Jewel in the Possession of
The Royal Sussex Lodge of Hospitality, Bristol, No. 187
(formerly No. 248.)

Copper Medal.—I enclose photos I have just taken of an interesting R.A. copper medal, which I feel certain will be thought worthy of reproduction in *A.Q.C.*

Bro. T. B. Whytehead, J.P., to whom the medal belongs, kindly lent it to me and furnished the following particulars:—

"The medal was found a few weeks ago in the foundations of the old Theatre lately demolished. This Theatre was erected in 1765, and as many of the Comedians then resident in York were Freemasons, it rather points to the fact that the medal belonged to one of them. Frodsham, who started the Grand Royal Arch Chapter in York, was one of them. With the medal, which is of a curious design, was found an Irish halfpenny of 1727."

E. Fox-Thomas.

Old Masonic Jewel.—The old silver jewel, an illustration of which appears in this No. of *A.Q.C.*, is the property of the Royal Sussex Lodge of Hospitality 187. The number 248, which appears in the centre of the reverse, was borne by the Lodge from 1792 to 1814, and this is probably the Chaplain's jewel mentioned in the Lodge inventory of 1807. It is in the form of an equilateral triangle, the sides being 2·7 inches long. The centre ·4 inch in diameter, is connected with the angles by bars $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch wide, and with the base by a slightly wider bar engraved on both sides to represent a ladder. In the centre of the obverse, under the All-seeing Eye is the word Deus; on the left side the word Pater, on the right Filius, and on the base Spiritus Sanctus, while the word "est" appears on each of the bars connecting the angles with the centre; the whole being symbolical of the Trinity, the three parts united forming one God. In the centre of the reverse is the number 248, and on the sides are the words Fides, Spes, Charitas. The ring by which it was suspended from the collar is missing.

J. Littleton, *P.M.* 326, *P.P.G.Std.B.*, *Keeper of the Archives, Bristol.*

Talisman.—I have made the accompanying photograph of a parchment charm, amulet or talisman, $7\frac{1}{2} + 7\frac{1}{2}$ in., kindly lent me by Bro. W. N. Cheesman of Selby. It was recently found, during the demolition of an old house at Bingley, enclosed in a blue velvet bag which crumbled away when exposed to the air. The Talisman is now in the possession of brethren residing at Bingley. Unfortunately, some of the inscriptions are too faint to be legible, but everything appears in the photograph that remains on the parchment, concerning which Bro. Cheesman has been at great pains to elicit information from recognised specialists. He has now forwarded the correspondence, requesting me to arrange and piece together, as concisely as possible, all the explanations and translations. At first I feared this would prove a formidable task, but, finding that the drawing and report furnished by Bro. Dr. Wynn Westcott practically include all the rest, I have pleasure in giving them *in extenso.*

Before doing so, however, it may be of interest to preface the report by inserting one or two paragraphs from his paper on "Talismans," read before the Metropolitan College, Societas Rosicruciana, in 1893, as follows:—

"The custom of seeking safety and help from amulets is very ancient, and we find it existent among most of the nations of extreme antiquity, notably among the Egyptians. In the middle ages, the Hebrew language was particularly used for the construction of verbal and literary talismans; perhaps from some idea that Hebrew was a peculiarly sacred language. It is, at any rate, a fact that English, French, and German Mystics, of the 13th to the 17th centuries, whether Jews or Christians, used Hebrew in the construction of Magical seals and amulets. The word Talisman, or telesme, is from

the Greek *telos*, consecration : some authors restrict the word talisman to magical articles of stone or metal, having an astrological character, while an amulet may be of any material. Amulet is from the Arabic *hamalet*, a pendant ; the early Christians carried the image of a fish as an amulet, phalli were also carried by the Romans ; and St. Helena, the mother of Constantine, issued perforated coins for use as amulets. Other authors derive 'Talisman' from the Hebrew *Tzelem*, or Chaldaic *Tzalma*, an image or idol."

Concerning the above talisman, Bro. Dr. Wynn Westcott says—"These designs are mainly taken from Barrett, The Magus, 1801, because the drawer has copied Barrett's errors in Hebrew. We know some letters are incorrectly given by him because he tells us where the letters are elsewhere found.

The great circle on the observer's right has across the middle the fancy word in Hebrew—A R A R I T H A, each letter dotted. This shows the letters are initials, and not a real word. These letters are the initials of Achad Rash Achaduthu Rash Yichudr Temurahve Achad, which Kircher, the Jesuit, translated—Unum principium unitatis suæ, principium unitatis suæ permutatio ejus unum. Mathers reads this—One beginning of his unity, one beginning of his individuality, his permutation is Unity. The Hebrew letters are not all well formed, the R's, D's and V's are too much alike ; they should be quite distinct.

The second great circle has around its edge I H V H=Jehovah. A C H D= Unity=our God. In the middle is a Magic Square of Four. The words are I H V H=Jehovah. A D N I=Adonai=Lord. I I A I=Yeiai, a fancy word. A H I H =Aheie, a deity name=He who is.

The others are almost illegible. On the right below is a circle with Omega and אמנב=Amen. The Latin words around it are, O Deus et excelse honorate per infinita sæcula=O Great and high God, honoured through infinite ages. On the right above, the word is of initials, which should be Tz.M.R.K.D., but are Tz.M.R.B.H. These are the final letters of the first 5 verses of Genesis, Cap. I. Around it are words. I can only read—juncta in uno. The same letters are on the middle top circle.

On the middle circle below are a triangle and a pentagram. A Yod in the middle. On the pentagram points are Te-tra-gram-ma-ton. Around are Michael, Gabriel, Raphael, and three Hebrew words, N A, A N I and A M H.

On the left circle I can only read Alpha, and nothing on the left lower.

There are some words around the whole, but I can only read omnis laudat—dominum sev habent et—prophetas.

On the upper right circle is, I think, the owner's name—S. Lamb. The other words I cannot read any sense into—Leo de—in ramphael tetragrammaton.

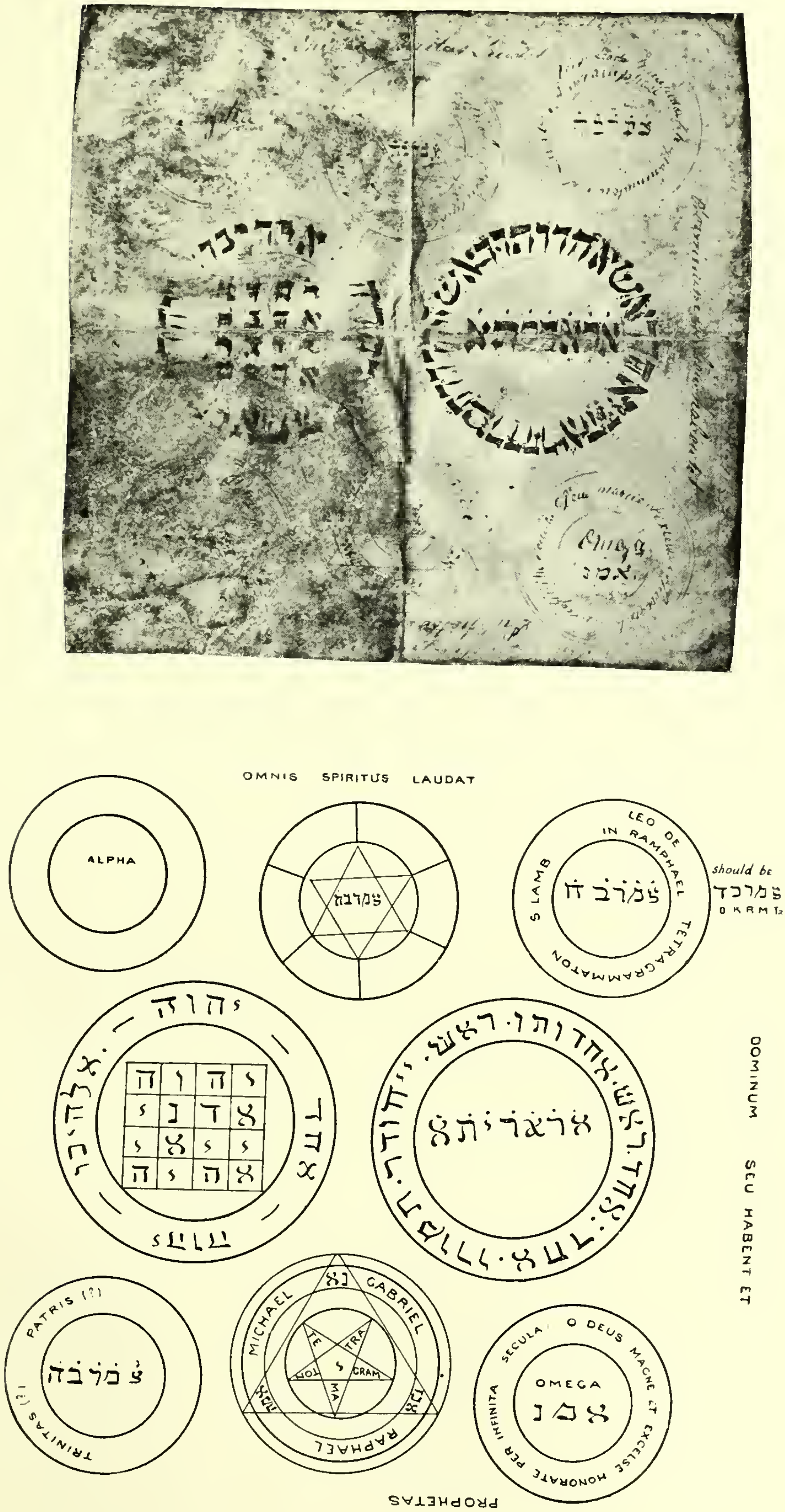
I think the date may be any time after 1801, not earlier."

To the above report it might be added that "spiritus" appears between "omnis . . . laudet." On the left lower circle the Hebrew characters are the same as in the top right circle, and in the margin of the same are words resembling "Trinitas," "Patris."

E. Fox-Thomas.

Knights of Malta.—A slight error of print has crept into my article on "Knights of Malta," *A.Q.C.*, vol. xiv., p. 169, which I now beg to rectify in the interest of historical truth. To wit : Fra. Francis de Khevenhüller-Metsch was Grand Prior from 1847-67 (and not from 1817-67, as erroneously stated).

Ladislas de Malczovich.



Hebrew Talisman found at Bingley.

Cipher.—Bro. W. N. Cheesman's enquiry on page 61 of the recently issued *A.Q.C.* is easily answered. The signs represent the word "Sir." The cipher may be found in full in Oliver's "Origin of the Royal Arch," described as Improved Continental, also in "Mahhabone, 1766," "Solomon in all his Glory, 1768," and "Le Maçon Démasqué, 1757."

John T. Thorp.

Cipher Writing.—Bro. Cheesman asks (*A.Q.C.*, vol. xv., p. 61) for the explanation of certain signs prefixed to the names of Knights Templars in a York Minute, illustrated in vol. xiii., plate 5. Is not the word "Sir"? In Oliver's "Origin of the Royal Arch" (ed. 1867, p. 97) and also in the same author's "Discrepancies of Freemasonry" (ed. 1875, p. 121) will be found several Masonic ciphers—in neither work are they all perfectly correct—and the system there called the Improved Continental is the one I have used. The United States system is exemplified in Bro. Crowe's Certificate.

In this connection I should be glad to know why the Irish system, which reads from right to left, was adopted on, at any rate, some of the Tracing Boards of the Third Degree.

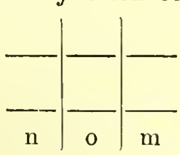
F. W. Levander.

Referring to the query of Bro. W. N. Cheesman, on p. 61 of the *Transactions*, vol., xv., *re* ciphers on the York Minute Book, the facsimile of which has been brought in vol. xiii. I venture to say that the letters ┌ □ ┌·┐ prefixed to the names of the Knight Templars merely stand for *Bro.*, as they most likely are written with that sort of Masonic ciphers that is called the "Ancien Français" (*cf.* Clavel). The construction of the alphabet is :—

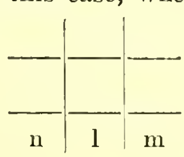
f q	a i	o u
g p	r s t	d h z
e n	c l x	b m y

so ┘ f, ·┘ q, etc.

You will find that the two first letters ┌ and ·□ give "b r," only the third one is "l," instead of "o," as I suggest; but everyone who has had to do already with deciphering Masonic inscriptions, etc., will be well acquainted with the fact that such slight aberrations very often occur, especially as in this case, where the gabarit is probably



instead of



Other alphabets of my collection constructed on the so-called "9 chambers" system give no meaning whatever, and therefore I must think that the reading, "Bro," is the correct one.

As it so often occurs that in the *Transactions* or in Lodge archives, many of the students of Masonry stumble over letters, documents, initials, seals, etc., bearing such ciphers, or even often entirely written with ciphers, and which in many cases are only partially—if anyhow—deciphered. I take the liberty of asking you if, to your opinion,

the *Transactions* could not launch an invitation to their readers of sending in—every individual Brother who has one—their collection of Masonic and other ciphers, if possible with the remark in which book or on which document, paper, medal, seal, etc., it is employed. These collections could be compared, classed and grouped by a Brother, and finally, the whole collection of different alphabets could be printed by-and-bye in the *Transactions.*

I for myself possess about 100 of different alphabets, which have proved a valuable stock for deciphering a good deal of Masonic, etc., cryptograms, but I am quite sure that by the way I suggested the *Transactions* would soon offer to *every* Brother several hundreds of alphabets.

What this means for a Brother who is often, during several weeks or months, puzzled by an "undecipherable" inscription, will be clear by reading some earlier volumes of the *Transactions.*

Awaiting with much interest your kind reply, believe me, dear Sir and Brother, to be yours fraternally,—

EMILE ADRIANYI.

[It would be difficult to say definitely whether your kind suggestion could be carried out entirely, before the amount of material at our disposal is known. I shall however be pleased to receive communications on the subject.—*Ed.*]

Stonehenge.—Dear Sir and Brother,—At your suggestion I send you a note on the raising of dubu posts in British New Guinea. It is, I think, interesting to find a method practically identical with that suggested by Mr. St. John Hope for Stonehenge still in use among the most primitive folk in the Western Pacific.—Yours fraternally, C. G. SELIGMANN.

On the 12th of July, 1898, I witnessed the erection of a new dubu in the village of Gumori Dobo, in the Rigo district of British New Guinea, and it is from notes made at the time that the following description is written. The dubus of the Rigo district consist of one or, rarely, two superposed wooden platforms, the corner posts of which are richly carved balks of timber of great size and weight.

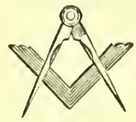
Many of the more secret and ceremonial parts of tribal custom are intimately connected with the dubu, which no woman may touch and which may be regarded, broadly speaking, as sacrosanct.

Four holes, each two to three feet deep and about two feet in diameter were dug in appropriate positions, the only tools used being digging sticks consisting of stout saplings 7-8 feet long, sharpened at one end. A crowd of workers then moved one of the corner posts, which was lying on its side, until one end of it lay next to the hole into which it was to be inserted. The further end of the pole was then lifted by a crowd of natives, who, by pushing together, slid the other end into the hole, where it was received on a piece of flat wood held in position as an inclined plane across the hole. This was then gradually withdrawn, so that the post became more nearly vertical, more natives easing the post into position as it became upright. A wide slot had previously been cut in the top of each post as part of the scheme of decoration, this was now utilized to orientate the post, long wooden levers being thrust between the jaws of the slot and used as capstan bars to rotate the post into position.

In conclusion, I should perhaps say that the natives of New Guinea are still in the stone age, and that by no possible means can any of their customs be construed into or connected with Masonic rites.

Masonic Box.—In the hall of the Hotel Grand Bretagne, Bellagio, a box is affixed to the wall. The proprietor, Herr Auguste Meyer, can give no information about it, beyond the fact that it has been in that position over a quarter of a century. No enquiries have been ever made about it. The following is an exact copy of its front:—

HUMANITAS



Bienfaisance	Instruction
Wohlthatigkeit	Unterricht
Benificence	Instruction

There is, I believe, a Humanitas Lodge at Verona, and this box may have wandered thence. W. E. Windle.

Masonic Pocket Handkerchief.—I have a Silk Pocket Handkerchief very similar to that described on p. 60 of the current year's *A.Q.C.* The oblong figure by the side of the plumb-rule I take to be a Tracing-Board, and the lines upon it are not, in my opinion, letters of any Masonic alphabet. The Tracing-Board was originally used "to lay lines and draw designs upon," and the figure on the Pocket Handkerchief represents it so used. Tracing-Boards similarly used may be found in the Frontispiece of Batty Langley's "Builders' Jewel" of 1744, in the Frontispiece of the "Freemasons' Pocket Companions" of 1735, 1738, etc., etc. I do not think the Handkerchief is more than thirty or forty years old. John T. Thorp.

Summer Outing.—The account of the very pleasant visit to Norwich in July last will appear in the next part of the *Transactions.* Notes of several very interesting documents, and antiquities, relating to Masonry, kindly placed at our disposal by our friends at Norwich, will be given in the same part.

SEAL
(founded 1882.)



IV CC. MUS.

OBITUARY.

IT is with regret that we have to announce the death of Brothers

James Shirlaw Ancell, Charters Towers, Queensland, on the 25th April, 1902; he joined the Correspondence Circle in May, 1897.

Edwin James Wood, 110, Cannon Street, E.C., London, on the 2nd May, 1902; a member of the Correspondence Circle since October, 1899.

John Bellows, at his residence near Gloucester, on the 5th of May, 1902. One memory of this worthy Brother will always be pleasantly associated with our Annual Outing of 1900, on which occasion he delivered a most interesting address upon the place of Gloucester in the Roman History of Britain.

David Gillies, late of Hongkong, on the 27th May, suddenly from heart failure. He had only just retired from his post of Manager to the Hongkong Dock Company, and had come home to England to settle down. He was a P.Dis.Gr.S.W. of Hongkong and South China; and joined the Correspondence Circle in October, 1888.

Peter Ross, LL.D., of New York City, Grand Historian of the Grand Lodge of New York, on the 2nd of June, 1902, the cause of death being nervous prostration due to over-work. Among his published writings are:—"The Life of St. Andrew"; "Scotland and the Scots"; "The Scot in America"; "Scottish Character in History"; "Kingcraft in Scotland, and Other Essays"; "The Works of Sir William Alexander"; and "The Songs of Scotland." He had also published "The Book of Scotia Lodge," containing an account of Scottish Masonry in America; "A Standard History of Freemasonry in the State of New York"; "Freemasonry in the Revolution"; and "A History of Independent Royal Arch Chapter, No. 2, New York"; being a study of Freemasonry from its introduction into America until the present time.

All his writings attracted wide attention, and probably no other Scotsman in America, with the solitary exception of Andrew Carnegie, was more generally known among members of his nationality who have made their home in the United States. He joined the Correspondence Circle in May, 1897.

William Ivison Macadam, F.R.S. Edin., F.I.C., F.C.S., F.S.A. Scot.; of Surgeon's Hall, Edinburgh, who was shot dead on the 24th June, while at work in his laboratory at the Hall of the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh, by a porter in the Institution. He was a Past Grand Director of Ceremonies, also Past Depute Grand Zerubbabel of Scotland; and joined our Correspondence Circle in March, 1890.

John Armstrong, of Liverpool, suddenly, on the 22nd of July, 1902. Our Brother was a prominent figure in all the Degrees and Rites known in this country, and also a Masonic historian of more than local celebrity. Reviews of his *Freemasonry*

in Cheshire, will be found in the volumes of our *Transactions* for 1901, and the current year. He joined the Correspondence Circle in May, 1892, and since December, 1900, had acted as our Local Secretary for Cheshire and Liverpool.

Joseph Greenelsh, of Winton, Queensland, on the 28th of July, 1902. He joined the Correspondence Circle in January, 1896, and since September of that year acted as our local Secretary for Winton.

Milton Livsey, of Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.; on the 6th of August, 1902. He was a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, and was buried with full Masonic honours on the 9th of August. He joined the Correspondence Circle in May, 1893.

John Robbins, 57, Warrington Crescent, Maida Vale, W., London, on the 8th of August, 1902. He joined the Correspondence Circle in May, 1892.

George Mickley, M.A., M.B., Freshwell House, Saffron Waldron, Essex; on the 10th of August, 1902. He received the rank of Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies in 1896, he joined the Correspondence Circle in March, 1890, and was a very regular attendant at the Summer Outings.

SEAL



IV CC. MUS.

CHRONICLE.

BRIGHTON.—*Sussex Association for Masonic Research.*—This Association, which was founded in 1899, is continuing to make steady progress. It started with a membership of 32 and, notwithstanding deaths, etc., now numbers upwards of 70 members. Some three or four ordinary meetings are held during each year, at which one or two short papers on some Masonic subject are read, upon which an interesting discussion follows, in which the members present take part. St. John's day in Harvest is commemorated by an outing on or about that date to some place of interest in the Province. Thus Chichester Cathedral, Battle Abbey and Rye have been visited in successive years.

The Association held its annual meeting on the 24th February last, when Bro. Breed, P.M., P.P.S.G.W. Sussex, was elected as President, and the Council of management and officers for the year were appointed. A paper on Tracing Boards was read by Bro. Breed, which was followed by a short discussion, when several points of interest connected with the subject were mentioned. At another meeting on May the 8th, the subject illustrated was "Variations in the Ritual and Ceremonies," when W. Bro. H. A. Tobias gave a particularly interesting statement as to American customs and usages.

On the 18th June the Association held their St. John's day outing at Arundel (this date being fixed so as not to clash with the Coronation festivities), when some 28 members and visitors, by the kind permission of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, inspected the interesting castle and its beautiful contents, also the antient Fitzalan Chapel and its magnificent altar, tombs, antient brasses, and other places of interest. A particularly interesting and pleasurable day concluded with a frugal dinner at the Bridge Hotel.

At the Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge on the 4th June, among those who received Past Grand Rank in honour of the Coronation, was our Bro. and P.M., Dr. W. Wynn Westcott, who was made a Past Junior Grand Deacon. The following members of the Correspondence Circle also received Past Rank. Bro. Henry Jackson, to Past Grand Deacon; J. F. Pepper, to Past Dep. Grand Director of Ceremonies; J. Bruton, W. Thomas, F. Peacock, and R. J. Maitland Coffin, M.D., to Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies; F. A. Powell, E. Fox-Thomas, and J. Boulton, to Past Grand Standard Bearers; and T. Westlake Morgan, to Past Grand Organist.

Among the Brethren appointed to Past Grand Rank at the meeting of Grand Chapter on the 6th August, are the following:—Bro. Dr. W. Wynn Westcott, Past Grand Standard Bearer; and of the members of the Correspondence Circle:—Brothers C. T. Mold, Past Grand Scribe N.; J. F. Pepper, P.Dep. Grand Director of Ceremonies; J. Bruton, T. F. Peacock, R. J. Maitland Coffin, M.D.; and E. Fox-Thomas, to Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.

At the Quarterly Communication of Grand Lodge on the 3rd of September, among the Brethren who were appointed to Past Grand Rank, in honour of the Coronation of his Majesty King Edward, were the following members of the Correspondence Circle; Brothers: the Right Hon. J. W. Hackett and J. Ross Robertson, to Past Grand Wardens; Sir John A. Cockburn, I. Mann Shields, H. M. Rustomjee, Col. C. M. Keighley, R. Borg, C. Aburrow, A. E. Austin, and G. E. O. Bennett, to Past Grand Deacons.

Among those to receive Coronation honours was our distinguished Brother and P.M., C. Purdon Clarke, *C.I.E.*, who received the honour of Knighthood.

SUMMER OUTING—NORWICH.

3rd to 6th July, 1902.

BY BRO. F. J. REBMAN.

THIS Summer Excursion had been arranged by the late Bro. Speth for the previous year, but in consequence of his untimely death the programme was not carried out until the present year.

The following brethren left London by the 3.20 p.m. train from Liverpool Street Station on Thursday, the 3rd of July. Bros. Gotthelf Greiner, W.M. of the Lodge, G.A.S.G.C.; W. H. Rylands, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary; Busbridge; Bodenham; W. N. Cheeseman; F. G. Swinden; Thos. Darling; H. J. Collins; W. J. Chetwode Crawley, P.G.D., Ireland; Mark Scott; Wm. Vernon; W. M. Battersby; Christian Horst; Thomas Jones; A. Oliver; P. S. Ellis; Dr. Charles Wells; Geo. S. Crisarck; W. Dickinson; Dr. T. Charters White; G. W. Pavitt; Dr. J. Peeke Richards; F. J. Rebman; John Thompson; Ernest A. Ebblewhite; Geo. C. Chillingworth; J. A. Tharp; C. E. Osaran; R. C. M. Symonds; W. Hammonds; J. W. Stevens; R. Ortewell; F. A. Powell; W. John Songhurst; Walter H. Brown; C. E. Ferry; Dr. Berks Hutchinson; W. A. Tharp; W. G. Ashland; J. Scriven; Dr. C. A. Walker. At Ipswich, where afternoon tea was served in the saloon, they were joined by Bro. Henry C. Clark, of Norwich. After a delightful journey, and under promising weather conditions, Norwich was reached in good time. There the brethren divided into two sections and proceeded to their respective head-quarters, viz., the Royal Hotel and the Maid's Head Hotel. After dinner, which was served at the Royal Hotel, the brethren assembled at the Maid's Head Hotel, where Walter Rye, Esq., who was to be the guide and interpreter during our sojourn, had prepared a most interesting entertainment. With the aid of very good lantern slides, admirably prepared by Harry Brittain, Esq., and Mr. Algar, and shown by the former, he took us through the whole of the next day's tour of inspection of ancient and modern Norwich.

After breakfast, at 9 a.m., we wended our way over the sheep market to the Castle. It is of ancient Norman fame, and Canute is said to have dispensed justice within its sacred walls. The Keep is now the City Museum, and contains, among others, perhaps the finest collection of stuffed birds of prey in Europe.

The walls of the Castle contain galleries which do not run on the three different faces at the same level. Entrance to these galleries is by doors at the angles of the Keep. In these galleries the original Norman work is to be seen to advantage, for the outer face of the Castle is of modern date.

On the upper floor, adjoining the state apartments, was a small chapel with oratory in the south east angle, part of which still remains. It was dedicated to St. Nicholas.

Mr. Reeve, the Curator of the City Museum, very kindly conducted us through the rooms and explained many of the treasures contained in the collections. J. Tingey, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., the Hon. Archivist of the City of Norwich, very kindly showed us the City Records, which are kept in the Castle, where they are safe against fire, fiend and foe. Among the Records are some most interesting Mason's Apprenticeship Indentures. By the kindness of Mr. Tingey, to whom the Quatuor

Coronati pilgrims extend herewith their grateful recognition of his courtesy, the writer is enabled to produce a translation of the third entry.

> "Saturday 6th Novr. 4th year of Henry VIII. (1512).
> John Chikering, citizen of Norwich, Mason and James Osbern, son of Thomas Osbern of Wulpyt, came in their proper persons and recognised a certain Indenture made between them bearing date the 5th day of August in the 3rd year of the said King, sealed with the seal of the said James, containing the agreement viz. That the said James put himself to the said John to be taught his craft of Mason's craft and by way of an apprentice to serve him, his executors or attorneys from the feast of St. Peter which is called "ad Vincula" last part, before the date of these presents, until the end of the term of seven years then next following. During which term the said John shall well and sufficiently find the said James with food and clothing, boots and bed and all other necessaries and shall pay or cause to be paid to the said James 33s. 4d. of lawful money of England at the end of the said term. And the said James shall find himself in linen and Woollen cloth, shirts and shoes in the last year of the said term. Which indenture they request may be enrolled in the form aforesaid, before the Mayor, according to laudable custom."

From the roof of the Castle an enchanting view of the town and surrounding country may be obtained. It is a panorama of delightful scenery and refreshing beauty which makes an indelible impression.

The beautiful Norman Cathedral was next visited. Bishop Herbert de Losinga is responsible for this magnificent Masonic structure, which was begun in 1096 and dedicated in 1101. The length is 407ft. and the height of the spire is 313ft., being the second highest in England and next to Salisbury. The beauty of the Norman Nave with its palm leaf capitals and stone vaultings of the roof (erected by Bishop Lyhart 1446-72) the elaborate bosses of which represent episodes from the Old and New Testament, is inspiring.

An interesting feature is the Ancient Episcopal Throne at the East End of the presbytery, placed in a semicircular bay. It may be recognised by the elbows of a lofty stone seat. In the adjoining bays are the remains of a concentric arrangement of seats for the clergy in attendance. It is the only Episcopal throne of this description now to be seen on this side of the Alps.

The gothic cloisters are some of the finest in England and are a record of the history of the Monastery. The present Dean has succeeded by patient and discreet labour in removing many of the disturbing traces of a barbaric iconoclastic age and to bring to light again a wealth of the original glory and purity of the building. But much remains yet to be done. May he be spared for prolonged and successful further efforts. The Quatuor Coronati owe this gentleman a debt of gratitude, for in the kindness of his heart he snatched an hour from his busy life and held them spellbound with his eloquent and learned explanations. To the true and loyal Mason a building like this is at all times a poem, a song carved in stone, but when he is privileged to view it under the able guidance of one who lives in and for these sacred precincts he can string together the chords like pearls of a necklace and hear and feel, revel in and define this sublime symphony. We had also the pleasure of meeting there the Rev. Canon Dr. Jessopp of Scarning Rectory, the well-known Norfolk antiquarian who delighted the visitors with many most interesting remarks.

NORWICH.



W. John Songhurst.

The Cathedral.



W. John Songhurst.

East End of the Cathedral.



W. John Songhurst.

St. Ethelbert's Gate.



W. John Songhurst.

The Erpingham Gate.

NORWICH.



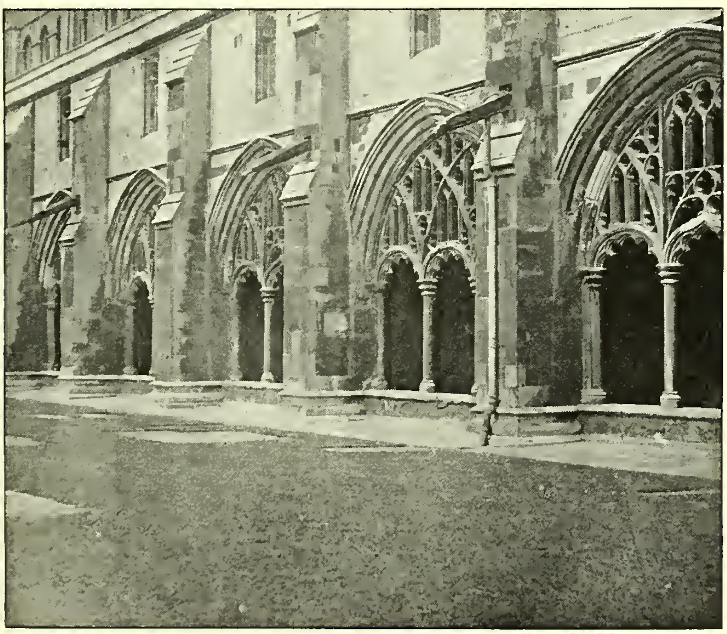
F. A. Powell.

The Sheep Market.



F. A. Powell.

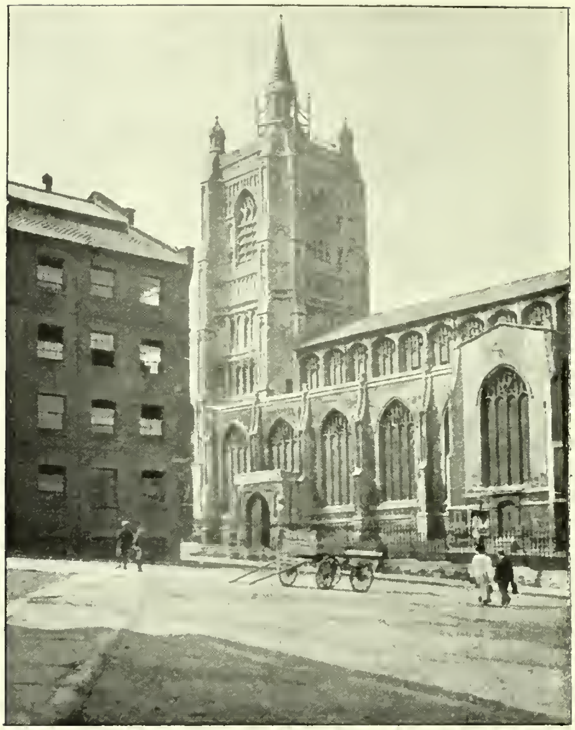
Cloister Arch.



F. A. Powell.

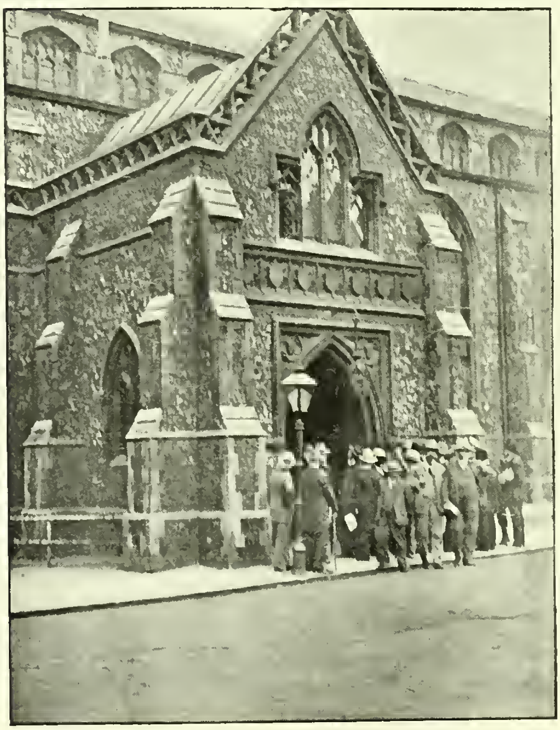
The Cloisters.

NORWICH.



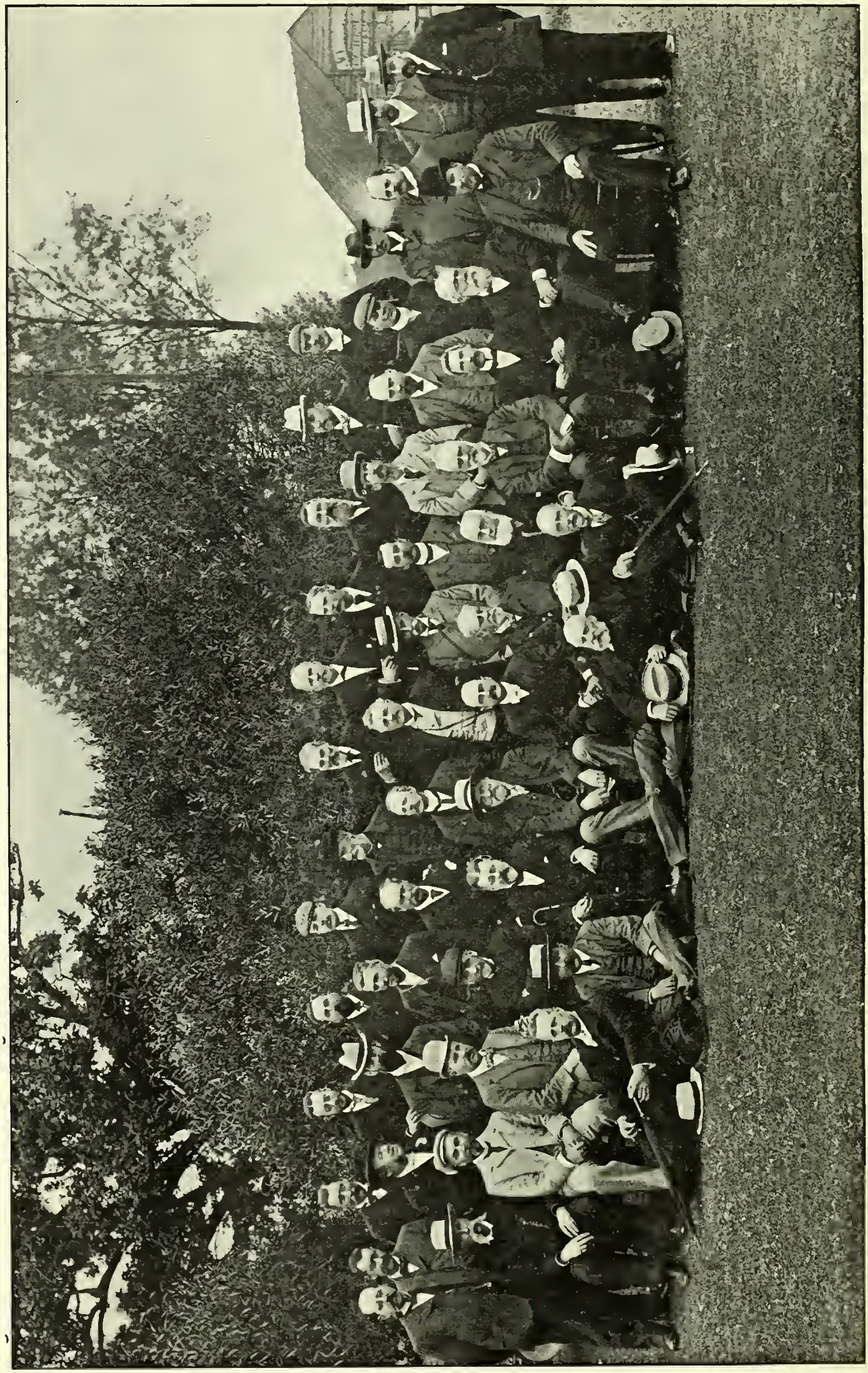
W. John Songhurst.

The Church of St. Peter Mancroft.



F. A. Powell.

Porch of St. Andrew's Hall.



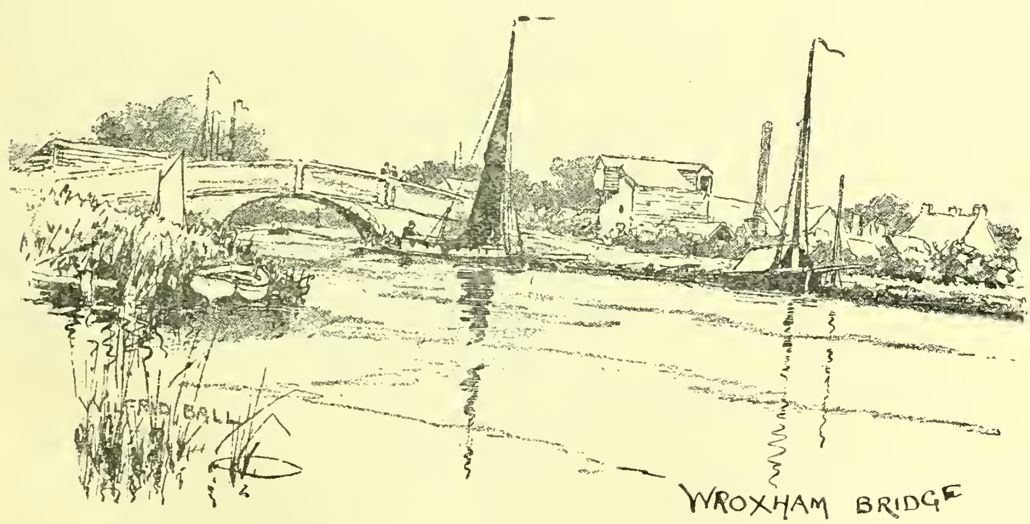
The old Carnary—now the Grammar School, and the two beautiful Tower-gates leading to the grounds in which the former as well as the Cathedral stand were inspected, when the Brethren retired for luncheon.

In the afternoon the Guildhall (1453) built of flint stone was visited. The City Regalia and plate were shown and admired. St. Peter Mancroft, considered the finest church in the city, the Stranger's Hall and St. Andrew's Hall received due attention, as did also the house, built by Henry Bacon, Mayor of Norwich in 1557, and named after him.

After dinner at the Maids Head the brethren accepted an invitation from the brethren at Norwich to a Smoking Concert in the Assembly Rooms of the Agricultural Hall. Howlett's Quadrille Band gave several selections of pleasing music; songs were rendered by Bro. J. H. Brockbank, Bro. J. W. Bocking and Mr. Geoffrey Hart. Bro. Astley Weaver contributed much to the amusement of the evening by his clever humorous sketches.

Bro. Hamon le Strange, R.W.P.G.M. of the province, Treasurer of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge, in the Chair, proposed the "Health of the King," a toast which was most loyally received. The toast "Our guests" was greeted with rousing applause. It was responded to by Bros. G. Greiner (W.M. of No. 2076), W. H. Rylands (the Secretary), and Bro. Chetwode Crawley, in eloquent terms. Bro. Dr. Richards proposed a vote of thanks to the Norwich Brethren for the cordial reception they had extended to the visitors. "God save the King" put a fitting finish to a charming Masonic evening.

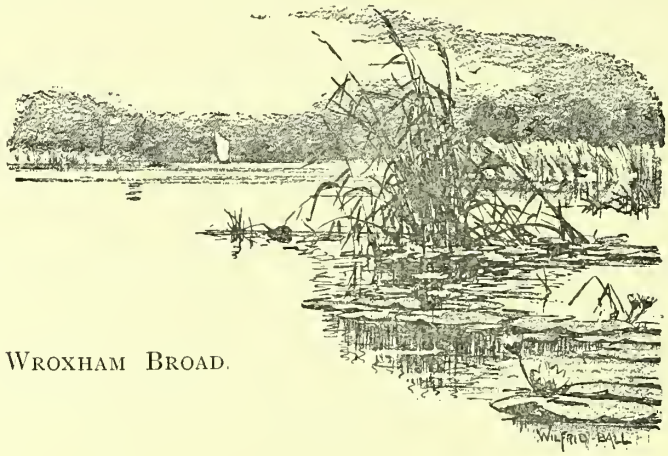
But now to bed, for the "Iron tongue of Midnight hath told Twelve," and all hands will be piped on deck betimes in the early morn. Breakfast is announced for 7 o'clock and then off for "Wroxham"; but nay! I beg your pardon, I am wrong; it is not "Wroxham" but "Hoveton," for the author of our Itinerary tells us that the



WROXHAM BRIDGE

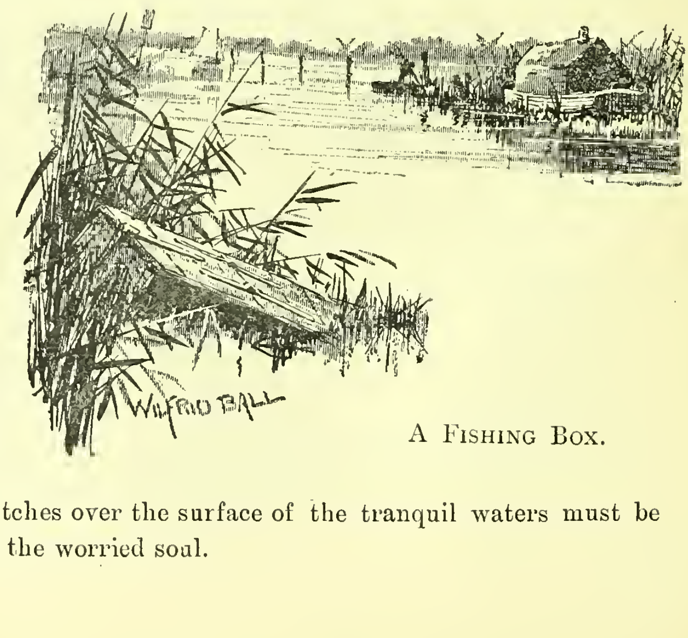
real "Wroxham" is "Hoveton," and "it is curious to note that not a single station on the Cromer line is situate in the parish whose name it takes." Nevertheless we got to "Wroxham" or "Hoveton," whatever it is. On our arrival the whole of us fell a prey to the inevitable photographer. The positive result of the negative effort is engraved on the plate opposite.

"The Queen of the Broads," chartered for the occasion, was now boarded and we slipped down the River Bure to the landing of Bro. Clark's natty riverside residence, where a tempting champagne snack afforded early comfort. Thence a delightful ride down the river soon brought us to "Wroxham Broad," around which we circled for some distance. Along the river route moorhens, ducks, the cheeky and graceful diver, the heron, many-coloured flitting butterflies, among them the swallow-tail, still indigenous here, blackbirds and other feathered natives lent a special charm to the verdure of reeds and bowing grasses.



WROXHAM BROAD.

There is some fine fishing in these waters and the enthusiast, no doubt, has every opportunity offered him here to suit the most exacting appetite for sport with the fly and the rod. All along the river front we could see fishing boxes and eel-traps anchored in the hidden inlets where the sluggish waters form gateways into lagoons and branches of the Bure. There is nothing to disturb the lover of the art piscatorial in these watery recesses but the occasional swash of a passing boat, or the sudden harsh cry of the wild birds abounding in the marshes. So far as I could notice there is a peculiar freedom from gnats, mosquitoes and such-like pests observable, which make life unbearable in other parts of the world where similar conditions prevail.



A FISHING BOX.

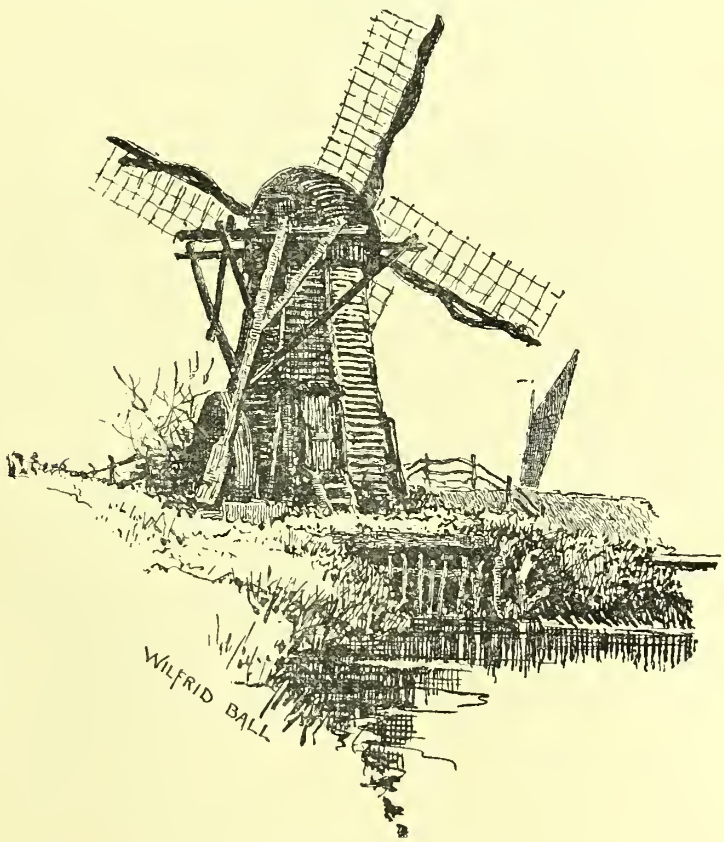
A mysterious but very soothing silence covers the whole country and irresistibly invites one to rest and reverie. To lie in the bottom of a row boat bathed in the noon-day sun; to watch the fleecy clouds leisurely drifting overhead; to see erratic catspaws ripple in patches over the surface of the tranquil waters must be a genuine delight and a balm to the worried soul.



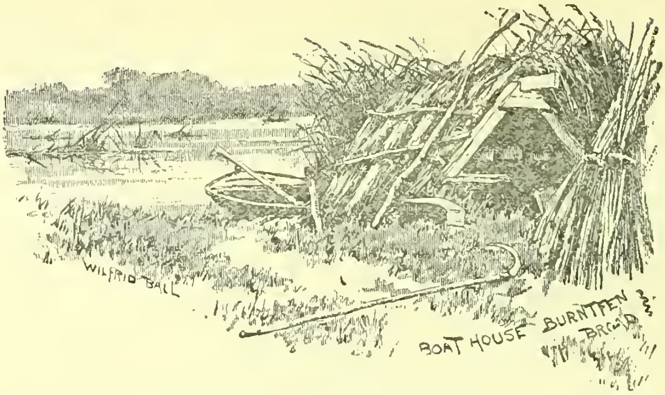
Horning Ferry

Hoveton, Salhouse, and other Broads were passed. Horning Church with its tall tower, to be seen for miles over the marshes. Horning Ferry and the entrancc of Ranworth Broad glided by. We did not land, but left Ranworth Church and its celebrated rood-screen for a future visit.

At the mouth of the little river Ant, the eye is arrested by a beautiful pile of old ruins, all that is left of the quondam glory of the Gatehouse of St. Bennet's Abbey, founded, it is said, by Canute in 1020, though tradition holds that Saxon Monks dwelt there as early as 800. Thc Gatehouse is grotesquely topped by the younger ruins of a dilapidated windmill which looks a

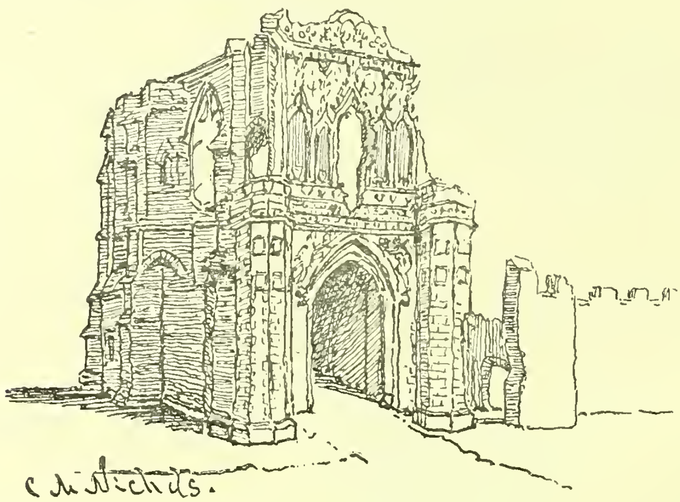


Horning Mill.

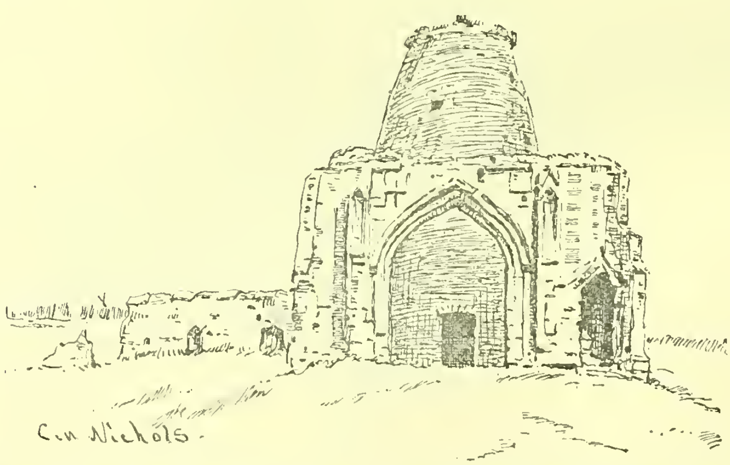


veritable nightmare among the graceful gothic arches. The appearance of the Gateway before and after the mill was erected may be seen from drawings kindly lent, with many others, by Mr. Walter Rye.

We learn from the illustrated programme that the stones of the Abbey are said to have been taken by water to Norwich to build the palace of the Duke of Norfolk, which itself has now wholly vanished.

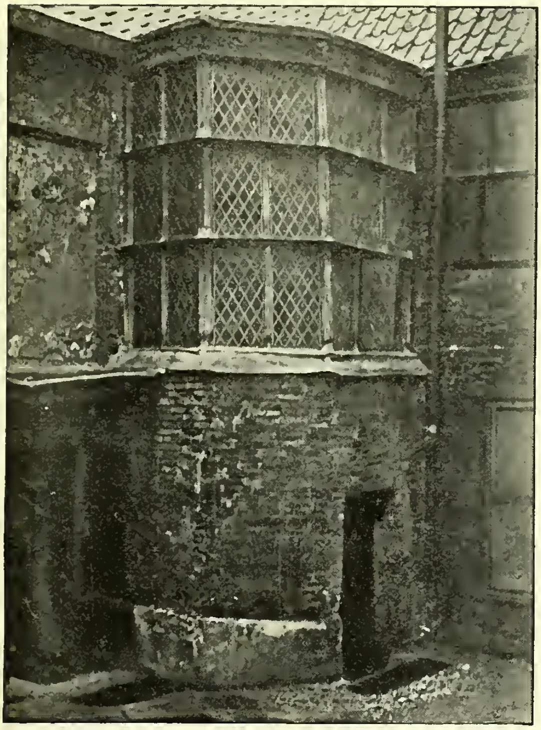


The monastery was once very wealthy, and its power was felt throughout England, as the mitred Abbots who sat in the House of Lords exercised far-reaching influence.



The saloon of the boat being too small to accommodate all the brethren at once, luncheon was now served on board in relays.

NORWICH.



F. A. Powell.

Window of House
Built by Henry Bacon.



W. John Songhurst.

Old House in Tombland.



W. John Songhurst

House Built by Henry Bacon,
Mayor of Norwich in 1557.



Acle Bridge,

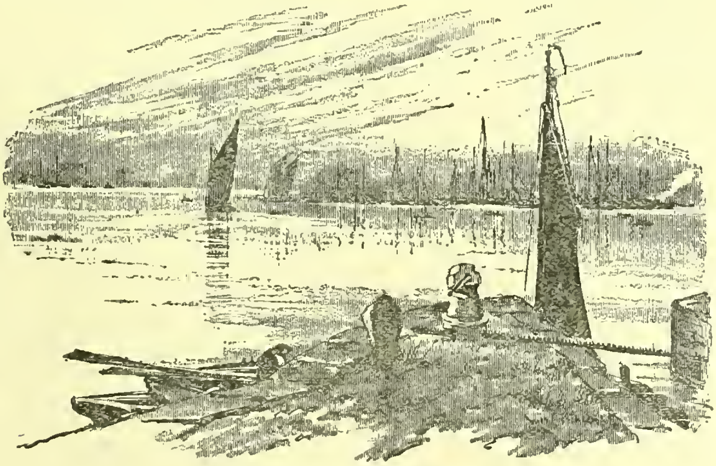
whose low arch is a danger to a craft such as the "Queen of the Broads," was safely negotiated. During the time of the Barons' war, this point was an important strategic position, and much romantic lore is centred here. The little village of Burgh, where stood the cradle of Hubert de Burgh, the great judiciary, lies two miles inland. The marshes and meadows between here and Yarmouth are the fat pasture lands for sleek cattle, nibbling sheep and grazing horses. The course of the river is tortuous and for miles around, the land is flat, the only relief to the eye being the phantom-like brown sails of the wherries and the white wings of the private yachts that creep silently and lazily along in the mild summer breeze. Dilapidated windmills attest the industry and enterprise of former owners and tell the weird tale of neglect and of blighting storms that have at times swept over the fertile valley. The sky was lovely and the sun just warm enough to render the trip one of genuine pleasure and intense enjoyment.



Yarmouth.

Yarmouth, with its busy sea front, lies in the distance. The rolling breakers of the ocean tumble their foam-capped curling masses upon the sandy beach, beating it into a solid floor for the enjoyment of paddling trippers and youthful builders of castles.

But leaving Yarmouth to the left, the boat braved the rippling waves of the "Breydon Water" and started on the home journey up the river "Yare." Some



Breydon Water.

distance beyond, the Roman Station of Burgh Castle still mounts guard over the mouth of the Waveney River.

The tide being at the ebb only the channel was filled with water. For a mile or more to right and left the muddy flats lazily reflected the light of a perfect summer sky. Carcases of wrecked vessels mark the course of the channel and indicate the dangers that lie hidden here in a treacherous flood tide. In the winter gales navigation of this sheet of water must be fraught with great anxiety and many perils.



Reedham.

Reedham Bridge is of historic interest. A pharos is said to have stood here, a landmark by day and a flaring guide by night to the ancient Roman mariner. The story tells us how Lodbrok the Dane was wrecked and murdered at this spot. To retaliate for this act of violence, the Danes made numerous piratical incursions on this coast for many years afterwards.

If the Bure meanders through a fertile plain, the Yare clings more to wooded hills. The former is but a highway through a labyrinth of lakes, each of which is confined to its own domain yet connected with the others by a network of channels or keys branching out from and back to the Bure. The Yare is a river limited to its own sphere, only taking in a tributary here and there on its silent journey to the briny deep.



A pillar at the mouth of the River Chet marks the boundary of the water jurisdiction of the City of Norwich. Cantley, Brundall and Coldham Hall are the next points of interest. At Brundall, a Roman dock and harbour and many Roman remains have been discovered by the owner of the site.

Postwick Grove, a most picturesque place, brings us within sight of Norwich. We leave behind us the famous mustard works, the remains of the Boom-tower (a formidable toll-gate of the waterway to the ancient city), and under the shadow of Thorpe Railway Station we land, with faces burnt into a ruddy hue by the rays of a benevolent sun and the caresses of a tricky wind.

The boom tower is also called cow tower and stands at the corner of a meadow at the bend of the river. It belonged to the Priory in former days. For some time it was used as a Prison for the Liberty of the Convent. During Kett's Rebellion there



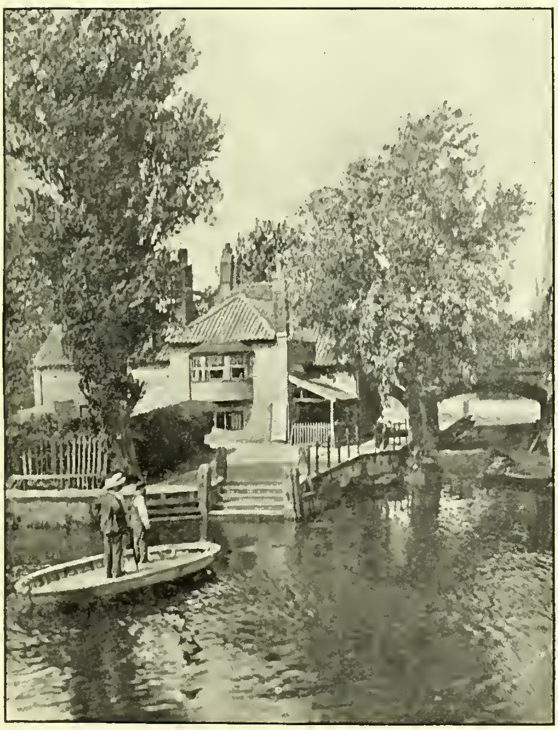
F. A. Powell.

One of the Boom Towers.

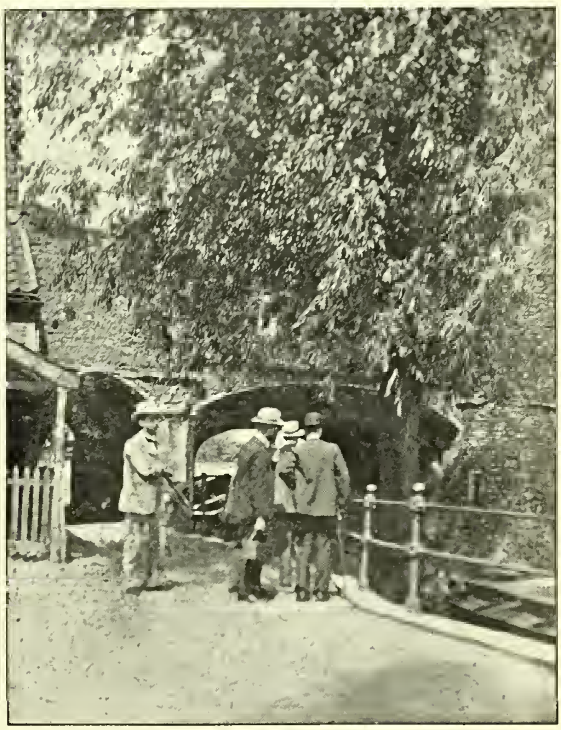


W. John Songhurst.

Ruins of one of the Boom Towers.



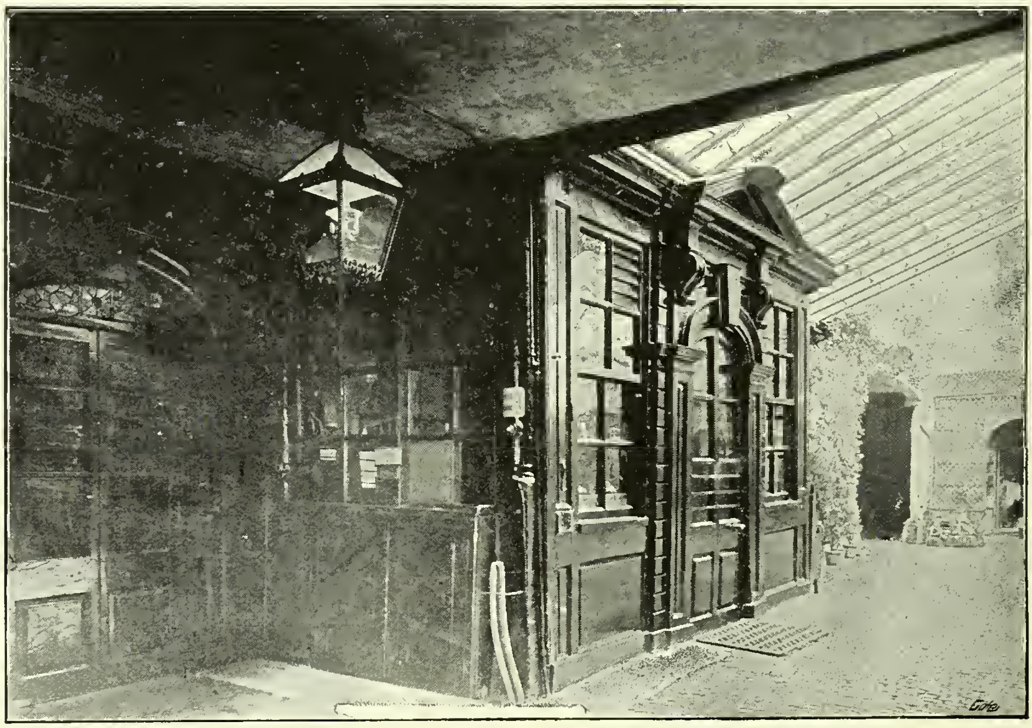
F. A. Powell



F. A. Powell.

Pull's Ferry.

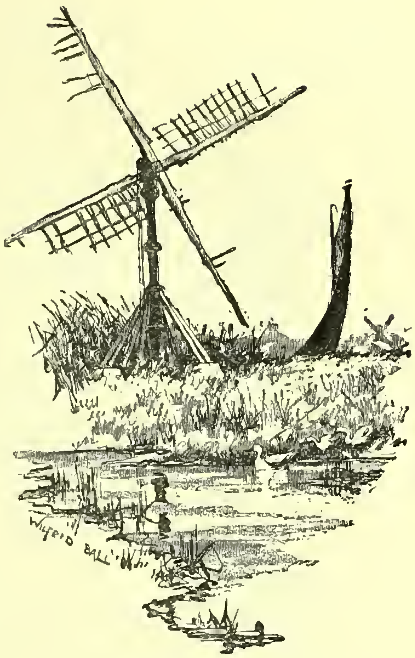
NORWICH.



The Old Carved Bar at the "Maid's Head."

was tough fighting around this tower. It really stands on the margin of the Cow Holm, in which the Cathedral is built.

Mr. Walter Rye and Mr. Harry Brittain very kindly accompanied us throughout the day, and their unrivalled knowledge of everything connected with the Broads, furnished us with interesting information about all that was worthy of notice.



An enjoyable day is crowned by an excellent dinner at the Royal Hotel. The rest of the evening is devoted to our guests, the Norwich brethren, whom we entertained at a Smoking Concert, held in the glass covered court yard of the Maid's Head Hotel. Ballads by Bros. Brockbank, S. F. Stackard, W. Bishop and A. S. Wilde, recitations and humorous songs by Bro. Astley Weaver, and some beautiful selections by Bro. Tipper, performed with his soft-tongued handbells, made the hours melt away into charming memories.

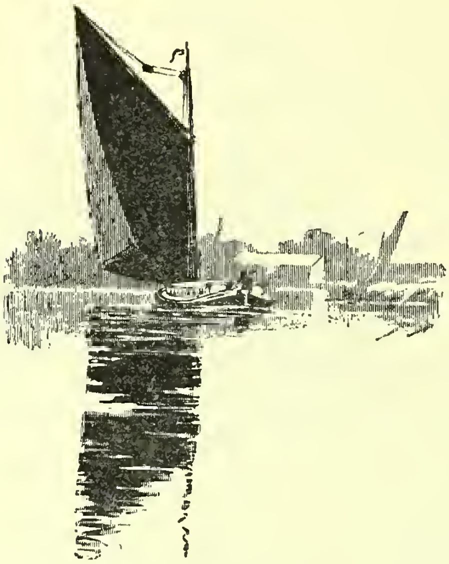
Bro. G. Greiner, W.M., proposed the health of the Norwich brethren. In felicitous terms he thanked them for the hearty reception and fraternal hospitality that had been accorded to the visiting Lodge. He expressed the hope that he, as W.M., would have the pleasure of meeting, if not all, at least, many, of the Norwich brethren as members of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge on some future occasion. A score or more of those present entered their names as members of the Correspondence Circle then and there.

A vote of thanks was proposed to Bro. H. L. Clark and Mrs. Clark, of the Maid's Head Hotel, for the excellent care and kind attention they had bestowed upon the visitors, and " God Save the King " formed a suitable finale to a pleasant and memorable day.

On Sunday, July 6th, many of the brethren attended divine service at the Cathedral. Several, however, had accepted the kind invitation of Mr. Walter Rye to pay a visit to his house, which stands on the site of St. Leonard's Priory, away up on the hill, which commands the loveliest view of Norwich. The Priory was built by Herbert de Losinga to "hold the fort" whilst he built the Cathedral below. No doubt in Roman times this was a stronghold to protect and dominate the city. This old military nation never missed a strategic point from which to hold, in iron grip, their possessions. An old well, at least five feet in diameter, and sunk over two hundred feet into the rock, is still extant, and speaks of the marvellous patient skill of the builders. Mr. W. Rye has excavated some of the ruins of the Church and the precinct wall. They are a great attraction to the student of history. The mistress of the house and her



daughter extended a cordial welcome to the visitors, who carried away with them most grateful recollections of hospitality and kindness. The library of Mr. Rye made a deep impression on those who had the good luck of seeing it, and the writer knows of at least one visitor into whose heart stole a feeling of secret envy of the ravishing delights concealed on the book-shelves, and in the many treasures of antiquity tastily stowed away in odd nooks and corners of the house.



But as all good things must *nolens volens* come to an end, we had to bid farewell to host and hostess, and ere long we found ourselves lumbering away in the train, via Cambridge, where tea awaited us, on the road back to London, which was reached at 6.25 p.m.

It is particularly gratifying to dwell on the memories of this successful outing, for it is replete with data of a most fascinating character and lasting value. This sentiment found expression in a vote of thanks to the W.M., proposed by Bro. Dr. Richards, just before the train reached Liverpool Street Station, for the able manner in which he had arranged and managed every detail of the excursion. It was heartily endorsed by all.

As mentioned before, the late lamented Secretary, Bro. G. W. Speth, had arranged this excursion some time before he died. It was to have taken place during the previous year, but for obvious reasons was delayed till 1902. All the arrangements made by Bro. Speth were adhered to, and the whole programme laid down by him was carried out.

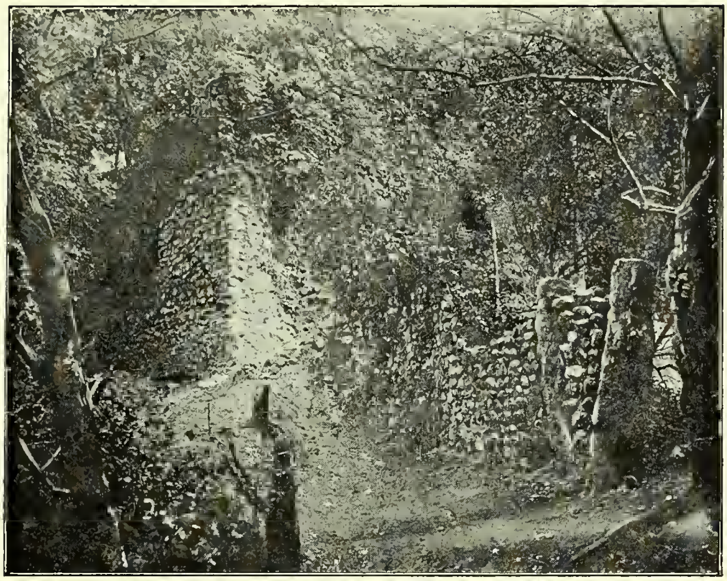
SEAL

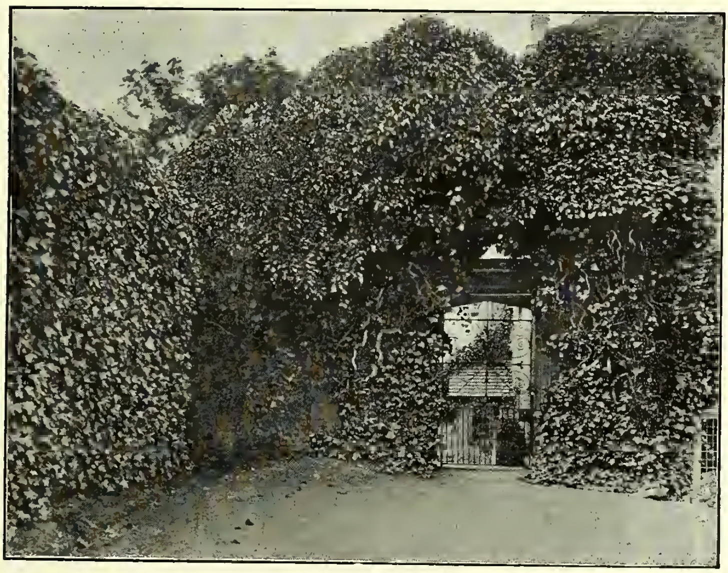
Lodge "Charles of the Dawning Light
Frankfurt, founded 1816."



IV CC. MUS

NORWICH.



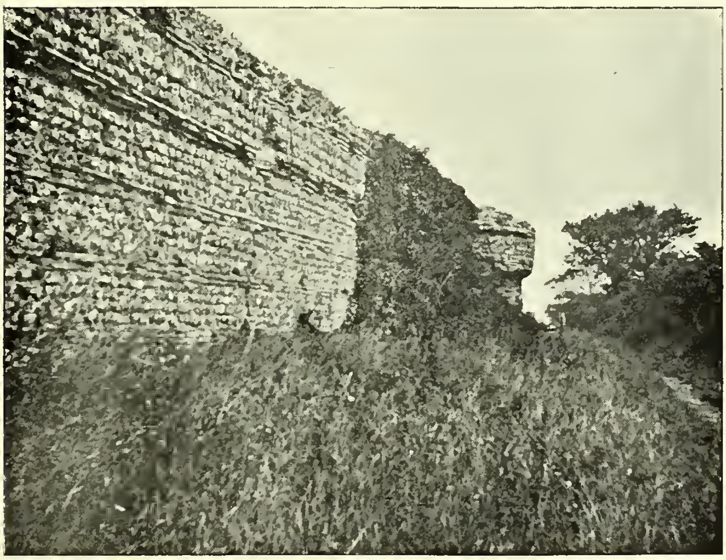


Ruins of the Church of St. Leonard's Priory.
Built by Herbert de Losinga in the 11th century.

NORWICH.

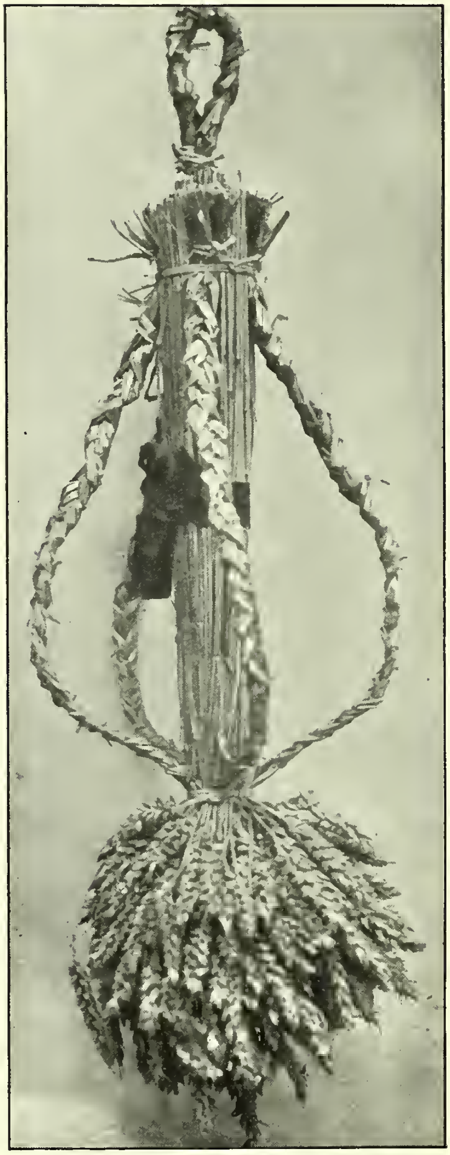


W. John Songhurst.



W. John Songhurst.

Roman Wall.



"THE NECK."

CRYING THE NECK.

BY BRO. GEORGE M. DOE, P.M. & W.M., 1885.
P.Pr.G.Reg. (Devon).

IN a work entitled "The Evil Eye," by Bro. Frederick Thomas Elworthy, F.S.A., which consists of an exhaustive collection and comparison of the superstitions prevailing in various parts of the world, allusion is made on pp. 62-63 to the Devonshire custom of "Crying the Neck," and in a footnote the author refers to a paper in the *Transactions of the Devonshire Association* for 1891, in which he deals fully with the subject, and, after describing the custom, and comparing it with analogous ones which prevailed in other parts of England, as well as in other countries, both ancient and modern, he calls attention to the fact of there being a remarkable coincidence in a certain part of the rustic ceremony of "Crying the Neck," with the representation in our Lodges of the emblem of plenty. This reference has induced me to prepare these notes, thinking they may be of interest to readers of *A.Q.C.*

From personal enquiries I find that the custom still prevails in the neighbourhood of that part of Devon in which I live—the north—and doubtless, also, in other parts of the county. The following extract from a copy of the *North Devon Journal*, of August, 1852, gives a very good account of the proceedings as still practised to-day:—

> "The custom of 'Crying the Neck' was observed in many harvest fields in North Devon. The Bideford correspondent of the *Journal* gave the following account of the custom :—
>
> "'This is a curious custom, prevalent in many parts of Devon, said to have been handed down from our Saxon ancestors, and, like all other ancient usages, is valued by Englishmen from the hallowed reminiscences that cling about the past, like green ivy about time-worn ruins. For the information of those who are acquainted with rural usages, we may note that to cry the 'neck' signifies the singing of a very peculiar harvest song, and is intended to commemorate the triumph of the sickle. As soon as the last ear of wheat corn is cut, or in other words, the 'reap' is over, some fair Chloe ingeniously braids a small sheaf of the newly cut corn, which, from its appearance when woven together, probably suggested the term 'neck' to be applied to it. This done, some honest husbandman with a clear musical voice is chosen to stand in an elevated part of the field, where the whole company of harvesters gather around him and observe the following ceremony:—The man, standing in the centre, stooping, commences at the lowest note of the gamut and leads the company up to the highest, all singing the words, 'We hae! We hae!' The topmost pitch being gained, they all descend again, keeping their eye on their fugleman until they reach the lowest note in their chromatic scale, singing the words, 'God sae! God sae!' This is done three times successively, and is accompanied by a good supply of the farmer's best home brewed. Three cheers were then given for the 'neck'; and the party, after singing 'God save the Queen,' break up to

> witness the carrying home of the 'neck.' Some one more dexterous than the rest is chosen for this task; and not unfrequently a conspiracy takes place, and the party on whom the task devolves has to encounter the contents of sundry water buckets before he wins his prize—a pint of the farmer's best brown ale. From what we can gather, the words 'We hae!' and 'God sae!' seem to be a corruption of the words 'We have it,' 'God save it'; and the rising signifies thanksgiving; whilst the bowing to the ground when uttering is acknowledgment that no power but God's can secure the fruits of the earth to the husbandman.'"

The point on which Bro. Elworthy lays stress, as being the most widespread and constant in use in the instances which he brings from various parts, is the drenching, or sousing, with water of the "neck" in Devonshire, and of the last corn cut at harvest, or the person carrying it, in Germany, France and other places.

After the "neck" is brought home it is suspended for the year from the kitchen ceiling, and I send a representation of one in my possession, which was, by special favour, presented to me. I may say that all the "necks" which I have seen are of similar shape and design, and the following is a description taken from the paper referred to:—

> "Tom Dobb, of West Down, who has cried 'neck' for more than sixty years, is my informant. The 'neck' should be made of bearded wheat with four lissoms or plaits. Size of sheaf (neck), 'Big's your hand-wrist.' Two rows of the lissoms at least. Cried at the finishing of reaping."

The conclusion at which Bro. Elworthy arrives is that in this custom of "Crying the Neck," a quasi-religious rite is being performed, probably unwittingly, and a set of beliefs is thus being kept alive of very great antiquity, and to conclude in his words which must be my apology for these remarks:—"It may here be noted, as to the drenching of the 'neck,' or of the person bearing it, evidently a charm for the purpose of ensuring rain, hence fertility and abundance, that no Freemason will overlook the remarkable coincidence of the emblem of plenty in a Lodge, being 'an ear of corn near a fall of water.'"

SEAL
(in grey wax)



IV CC. MUS.

CHARTER INCORPORATING THE TRADES OF GATESHEAD, 1671.

BY BRO. W. H. RYLANDS, F.S.A.

IT was my good fortune, many years ago, to have the opportunity of copying the whole of the text of this Charter: and now at the request of some of our members I have much pleasure in printing it in full.

An account of it has already appeared, so early as the year 1863, of which the following is a copy:—

Herald and Genealogist, edited by John Gough Nichols, F.S.A.. vol. I. 1863. pp. 128-129. . Heraldic Exhibition at the Society of Antiquaries. Charter Incorporating several of the Trades of Gateshead, under the sign manual and palatine seal of John Cosin, Bishop of Durham, 24th April, 1671. The trades enumerated are Free Masons, Carvers, Stonecutters, Sculptures, (*sic*) Brickmakers, Tilers, Bricklayers, Glaysiers, Penterstainers, Founders, Neilers, Pewterers, Founders, Plumbers, Millwrights, Sadlers and Bridlers, Trunckmakers, and Distillers of all sorts of Strong waters and other liquors whom the charter constitutes into one corporation and sets forth laws for their government.[1] It is decorated at the top with the royal arms and those of the church of Durham,[2] and at the sides with twelve shields, four of which are left blank, and eight contain the achievements[3] of—

1. Freemasons. Sable on a chevron between three towers or, a pair of compasses open chevronwise azure. Crest, A tower or. The lord is all ovr trvst.

2. Bricklayers and Tilers. Azure, a chevron, or, in chief a fleur de lis argent between two brick-axes pale-wise of the second, in base a bundle of laths of the same. Crest, a dexter arm embowed, vested per pale or and gules, cuffed argent, holding in the hand proper a brick-axe or. In god is al ovr trvst.

[1] In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1862 will be found an article by W. H. D. Longstaffe, Esq., F.S.A. (read before a Building Society of Gateshead), giving the history of the Guilds of that town, and full of interesting particulars. It there appears that the Barkers and Tanners of Gateshead were incorporated by Bishop Tunstall in 1557; the Weavers by Bishop Barnes, temp. Eliz.; the Dyers, Fullers, Blacksmiths, Locksmiths, Cutlers, Joiners and Carpenters by Bishop Mathew in 1594; the Cordwainers by the same Bishop in 1602; the Drapers, Tailors, Mercers, Hardwaremen, Coopers and Chandlers by Oliver Cromwell; the Free Masons, &c., by the document noticed in the text; and the Grocers, Apothecaries and Pipemakers by Bishop Crewe in 1676. The seal of the Corporation formed in 1594 is preserved and bears a quartered shield of the arms of 1, Fullers and Dyers; 2, Smiths; 3, Cutlers; and 4, Joiners.

[2] Azure a cross patonce between four lions rampant or.

[3] In these there are some small variations from the arms of the London Companies, and others have been observed in those of the Companies of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

3. Glaziers. Azure, two grozing irons in saltire between four closing nails sable, on a chief gu. a lion pass. guardant or. Crest, a lion's head couped or, between two wings expanded of the same. Supporters, two naked boys proper, each holding a long torch enflamed or.

4. Sculptors [*Note.* Answering to the Marblers of London]. Gules, a chevron between two chipping-axes in chief argent, and a mallet in base or. Crest, a dexter arm embowed azure, cuffed argent, holding in the hand proper an engraving chisel or.

5. Painter-Stainers. Azure, a chevron between three phoenix heads erased or. Crest, a phoenix close or, in flames proper. Supporters, Two leopards argent, spotted sable, ducally crowned, collared and chained or. Amor qveat obediencia.

6. Pewterers. Azure on a chevron or between three antique limbecks argent as many roses gules. Crest, two arms embowed proper, holding in both arms erect a dish rgent. In god is all my trvst. Supporters, two sea horses or, their tails proper.

7. Plumbers. Argent, on a chevron sable, between a cross-staff fessways of the same, inclosed by two plummets azure, all in chief, and a level reversed in base of the second, two soldering-irons in saltire or, between a cutting-knife on the dexter and a shave-hook on the sinister argent. Crest, a triple fountain argent, issuing water proper, on the top an angel holding in the dexter hand a sword, in the sinister a pair of scales all or.

8. Saddlers. Azure a chevron between three manage saddles complete or. Crest, a horse passant argent, on his head a plume of three feathers of the same. Supporters, two horses argent, hoofed or, and bridled. Ovr trvst is in god.

The Corporation was empowered to have a Common Seal, which bears a shield of four of the Trades quarterly :—1, Masons; 2, Pewterers; 3, Bricklayers; 4, Glaziers; No supporters, but mantling. Crest, the Tower of the Masons.

This document passed from Mrs. Green, the widow of the last surviving Free Mason, to Alderman Reveley, who presented it to its present possessor, W. H. Brockett, Esq.

To this description may be added a few notes. The Charter is written in long lines on two skins of parchment, on one side only: the first of these measures thirty-two and a quarter inches by twenty-five inches. At the bottom a piece of each skin is turned over, and tied with red and gold cord, from which the seal is suspended: the turn over bears the signature, Jo: Dursm.

The top margin is highly decorated: beginning on the dexter edge, is an oval with coloured ornaments bearing the words, in gold letters, DURESME, then follows

the Royal Arms in a garter, with supporters, crest, etc., and lastly the Arms of Durham. The spaces between these are filled in with vases of flowers and other ornaments in colour. The Arms of the Trades running down the margins are separated by festoons of flowers, fruit, etc., also in colour.

The second sheet of parchment, is about four inches shorter than the first so as to allow the ornamental head line to be seen when the deed is open. This second sheet has six Arms on the margins divided as before by wreaths and ornaments. The first on the dexter side is that of the plumbers, the other two shields are blank. The first on the sinister side is the saddlers with supporters two horses rampant argent bridled sable, the other two shields are blank.

The four blank shields, unlike all the others on the deed, have no helms or mantlings, and there is no arrangement for them to be added; they are surrounded by scrolls in gold and colours.

Various corrections and additions have been made to the text, before the Charter was executed, all these I have incorporated in the text. Alterations were evidently made in the names given on the first sheet: for example, the names of Matthew Arckley and John Smith are written over erasures; and those of Michael Walton, John Shawe, Willyam ffowthrop, John Hunter and William Wharram are interlineated. Again in the next list, the names of Michael Walton and Mathew Arckley are written over erasures, as also those of John Smith and John Clarke; the same names from John Shawe to Willyam Wharram being interlineated.

There is a large pendant seal of dark wax. The charter is endorsed in engrossing hand.

> Mr Recordo in Rotl̃is Claũs Cancellar'
> Dunc̃lm decimo die Junii Anno
> Re Caroli Secundi nunc Angl. &c.
> Vicessimo tertio Annoq; : Dñi
> 1671. p. Jo Crosby.

The Arms as borne by the various trades of Gateshead are interesting from the differences made in the colours. When Mr. James Walker and Mr. M. A. Richardson issued the engravings of Arms in their "Armorial Bearings of the several Incorporated Companies of Newcastle on Tyne" (1824), they were so simple as to try and reproduce the Arms of the Companies of London, instead of recording the peculiarities found in the Arms of the Companies they were describing; thus completely destroying any value their plates might possess.

[FIRST SHEET].

John, by the Graee of God Bishop of Durham To all to whome these Presents shall eome greeting Knowe yee that wee partly the examples of diverse Well instituted Citties Boroughs & Townes as well within the County Pallatine of Durham as alsoe throughout the whole Realme of England following & partly assenting & eonsenting to the Suite & humble request of Ralph Cole Barronet George Davenport Clerke Miles Stapylton Esquire George Kirsby the younger Henry Frisoll gentlemen Robt Trollap Isaae Hensell Mathew Arekley Henry Trollap James Clarke, Charles Midleton Wiŧŧm Saunders John Mathers Luke Lupton Brian Stobs George Lupton Wiŧŧm Arkley Thomas Bell John Smith John Clarke the elder John Clarke the younger John Moore John Teasdale John Rawling, Miehael Walton John Shawe Willyam ffowthrop John Hunter Willyam Wharram Wiŧŧm Catherington honest persons now exereiseing & oeeupieing the severall trades artes misteries erafts faeulties & oeeupãeons of ffree Masons Carvers stone Cutters Seulptures Briek makers Tilers Brieklayers Glaysers Penterstainers Founders Neilers Pewderers Founders Plumbers Millwrights Sadlers & Bridlers Trunek makers & distillers of all sorts of strong waters or other liquors within our Towne & Borough of Gateside in the County Pallatine of Durham inelined to the honour & glory of all mighty God & for the eom̃on ꝑfitt quiet state & regiment aswell of our whole Borough & Towne of Gateside aforesaid as of all & singuler persons as well now as hereafter the arts misteries or oeeupac̃ons aforesaid there exereiseing professing & praetiseing as alsoe aeeording to the laudable eustome & vsage tyme wherof the memorie of man is not to the eontrarie within the Towne & Borough of Gateside aforesaid hertofore vsed & reeeived a eertaine Comnity (*sic*) or fellowship of the aforesaid honest men who the severall trades arts misteries & seienees & oeeupac̃ons of ffree Masons Carvers stone eutters seulpters Briek makers Tilers Briek layers Glaysers Penterstainers Founders Neileres Pewderes Founders Plumbers Mill wrights Sadlers & Bridlers Trunek makers & distillers of all sorts of strong waters and other liquors aforesaid or Any of them within the Borough and Towne of Gateside aforesaid nowe do or hereafter shall exereise trade or oeeupie will have instituted and begunn And therefore wee doe alsoe by these ꝑsents grant vnto the aforesaid Sr Ralph Cole George Davenporte Miles Stapylton Georg Kirkby Robt Trollap Henry Frisoll Miehael Walton Isaae Hensell Mathew Arekley henry Trollap James Clarke Charles Midleton Wiŧŧm Saunders John Mathers Luke Lupton Brian Stobs George Lupton Wiŧŧm Arkley Thomas Bell John Smith John Clarke the Elder John Clarke the younger John Moore John Teasdale John Rawling & John Shawe Willyam ffowthrop John hunter Willyam Wharram. Wiŧŧm Eatherington for vs & our Sueeessors as mueh as in vs is that they and all the oeeupiers of the said trades arts misteries seienees and Faculties and every or any of them within the Lordshipp Borough and Towne of Gateside aforesaid shall be in deed & name, one eommunity, ffellowshipp body pollatiq & ineorporat ꝑpetuall. And that they by the name of Comunitie ffellowshipp & eompany of the arts misteries & oeeupac̃ons of ffree Masons earvers stone eutters Seulptures Briek makers tilers Briek layers Glasyers Penterstainers ffounders Neilers peuderers ffounders Plumbers Mill wrights Sadlers & Bridlers trunek makers and distillers of all sorts of strong waters and other liquors within the said Borough & Towne of Gateside may be & by vertue of these ꝑ'sents be really aetually & fully ineorporated treated made & ereeted one body eorporate & pollatiq to all intents and purposses & have ꝑpetuall sueeession & be ealled & knowne by the name of the Cominaltie ffellowshipp and eompany of ffree Masons Carvers Stone cutters Sculptures

Brick makers tilers Brick layers Glaysiers Penterstainers ffounders Neilers Putercrs ffounders Plumbers Mill wrights Sadlers and bridlers Trunck makers & distillers of all sorts of strong waters and other liquors within the Towne & Borough of Gateside in the County Pallatine of Durham And that by the name of the Comunalty ffellowshipp & company of the arts misteries & occupacones of ffree masons Carvers stone Cutters Sculpturs Brick makers tilers Brick layers Glaysiers Penterstainers founders Neilers Puterers founders Plumbers Mill wrights Sadlers & Bridlers Trunck makers & distillers of all sorts of strong waters & other liquors within the Borough & Towne of Gateside within the County Pallatine of Durham they may sue & be sued in any Court or Courts within the Realme of England. And that the said Comunalty or fellowshipp every yeare for ever shall & may choose & make of the said Cominalty fower ꝑvident & expert men who the said arts occupacons trades sciences or misteries aforesaid or some of them doe well know & the same or some of them within the lordshippe towne & Burough of Gateside aforesaid by the space of thre continual years at the least next before such elečion have vsed exercised practised & traded & in the said Towne by the like space & tearme have continuallie been inhabiting & abideing to be wardens of the Commialty & ffellowshippe aforesaid as well as to take vpon them the survey knowledge & Government for that yeare of th[e] fellowshippe or commialtie aforesaid & of all ꝑsons of the lor[d]shippe towne & Borough aforesaid there vseing the said several arts misteries trades or occupacons or any of them & alsoe of all other ꝑsons whatso[e]ver forreiners occupieing exerciseing tradeing or vseing any of the said sevall occupacons within the lordshippe Towne & Borough aforesaid. And alsoe to have the punishment of all & everie the said ꝑsons for theire offences in forme hereafter by the said wardens for the time being by and with the assent & consent of the greater parte of the said Commialtie & ffellowshippe to be set downe & described by vs & our successors for the time being to be apꝑved ratified & confirmied And that the said Wardens comunaltie or fellowshippe shall & maie have a ppetuall succession & comon seale for theire affaires called the seale of the warden & Comunalty or ffellowship of Free Masons Carvers stone cutters sculpturs Brick layers Tilers Brick makers Glaysiers Penterstainers founders Neilers Puterers founders Plumbers Millwrights Sadlers & bridlers trunck makers & distillers of all sorts of strong waters & other liquors within the Borough of Gateside for ever to serve. And that they ye aforesaid wardens & Comunalty & theire successors may lawfullie make honest & lawfull assemblies orders ordinances & constitucons for the goverment oversight & Corection of the said comunaltie of fellowshippe of all persons tradeinge practisenge vseing or occupieing the arts trades sciences or occupacons aforesaid or any of them within the lordshippe Borough & Towne aforesaid soe that the said ordinances & constitucons may not anyway be repugnant & contrarie to his maiesties royall prerogative or to the lawes of this realme by vs & our successors to the lawes statutes & ordinances of this Realme agreable & therunto in noe poynte contrary contradictory or repugnant by vs & our Successors for the time being first to be ꝑused allowed ratified & approved to be put in execucon within the said Burough or Towne lawfully & without the hinderance of vs & our said Successors the Justices Sheriffe Escheator & Chanceller of the County Pallatine of Durham or any other our Bayliffes whatsoever And that Robt Trollap Isaac hensell luke lupton & Charles Midleton be by the authoritie force & vertue of these our Letters Pattents the first fouer Wardens of the corporacon or companie of ffree masons Carvers stone cutters Sculptures Brick makers tilers Brick layers Glaisiers Penter stainers ffounders Neilers Puterers founders Plumbers Mill wrights Sadlers & bridlers trunck makers & distillers of all sorts of strong waters or other liquors within

the Borough & Towne of Gateside aforesaid. And . . . . [? that] they may remaine in the said office from the day of the date of these psents for . . [? &] untill the twenty fourth day of June comonlie called Mid-Sumer-day which shall be in the yeare of our lord God one thousand six hundred seventy & two & soe to continue vntill other fouer of the companie aforesaid be chosen & sworne unto the said office of wardens And furthermore that whensoever it shall happen any of the said wardens for the time being to die or be removed from theire place which shall be removeable at the discrecon of the greater parte of the said companie of ffreemasons Carvers stone-cutters Sculptures Brick makers tilers Bricklayers Glaysiers Penterstainers founders Neilers puterers founders Plumbers Millwrights Sadlers bridlers trunck makers & distillers of all sorts of strong waters or other liquors within the Borough & Towne of Gateside aforesaid that then and soe often it shall & may be lawfull for the residue of the said companie or the greater parte of them within the space of one month after such avoidance one other or more of the corporacon aforesaid into the place or place or places [*sic*] of him or them soe dieing or being removed to choose nōiāte & appoint & this soe often to doe as the Cause shall require or as the greater parte of the said company shall think fitt or conveinent. (one of which said Wardens must allwaies bee a ffree mason) Know yee alsoe that wee have seen certaine orders ordinances & constitucons allreadie agreed vpon & set downe by the aforsaid honest men who now doe exercise the said severall occupacons of ffreemasons Carvers stone cutters Sculptures Brick makers tilers Brick layers Glaysiers Penterstainers founders Neilers Peuterers founders Plumbers Millwrights Sadlers bridlers trunck makers & Distillers of all sorts of strong waters & other liquors within the Burough & Towne of Gateside aforesaid for the good order & Goverment of all those that now vse exercise & occupie the said severall Trades artes misteries Crafts faculties sciences & occupacons within the Borough & Towne of Gateside aforesaid for themselves and all other that hereafter shall vse exercise & occupie the said trades arts misteries & sciences crafts ffaculties & occupacons or any of them within the Borough & Towne of Gateside aforesaid the tenure whereof doth follow (that is to saie It is thought good ordered & set downe for the comon benefitt of his maiesties subiects & especiallie of those resid̄nt within the Towne & Borough of Gateside in the County of Durham aforesaid by all the now occupiers of the severall trades arts misteries crafts faculties sciences & occupacons of ffree masons Carvers stone cutters Sculptures Brick makers tilers Brick layers Glaysiers Penterstainers founders Neilers peuterers founders Plumbers Mill wrights Sadlers bridlers trunck makers & distillers of all sorts of strong waters & other liquors within the Towne & Borough of Gateside aforsaid for themselves & all others that hereafter shall vse occupie & exercise the said severall trades arts misteries crafts faculties sciences & occupacons or any of them within the said Borough & Towne of Gateside in manner & forme following First that all & every the said freemasons Carvers stone cutters Sculpture[s] Brickm[a]kers

[SECOND SHEET].

Tilers bricklayers Glaisers Penterstainers ffounders Neilers peuterers Plumbers founders Sadlers bridlers mill-wrights Truncke makers distillers of all sorts of strong waters & other liquors who by the grace of God shall hereafter be members of the Comunaltie fellowshipp & company of the arts misteries sciences trades & occupac̄ons aforesaid within the borough & towne of Gateside shall upon the fouer and twentieth day of June com̄only called the feast of St. John Baptist yearely for ever assemble themselves together in some convenient place within the Towne of Gateside aforesaid before nine of the clock in the fore noone of the same day & there shall by the greater number of theire Voices elect & chuse fouer of the said fellowshippe to be theire wardens & one other fitt person to be Clarke of the said Comunaltie to continue for one whole yeare next following & shall vpon the same day make freemen & brethren & shall vpon the said fover & twentieth day of June and att three other feasts or times in the yeare that is to saie the feast of St Michael the archangel St. John day in Christenmas & the five & twentieth day of March com̄only called the Annunciatōn of our blessed lady or mary the Virgin yearely for ever assemble themselves together in some convenient place within ye said Towne of Gateside before nine of the clock in the forenoone of the same daies & there shall alsoe consult agree vpon & set downe such orders acts & constituc̄ons concerneing theire occupac̄ons as by them or the said fellowshipp or the greater parte of them shall be thought necessarie & expedient for the com̄on wealth of the said Comunaltie & convenient to be sett downe & agreed vpon.

And that all and everie the persons that now doe or hereafter shall fortune to exercise & trade any of the aforesaid occupac̄ons or sciences within the said Borough & towne of Gateside shall for ever be tyed to observe fulfill & obey such orders as by the said wardens & companie in forme aforesaid shall be then and there sett downe & afterwards allowed vpon by the lord Bishopp of Durham for the time being & his successors & that the said elecc̄on & assemblies shall yearely be made at the same daies & tymes at such places within the said Borough as by the wardens for the time being or one of them shall be agreed vpon & ratified Vnto the said company.

Item it is further thought good agreed vpon & sett downe that whosoever shall att any time hereafter set up & occupie any the said trades sciences or occupac̄ons within the said borough & lordshippe of Gateside aforesaid that have not served seaven yeares as an Apprentice in the same occupac̄on according to the lawes shall forfeit for every moneth that he shall soe occupie the sūme of forty shillings the one moyetie thereof to the Bishopp of Durham for the time being & his Successors & the other to the said wardens for the time being informeing of the same to the vse of the said Comunaltie.

Item it is agreed vpon & sett downe that if any Subiect or allien denizen or other that hath been & served as an apprentice at any of the said occupac̄ons without the said borough shall at any time hereafter sett vpp the same & occupie any the said occupac̄ons within the said borough & lor[d]shipp before he shall pay to the said wardens & Comunaltie to the vse aforesaid the sume of ten pounds & to the Bishopp of Durham for the time being the like sume of tenn pounds for an agreement & shall have a certificate from the Bpp for the time being or from his officer for that purpose assigned testifieing his allowance of such ꝑsons as aforesaid & therevpon shall be admitted by the said wardens for the time being under theire com̄on seale that then such offenders shall for everie month that he shall soe occupie forfeit five pounds the one moietie to the said wardens & Comunaltie for the time being & the other moitie to the said Bishopp of Durham for the time being & his successors as a paine or forfeiture to be levied by

distresse by the said wardens or some of them within one month next after to be by them paid over to the hands of the Bishopp aforesaid or to the hands of his Receiv' in the Exchequer in Durham.

Item if any within the Borough shall take an apprentice in any of the said occupacons for any lesse tyme then seven yeares he shall according to the statute thereof forfeit for everie offence the sume of five pounds the one moyetie to ye said Bishopp of Durham for the time being & his successors & the other moyetie to the said wardens (informeinge for the same) to the vse of the said fellowshipp for the time being to be recovered by bill plaint or suite in some of the Courts att Durham or in any other Court or Courts whatsoever within the Realme of England.

Item that if any borne Denizen or not denizen or any other forciner not knowne or brought upp within the said Borough as an apprentice shall att any time hereafter sett up or occupie any of the said trades or occupacons before menconed within the said Borough or lordshippe of Gateside befor the Bpp of Durham for the time being or his successors have examined & be made acquainted with the qualitie state religion & honestie of such allien stranger forreiner & of his cause of comeing there & have allowed of such persons & beneficiall fitt & unlawfully hurtfully to the comonweale of the said Borough & artificers or otherwise that then every such offender shall for every month that he shall sett upp or occupie any of the said occupacons within the Towne & lordshippe of Gateside aforesaid forfeit & pay the sume of six pounds thirteen shillings & fouer pence to be levied by the said wardens or any of them for the time being by way of distresse in such manner & order as heretofore have bin used within the said Borough as a paine or forfeiture for every such offence the one moietie thereof to the Bishopp of Durham for the time being & his Successors & the other moietie to the said wardens for the time being for the use of the said Societie fellowshippe comunaltie.

Item it is agreed vpon & sett downe that if any of the said comunalty or any of the said occupacons with in the said Borough & Countie shall unlawfully intice seduce receive reteine or keepe from any of the said Comunaltie for the time being any his Servants or Apprentices at any time dureing the tyme of his service or apprenticeshippe that then every such offender shall according to the statute therin forfeit the sume of five pounds the one moietie to the said Bishop of Durham for the time being & his Successors & the other moietie to the said wardens for the time being that for the same will informe to the vse of the said Societie to be likewise recovered by bill plaint accon informacon or indictment in any of the Courts at Durham or in any other Court or Courts within the Realme of England.

Item it is likewise agreed vpon & sett downe that if anie of the said societie or any other of the said occupacons shall att any time hereafter of a malicious or covetous minde by any extraordinary indirect unhonest or unlawfull practice or meanes withdrawe or seeke to gett from any of the said Societie any his Customers or accustomed woorke which any of the said comunaltie is before customed with & is willing & able to woorke & discharge himselfe and if any of the said Comunaltie shall att any time by brawling quarrelling or other slanderous reproachfull or contentious woords or deeds abuse any of the said Comunalty fellowship or Company at any the said times of the said assemblies or if any of the said society doe at any time absent himselfe & come not to the said assemblies not haveing any reasonable excuse thereof to bee allowed of the greater number of the said Societie that then shall be present or if any of the said Societie for the time being shall att any time hereafter shew himselfe wilfull

disobedient & untoward in the execucon of or in any of the said orders herein expressed by & in the Judgement of the greater number of the sade (*sic*) Comunaltie that then such fines shall be by the said wardens imposed or assessed & levied vpon every such offender as by the greater parte of the said Societie shall be thought sufficient haveing regarde to the quallitie of the offence and if such wilfull ꝑsons will not willingly obey & undergoe such order fine & punishment but still shall persiste in his disobedience obstinacie & wilfullnesse that then such obstinate & disorderly persons shall be put of & discontinued & not be any longer of the said comunaltie vntill it shall be thought otherwise by the wardens & more parte of the said Comunaltie upon his amendement & reformac̃on the said fines to be levied by the said wardens as hath bin accustomed in such like cases within the said Borough.

Item it is finally ordered & set downe that the said wardens for the time being shall dureing the time & yeare of theire wardenshippe levie receive & keepe all the said fines & forfeitures before menc̃oned & these that shall be due to the said Bishop of Durham & his Successors shall pay over within one month next after they shall be levied in manner & rule aforesaid and the rest which shall be due to the said societie to pay & disburse from time to time as shall be appointed by the more parte of the said societie & the residue that shall remaine att the yeares end to pay & make accompt to theire next Successors wardens of the said Comunaltie & that the said Clerke for the time being shall from time to time enter and register all the said accompts doeings & ꝑceedings of the said comunaltie in a booke & deliver the same to his next Successors wardens & Clerke of the said Comunaltie and further a Chist shall be provided att the com̃on charges of the said Societie which shall be ever in the custodie of the eldest or first of the said fouer wardens wherein shall be safelie keept the Charter of the said Corporac̃on seale & booke of orders & all such stocke of money & other things as shall belong to the comon vse of the said wardens & Comunaltie & of the same Chist shall be fouer keys whereof one shall allwaies bee in the keepeing of the eldest wardaine & the other three in the keepeing of the other wardens for the time being who shall deliver the same over to theire Successors wardens of the said Comunaltie att the years end by & in the View & ꝑsence of the said societie or the moste parte of them.

All and everie which orders by the aforesaid honest men sett downe and agreed vpon to be observed fullfilled & keept by them & everie theire Successors who hereafter shall exercise occupie or trade the said severall occupac̃ons arts sciences or misteries or any of them within the said Borough & towne of Gateside in manner & forme as before is recited.

Wee by these ꝑsents for vs & our Successors doe much as in vs is doe ratifie allow & approve to be performed observed & keept by all & every the persons which now are or hereafter shall fortune to be free of the said Comun̄ity soe far forth as the same orders are agreeable & not contrary to the lawes statutes & ordinances of the Realme of England & untill wee or our Successors shall otherwise ordeine in the ꝑmisses the Right & honour of our Church of Durham & the right of all other ꝑson or ꝑsons whatsoever allwaies saved & reserved.

In Witness wee have made these our letters Pattents Given at Durham by the hands of Sir ffrancis Goodricke knight Chancellor of the County Pallatine of Durham & Sadberdge the twentyfourth day of Aprill in the thre & twentieth yeare of the Reigne of our sovereigne lord Charles the second by the grace of God king of England Scotland ffrance & Ireland defender of the faith &c. and of our consecrac̃on the Eleventh, Annoq; Dñi 1671.

FRIDAY, 3rd OCTOBER, 1902.

THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall at 5 p.m. Present: Bros. G. Greiner, A.G.S.G.C., W.M.; E. J. Castle, S.W.; J. T. Thorp, Steward, as J.W.; W. H. Rylands, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary; Rev. J. W. Horsley, S.D.; F. H. Goldney, Steward; E. Macbean, P.M., R. Hovenden and F. J. W. Crowe.

Also the following 62 members of the Correspondence Circle: Bros. T. Cohu, E. J. Khory, P.D.G.W., Eastern Archipelago; F. Dowse, G. Smith, F. Mella, A. Henning, G. W. Dixon, F. A. Hazzledine, H. E. Overbeck, R. Fox-Warner, Major-General A. Terry, G.S.B.; W. J. Songhurst, Dr. T. Charters White, as I.G.; Dr. A. E. Sansom, S.G.D.; J. J. Thomas, A. Simner, W. W. Mangles, J. Stiven, P.G.D.; Rev. W. H. Fraser, E. A. Ebblewhite, A. Carpenter, S. Meymott, W. R. Thompson, J. W. Odell, J. A. Webb, M. W. Blackden, G. Norman, A. E. Waite, W. F. Stuttaford, J. P. Richards, A. S. Gedge, O. Timme, G. S. Criswick, W. Hancock, J. Chapman, A. E. Hughes, R. S. Ellis, F. P. Ashby, M. Montesole, H. Eaborn, R. Palmer Thomas, F. Stötzer, F. Weiss, R. Orttewell, R. U. Ellis, S. W. Furze-Morrish, H. Lovegrove, P.G.S.B.; J. Thompson, J. H. Judd, H. W. Noakes, G. Fullbrook, S. Jones, C. E. Wright, Dr. S. Walsh Owen, W. Busbridge, H. James, G. S. King, L. Danielsson, A. Carpenter, B. Dansie, A. L. Clarke, and A. Parolini.

Also the following 11 Visitors: Bros. J. Westwood, Harlesden Lodge, No. 2098; A. V. Coward, Staines Lodge, No. 2536; E. G. S. Smyth, Pr.G.S.W., Middlesex; S. V. Cohen, Tranquility Lodge, No. 185; A. Smythson, W.M. Adelphi Lodge, No. 1670; F. J. Karn, East Surrey Lodge, No. 2769; W. Latin, Abercorn Lodge, No. 1549; W. T. Woodman, Abercorn Lodge, No. 1549; H. Mercer, P.M. Royal Union Lodge; No. 382, B. Freimann, Lodge Willairette Ho Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.; and E. Bilcliffe, Royal Leopold Lodge, No. 1669.

One Lodge and fourty-four Brethren were admitted to the membership of the Correspondence Circle.

Bro. E. J. Castle was unanimously elected W.M. for the ensuing year, Bro. Hamon le Strange, P.G.M. of Norfolk, Treasurer, and Bro. J. W. Freeman, Tyler.

Apologies for non-attendance were received from Bros. W. J. Hughan, P.G.D.; J. P. Rylands, G. L. Shackles, R. F. Gould, P.G.D.; W. M. Bywater. P.G.S.B.; S. T. Klein, L. A. de Malczovich, Dr. Chetwode Crawley, S.G.D., Ireland; and Admiral Markham, P.D.G.M., Malta.

Bro. J. T. Thorp exhibited and presented to the Lodge Library ten plates, etched by Thomas Johnson, and issued with his "Brief History of Freemasons."

Bro. E. J. Castle read the following paper:—

THE RECEPTION (INITIATION) OF A TEMPLAR.

BY BRO. E. J. CASTLE, K.C., *S.W.*

THE following somewhat short paper on the Order of Initiation or Reception of a Candidate for the Order of the Temple, may, I think, be of some interest to the Brethren, as it is an illustration of the working of a secret society that existed some six hundred years ago, based upon definite information contained in the records that have come down to us of the Reception of Candidates into the Order of the Temple. Strictly speaking the Templars were not a secret society but a religious order. But their receptions were secret, though why it is difficult to determine. Himbal Blanke, the Champion of the Order in England during its persecution under Edward II., when asked why they had made the reception and profession of the Brethren secret, replied "through their own unaccountable folly." From this secrecy arose a suspicion that something impious and wrong occurred behind the closed doors where the Candidate was taken from his friends and relatives who had come to see him admitted, and to whom he returned looking, as he sometimes did, pale and disturbed,—and when he refused, as he was bound to do, to tell what had taken place, the worst construction was put on what had passed. It was from this that the most horrible charges were made against the Order, which led to the torture and burning of the Brethren and its ultimate abolition. Personally, having read the depositions made before the Inquisitors and Papal Commissioners, I am convinced that these charges were untrue, but it would be too long a matter to prove now and indeed is foreign to my present enquiry, which is the method of Initiation.

It may be stated, that the Order was divided into provinces, such as France, England, Spain, etc., commanded, as a whole, by the Grand Master, and in the provinces were Houses, *domus templi.*

The punishments of the Brethren were principally expulsion from the House or loss of his religion, as it was called, in this case the Brother had forthwith to join a stricter Order, or if found at large was seized and imprisoned. "Deprivation of the mantle;" this was restored to him at the will of his Brethren, except in one or two cases where the deprivation lasted for a year, as, if he threw it off in anger and refused to resume it when requested by the bystanders, or if when so thrown off a bystander picked it up and put it on, then the latter lost his mantle. During this deprivation the Brother had to eat and live by himself and was generally in disgrace. In addition there was penance, public flogging, the cells, etc.

All these matters were regulated in Chapter, and in the account given of the constitution and proceedings of these Chapters we see what is, no doubt, the origin of many of our own ceremonies. The Templars may have borrowed their ritual from earlier societies and so on perhaps to Adam, who was, we are told, a "Buffalo." But in the Templars we have historical documents shewing, what was no child's play, but the serious life of serious men governed by rules that were enforced, if necessary, by death itself.

Before considering the method of initiation a few words are necessary on the constitution of the Chapter where the Candidate was received.

OPENING OF THE CHAPTER.

The Chapter was the governing body of the House. It was presided over by the Master or Preceptor, and everyone on entering had to make the sign in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, and was bound to remove both his "chapeau de Bonet" and his coiffe, unless he were bald, when he was allowed to keep on the latter, and when the Brethren or the greater part were assembled, the Master called the Brethren to order—"Estés sus en piés"—and directed them to pray, and each brother said a Noster Pater, and then all being seated, care was taken that no person who was not a brother Templar was able to hear what was passing in the Chapter.

The Master then commenced his address in the name of God to the best of his power, admonishing the Brethren, praying and commanding them to improve. During this address no one was permitted to quit his place without leave.

Then, any Brother who considered that he had done wrong had to make a confession to the Master, he was then ordered to retire to some place where he could not hear nor understand what was said in the Chapter. In his absence the Master had to repeat his confession to the Brethren and they gave their judgment, the brother was sent for, and this communicated to him without disclosing the decision of any particular brother, etc., but nothing in any case was to be done in Chapter before the prayers and address. I may state that this practice of confession in open chapels is still practised in Roman Catholic Religious Orders. For the sake of discipline, the Serving Brethren confess first, are punished and retire, then the Novitiates, and finally the Priests; all sins of crime, and offences against and disobedience of the Rules are thus dealt with.

There was a very wise provision that when he who held the Chapter sought the advice of the Brethren concerning any matter in Chapter he was to first ask those who were supposed to know best about the matter and the customs of the House and afterwards the others. And each brother whose advice was asked in Chapter ought to say what seems to him best and not to leave it unsaid for the love of one or the hate of another, etc., but he ought to have God fully before his eyes and for his love say and do that which he ought to say and do.

CLOSING.

The following is a description of how the Chapter was to be closed:—

After the Brethren have been admonished about their faults and their penances given well and properly according to the custom of the House, and the Chapter is ready to finish, the Master or he who holds the Chapter, before they depart, ought to show and teach the Brethren how they should live, etc. And when all is ready he ought to say "Beaux Seigneurs Fréres, you know that every time we leave the Chapter we ought to ask Our Lord for Peace," and he ought to commence his prayers to the best that God has taught him and ought to pray specially for Peace and for the Church and for the holy Kingdom of Jerusalem and for his House and for all religious houses and for all religious men and for his associate brothers and sisters and for all the benefactors of the House dead and living and lastly for those who have departed this world and are waiting the pity of our Lord and particularly those lying in their cemeteries and for the souls of their Fathers and Mothers that the Lord by his gentleness may pardon their faults and bring them soon to the place of repose, and these prayers they should do at the end of every Chapter and if he who holds the Chapter thinks it well to add to them it is in his discretion.

If the Chaplain were present the Chapter finished with his direction that they were to say their confessions after him and the brethren were to repeat what he said. He was then to give them absolution as it seemed to him good and according to the

custom of the House, for the Pope has given power to the brother chaplains to absolve the brethren, etc. But if no Chaplain were present then each brother ought to say after the prayers a Noster Pater and Ave Maria. This absolution the ritual said was only to be given by a priest. There was undoubtedly a practice for the Master of the Chapter to forgive the Brethren their sins and offences, even when he was not a priest, this was one of the charges brought against the order, and it was on this ground *only* that the order was abolished in England. The Templars said that the Master only forgave these offences as the head of those present, the enemies of the order said he pretended to absolve them from their sins, which only a priest could do.

The Chapter was therefore a meeting of the brethren of the House conducted with some form and ceremony, and one of its extraordinary duties was to receive new candidates. Its ordinary duty was, as we have seen, to bring the brethren together for confession, etc., etc., but occasionally and exceptionally new candidates had to be received, and we have had brought down to us more than one account of how this Reception or Initiation was done. There is published by Mr. Curzon the actual ritual that was to take place, what were the instructions to the Master of the Chapter, who for this purpose was called "*Receptor*," what steps were to be taken and we have in the Procès des Templiers a very full and elaborate account of how one witness was himself received. It is not necessary to trouble the Brethren with both accounts, but it may be advisable to state shortly the directions showing what was to be done, and then if the description of the witness in question is read it will show, what in his particular case was done.

In the first place we learn from many of the depositions given in the Procès des Templiers that there was no period of probation. This was one of the matters that some said required to be remedied. A candidate might be made a Serving Brother, a Knight Templar, or Priest of the Order. He had, if the second, to be made an ordinary knight beforehand and so a priest had to be admitted to orders, but being thus qualified for the rank in the order they were desirous of obtaining they presented themselves on the day appointed, often with their fathers, mothers, friends and relatives before a Chapter which had been formed apparently in the Chapel of the House. If so it must have been in some way severed from the ordinary congregation, because one of the duties of the master or priest was to see that no one not a Templar could hear what passed. For this purpose it was said by some of the witnesses that a party was posted outside the chapel, sometimes on the roof of the building, so that no unauthorised person approached it, or for greater secrecy it is said that the chapels were generally held in the early morning, just before dawn.

The actual Reception was as follows:—

Notice was brought to the Chapter informing them of the presence of the candidate, and the Master addressed the brethren asking them if anyone knew anything against the proposed brother, if so he should say it then before he came before them, and if nothing was said he gave orders for the candidate to be placed in a room near the Chapter so that the candidate was cut off from his friends, who no doubt were curious and anxious to know what was going on. It was this clandestine reception as it was called which it was alleged as already stated gave rise to so much suspicion against the Order for the Templars. But to resume, the Master then told two or three of the eldest of the brethren who best knew the ritual to tell the candidate what he had to do.

These who correspond somewhat to Deacons, went and enquired of the candidate what he wanted, came back and reported, received instructions how they were to point out to the candidates what hardships, etc., they had to expect. They then came back and

reported and then went back to the candidate to know if he still persevered and reported this again, and finally introduced the candidate to the Chapter. Further questions were put, the candidate was to be sworn to poverty, chastity, obedience, and then he received the Mantle, and was then kissed on the mouth by the Receptor, and if a Chaplain were present he had also to kiss him. The candidate then had, sitting at the Receptor's feet, a long homily addressed to him, and at same time according to the depositions of the witness, he had to change all his ordinary clothing for that of the Order.

It was during this reception that it was alleged he was told to deny God, to insult the Cross, to kiss the Receptor improperly and was ordered to commit a certain crime. This is what was alleged on one side, denied on the other, and in considering whether these charges were reasonable or not, it must be remembered that the Receptor was the Master of the Chapter for the time, the person responsible for the discipline and morals of his House. He was no doubt in full dress with Mantle and Sword, Boots and Spurs, and represented the military prestige of the Order. Let us consider the charge about the kiss. Let us see what one of the depositions say. It is said by many witnesses in the same or nearly the same form. In this case Johannes de Sancto Questo is speaking, and I must leave what he says in the Latin. "Dixit, quod post premissa dictus receptor præcepit ei quod oscularetur in . . . et levavit vestes suas. Non tamen deposuit braccus et ipse testes fuit cum osculatus in carne nuda inter braccale et zoniam."

The premises spoken of were the oaths of poverty and the giving of the mantle, etc. In order that one may more fully realise what the reception was, of which I have only given the skeleton, I propose to give the evidence of *the witness* who gives the fullest description of the ceremony. We shall then be better able to say whether the statement is likely to be true, or whether a lie told from fear of torture and possibly the stake.

RECEPTION.

The following is the most complete account given of the Reception of a Candidate into the Order of the Temple. It was given by Bro. Geraldus de Causse knight, the account is in Latin, of which the following is a somewhat free translation :—

"He himself was received into the said Order about the time of the feast of the holy apostles Paul and Peter 12 to 13 years ago in the Chamber of the House of the Temple Carturicensis in the morning by Brother Guigo Ademari since a knight then Provincial Preceptor. There were present brothers Raymond de la Costa priest, Raymond Robert then preceptor of Bassey. Peter then preceptor of the said House Caturicensis whose surname he did not know since knight companion of the said Guigo and certain serving brethren assisting whose names and surnames he said he did not remenber. And Ger. Barosa and Bertrand de Longe Valle, Knights on the same day and hour and with the same persons present were received with him in this manner.

He the said Ger. Barosa and Bertrand de Longe Valle who five days before and the witness himself on the day in question had been made new knights were in a certain room near the chapel of the said House when there came to them the said Raymond Robert and a certain other brother and knight as it seemed to him of whom he had not taken notice (before) and said to them the words written below."

"Do you seek the society of the Order of the Temple and the participation of the goods spiritual and temporal which belong to it, and we replying yes the two who had come, said : You seek what is a very great thing—you do not know the rigid precepts which belong to the said Order. For you see us ordinarily well clothed well mounted on

horseback and in great appearance—but you cannot know the austerity of the Order and the strict rules that belong to it. For when you wish to be on this side of the sea you will go beyond and conversely, and when you would wish to sleep you must watch and go hungry when you would eat—are you able to undergo all these things for the honor of God and the safety of your souls, and upon our replying yes, if it should please God, they continued—We desire to learn from you whether you are free, and as to the matters which we wish to ask you.

" Firstly—We wish to know if you rightly believe in the Catholic faith according to the faith of the Roman Church, and if you belong to any sacred order or are bound in the bonds of matrimony—If you are bound by oath to some other religion—If you are of the military class and begotten in legitimate matrimony—If you are excommunicated on account of your own fault or that of another—If you have promised or given anything to any one of the Brothers of the Order of the Temple or to others that you may be received into this Religion. If you have any latent infirmity which would make you unfit for the service of the House or the exercise of arms. If you are so burdened with debt for yourself or others which you cannot discharge by yourself or with the help of your friends without the Goods of the Temple.

" To which was answered by the Candidates that they believed in the faith and were free, noble and of lawful birth nor had they anything of the aforesaid impediments. Upon this the two Receptors said they were to turn themselves towards the said Chapel and were to ask God, the blessed Virgin and all the Saints of God that an entry into the Order should be for the health of their own souls, the honor of themselves and their friends and that God would perfect their petition and desire, and when they had finished making the aforesaid address the two brothers departed from them going as I the witness believed to make their report to the said Brother Guigo upon our reply and wish.

" After a little delay the said two Brothers returning to them in the same place asked if they had well considered on the above matter and if they persisted in their desire as before, upon then replying yes they retired from us then (again) as I believed going to the said Brother Guigo to report these things and after a little returned to them telling them to remove from their heads their caps and coifs (*capucia et coifes*) and with clasped hands they should come before the said Brother Guigo and that with bent knees they should seek from him and should say the below written words. Sir (*Domine*) we come here to you and to these brothers who are with you and we ask for the fellowship of the Order and a participation of the Goods spiritual and temporal which belong to it and we wish to be the slaves for ever of the said Order and to get rid of our own will for that of another. And the said Brother Guigo replied that they sought a great thing repeating the words above which the two brothers had told them and they replied as stated above on oath which they took with bended knees upon some book before him that there were not in them any of the impediments named above. He said to them ' understand fully what we say to you.'

" You swear and promise to God and the blessed Mary that you will always be obedient to the Master of the Temple and to any brother of the said Order who is put above you and that you will keep your chastity and the good uses and good customs of the Order and live without private property unless the same is allowed you by your superior and will always according to your power help to the preservation of that which has been acquired from the Kingdom of Jerusalem and to the acquisition of that which is not yet acquired and that you will never go in any place where by your scheming or strategy any Christian man or woman may be killed or ungodly disinherited and if the goods of the Temple are entrusted to you that you will return from them a good and

legal account for the holy land and you will not leave this religion for better or worse without the leave of your superior."

Having sworn these things he said to them. "We receive you and your Father and Mother and two or three of your friends whom you shall choose to be elected to the participation of the spiritual goods done and to be done in the Order from the beginning up to the end. And these things being said he put on Mantles and other clothing, and during the clothing the said Raymond de la Costa, priest, said the Psalm. Ecce quam bonum et quam jocundum habetur fratres in unum, and the versicles, Mille eis auxilium de sanct et nihil proficiat inimicus in eis, with the oration of the Holy Spirit, Deus qui corda fidelium, etc., and then the Master raising them by the hands upright, kissed them on the mouth and the witness thought the priest and the knights similarly kissed them on the mouth. After this the said Master seating himself and making them sit near his feet and the Brethren who were standing also sitting, told them that they ought greatly to rejoice because God had brought them to such a noble religion as was the Military religion of the Temple, and that they ought to earnestly pray to Him that they should not do anything which should lose them the said religion and that this would not be pleasing to God, adding there were some faults by which they might lose the religion and some by which they might lose the Mantle of the Order, and some by which they might subject themselves to other punishments of which he would tell them those he remembered about, others they should enquire diligently from the Brothers of the Order. Amongst other things he told them they should be turned out of the House if they had by Simony entered the said religion, if *they revealed the secrets of the Chapter in which they had entered, to any of the Brethren of the Order or to others who had not been present* and if they were convicted wrongfully to have killed a Christian man or woman they should be sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. If they were convicted of (latrocinio) theft by which they understood they should not go out except by the customary door, and they should not make false keys. If they were convicted of a certain crime for that also they should suffer perpetual imprisonment, if two three or more of them by common counsel or false faction brought forward any charge against the brothers of the said Orders and of these things they were convicted by their own confessions by two or more brothers of the Order or their (donatos).

"If they should turn aside to the Saracens with the intention of remaining with them even if afterwards they should return and be penitent and if they should be convicted of not fully believing in the Catholic faith, if they should fly when being in arms against the enemy of the faith, deserting their standard or their captain, and if without the license of their superior cause themselves to remove to other Holy Orders, then said Father Guigo to them they ought to lose their habit. If they refuse to obey their superiors and should be rebellious to them, and above all if they persevere in rebellion, they will be put in shackles. If they thrust maliciously or strike a brother to such a degree that he is compelled to shift two feet and if spilling of blood should happen they would be liable to imprisonment. If they were to strike a Christian man or woman with stone, stick, or iron, with which by one blow he might be maimed or grievously injured, if they indulge themselves carnally to know a woman or to be in any suspected place with her. If they should accuse the other Brethren of any offence on account of which they ran the risk of losing their Mantle, and if they should fail to prove it, if they themselves fraudulently asserted anything which should not be true, which if true would expel them from the order, if they should say 'other Brethren being present' even in the heat of passion that they would cross over to the Saracens,

even if they did not do it. If in fact carrying the banner in actual war without the command of their superiors they should fight with it so that others followed or they should fight with it and misfortune followed from these things they would be liable to be imprisoned for it. If being in the Army without the Captain's order they should go to engage the enemy, unless this was done for the succour of some Christian man or woman, if they should take foreign pay as their own so that the temporal lords should lose the ransoms which might be customary. If they should venture maliciously to deny a temporal lord, his property or any service for the fulfilling of which they should be responsible. If they should fail to receive and entertain any travelling brother of the Order in the House of the Order where they might be. If they received any one into the brotherhood of the Order without authority and the presence of the Chapter or their superior or otherwise than they should, if they receive one not noble in the said Order. If they opened letters which by the Master were sent to others, and if they should break his seal wilfully. If they should break any bolt or fastening of any sack in which money might be carried or similar or other securities and from such breaking loss should follow, they will be treated as for theft (latrocinio). If they should give away the Goods of the Order which have not been entrusted to them, or if they should dissipate the goods of the House given to them, or if they should become surety for such persons that by being surety or accommodating them the goods may be likely to be lost, or if they should give away any animal belonging to the Order except a dog or cat which might not be in their own power, if by hunting or following the hunt they lost or killed any horse or in any other way they should bring injury on the Order as if wishing to try arms without the authority of their superiors they should treat them so that they damage your House beyond the value of four denarii, or if with the intention of leaving the Order they should sleep one night outside the Houses of the Order, or if for two nights or more they sleep outside the House, they will not be allowed for the space of one year to get their mantle again, and if in the presence of other Brethren moved by anger they throw off their mantle and do not, immediately at the admonition prayers or requisition of those standing by, resume it, or if when any brother so throws down his mantle and is unwilling to resume it at the admonition prayers or requisition of those assisting, they should put it on his neck, in these three last cases they will not be able to receive their mantle until after a year. But in other cases it will be left to the decision of the Master and of the Brethren when they should receive back their mantle when for proper causes they have lost it."

And after these premises the aforesaid Receptor told them that when they should come to religion it should be told them how they ought to come in the Church and table and he told them that in strict matins they should rise and quietly entering the Church say twenty-eight Pater Nosters fourteen for the honor of the blessed Mary, and they ought to preserve silence from the time they rose until after primes, and for each hour of the day they ought to say fourteen Pater Nosters, i.e., seven for the hours of the day and seven for the honour of the Blessed Mary and they ought to hear them said or sung in the Church when they were in a place, when they would do this at matins, primes thirds, mid-day and evening, and afterwards at the table of the hall they were to come to the table or repast, and if in the house there was a Brother Priest before they sat were to wait for him to give the Benediction at the table, and before they sat they were to see that they had meat, salt and wine, and water where they had no wine, and at table they were to speak little, and having partaken of the food they were to return to the Church, if it were near, to give thanks, and the priest was to give the thanks by saying the Orations or the Miserere, and that they were to say the Pater Noster once, and if there

was no Church, or if it was far off, they were to do this in the Refectry at the house in which they were, standing and not sitting, and afterwards at the sound of Nones they were to enter into the Church and to say for it fourteen Pater Nosters and in Vespers seven. But they were not obliged to say this number of Noster Paters each hour if they had heard them said or sung in the Church, unless they wished. That at all times they were to begin by first saying the Pater Noster for the honour of the Blessed Mary, but at the finish they were to say the Pater Noster for the honour of the Blessed Mary last, signifying as the Receptor told them, "that the order was inchoate for the honour of the Blessed Mary, and would be finished when God pleased."

Then followed other directions about the number of Pater Nosters to be said for the living and the dead, and that they were not to talk much at table, and that they were to visit their houses, and when they were on a warlike expedition to look to their harness and afterwards to return to their beds, and that they were to sleep in their clothes, and they were to bind themselves with some cords, a sign that they were to live chastily and to restrain their flesh, and they were to keep a light burning in the place where they slept and even in the stable if they could, lest some evil enemy might do them an injury, and he told them they should not be Godfathers (compatres) nor enter a house where a woman was lying in childbirth nor allow women personally to wait on them unless in case of sickness where there were no other servants, and then only with the authority of the superior, and they were not to kiss any woman, even their own relations, and they were not to say any improper things to any one, nor to repeat disgusting sayings, nor to swear by God, because all that was right was permitted to them, and all that was unnecessary forbidden.

And then the Receptor said to them, "Go, God make you worthy men," and the Receptor then retired, those who had been received remaining.

This finishes what has come down to us as the recognised mode of receiving a brother in the Order of the Temple. I am not a Knight Templar, and therefore know nothing of the modern ritual, though this is the ancient one. It was after this Reception was finished, when sometimes the Receptor had retired, as in this case, that the alleged immoral and depraved ceremony was said to have taken place.

This is foreign to the present paper. But some other time I may be able, if the Brethren wish it, to state why I consider these charges were false, and only existed in the hatred or imagination of the enemies of the Order.

Bro. E. A. Waite said:—Bro. E. J. Castle will earn the thanks of students of the history of the Knights of the Temple, and certainly of myself, if he will furnish references in each case to the various authorities whom he cites as regards the reception of candidates. I should like in particular information on the following points:

(i.) The source of the citation regarding the champion of the Order in England during its persecution under Edward II. The general reference is, I conclude, to the Synod held in London, 1311, when seventy-eight English Knights were interrogated and two months spent in taking information and verifying evidence.

(ii.) The particular authority from which Bro. Castle has derived the depositions made before the Inquisitors and Papal Commissioners.

(iii.) The source from which he has obtained the deposition of the Knight Johannes.

(iv.) Similarly the source of the deposition of Bro. Geraldus.

Both as regards the ceremony of reception and the constitution of the Chapter, the ground has already been practically covered in English by an unpretending but judicious account of the Templars published in the anonymous work "Secret Societies of the Middle Ages," 1846, which can usually be obtained for a shilling at old booksellers. Everything depends, however, on the position of the documents and many Templar documents rest under strong suspicion, which may or may not be well founded. It is suggested by several writers that the manuscripts published by Frederick Munter at the end of the last century were forged by him, but a truly critical judgment has still perhaps to be passed on these. In connection with Munter, Raynouard's *Monumens Historiques relatifs à la Condamnation des Chevaliers du Temple* should also be consulted. Both works were evoked by the celebrated treatise of Von Hammer.

The original proceedings against the Templars were published in Germany towards the close of the last century, but Findel and others allege that the work was bought up by the Freemasons, who were greatly interested at the time in the Templar hypothesis as to the origin of Masonry, and were, therefore, correspondingly anxious to suppress anything in the way of documents which appeared detrimental to the Order. The book is consequently extremely rare, though extracts from it have been furnished by later writers. I should add that the large historical work of Dupuy cites in succession the revelations, so called, of two hundred and forty Templars, and it may be further consulted for the alleged occult and scandalous side of Templar initiation, which, as compared with Bro. Castle's account, is like saying the Pater Noster backwards. Dupuy's treatise on the "Condemnation of the Templars," forms part of his history of France, and was republished separately in an enlarged form at Brussels in 1751. Perhaps as regards the charges the Jesuit, Mariana, was as near the truth as we can get when he said, in his *Historia Hispaniæ*, that to all appearance the Templars were neither all innocent nor all guilty. It has been pointed out that practically every contemporary authority condemned the Order. The epistle of Pope Innocent III., addressed to the Grand Master in 1208, sufficiently establishes the corrupt condition of the Templars at that period, although the admonition was friendly. According to Eliphas Levi, the secret end of the Templars was the reconstruction of the Temple of Solomon on the model of Ezekiel. He also says that neither Pope nor King could make public the true end of the conspiracy, and the accusation of magic was, therefore, preferred as a substitute. As regards other motives which are supposed to have actuated the suppression of the Order, it is not generally remembered that the Templars were believed to have offered money to Pope Boniface VIII. to support him in his hostile policy towards King Philip le Bel. The summons which brought Molay to France was designed also to bring the Grand Master of the Hospitallers, Fulk de Villaret, who actually arrived later on, but at the time of the arrest of the Templars he had made good his return to Cyprus. Some think that the suppression of the Hospitallers was also an end in view. As to what followed the spoliation, I may mention in justice to all parties, that the Council of Vienna transferred the possessions of the Temple to the Knights of Rhodes. History is not quite clear as to how much they absolutely obtained, but they are believed to have paid heavy and crippling quittances to the Pope and King.

This is of course no place for re-opening the vexed question as to the continuation of the Order of the Temple to modern times, but I may perhaps just mention that one of the most sober statements made upon the subject is that of King, in his work on the Gnostics, wherein he observes that, considering how widely the Order had spread its branches, it would be mere absurdity to believe that all its traditions were swept away

at a single stroke. Michelet, in France, had preceded King to the same effect, and it may be added, with all due reservation, that according to Barruel, 30,000 or 40,000 Knights survived, not only the condemnation of the institution, but the deaths of the Pope and King who were concerned in it.

It will interest my fellow students if I point out that the burial rite of the Order of the Temple was published in the Rosicrucian and Masonic Record for April, 1876, but, as in the present instance, without indication of its source.

I should like, in conclusion, to ask Bro. Castle whether he is acquainted with any full text of the rule given by the Council of Troyes for the government of the Order. According to L'Abbé de Vertot, there is only an extract extant, but he wrote in the last century and I am not quite sure as to the accuracy of the statement. About the document itself there is considerable confusion and it is almost universally referred to S. Bernard, which is to be accounted for by the fact that he wrote the *Liber de Laude Novæ Militiæ ad Milites Templi.* This was addressed to the Founder of the Order and can be readily consulted in S. Bernard's collected works, or at least in the Benedictine edition and the Lyons reprint of 1845. It is a work of exhortation which in a certain sense may contain the elements of a rule, but it is not the rule itself. S. Bernard, however, was present at the Council of Troyes and may have had a hand in the construction of the rule.

Bro. W. H. Rylands said: I think we must all feel grateful to Bro. Castle for having reduced into convenient form the tedious and somewhat difficult contents of the volume of the *Procès.* We now possess the depositions and evidences, bearing on the subject, sorted and arranged into a consecutive story, by one whose legal training and knowledge well fit him for the task. This paper contains probably all that is ever likely to be known about the reception of a Knight Templar.

All ceremonies of Initiation have an interest to our Lodge, which is naturally increased, when they have a respectable antiquity, and the information produced about them comes as in the present instance, from a reliable source. The greater our knowledge on this subject the easier it may some-day be, to give a rational explanation of our own. In considering the supposed connection between the Freemasons and the Templars, it must, however, never be forgotten that the Templars being a religious Order, it of course possessed in its Rule many laws and customs, common to the whole of the Religious Orders. The fact that the Knights were called *Militia Templi Salomonis*: *Fratres Militiae Salomonis*, and their statutes, *Regula pauperum Commilitonum Templi Salomonis*, is only natural. This and the similarity of certain general rules is not a satisfactory basis for argument. A little more imagination would no doubt make it quite easy to reverse the order of things, and derive all the Religious Orders from Freemasonry.

One word about the condemnation of the Templars. It was a religious Order, wealthy and powerful: the only way of satisfactorily attacking it was to charge the Templars as an Order, with outraging moral and religious laws. Truth appears to have entered very little into the question: and I am inclined to agree with those historians, headed by Voltaire who declared that "cette terrible condamnation fut le crime d'un Roi avare et vindicatif, d'un Pape lâche et vendu, d'Inquisiteurs jaloux et fanatiques."

Bro. E. J. Castle, K.C., S.W., in reply, stated that it was almost impossible at this distance of time to understand exactly what was meant by admitting the parents and friends of a newly received Templar to spiritual benefits of the Order. One could only hazard an opinion. The Templars admitted Sisters to the Order, about whom, in some cases, considerable scandal arose, but these Sisters were admitted in their own right, and not as the friends or relations of male candidates. Their case therefore differed entirely from that of the parents and friends, for they were under the obligation of chastity, though if scandal spoke truly they did not always observe such obligations, whereas there is nothing to show that the persons admitted as being the parents and friends of a candidate were put under any obligations at all, the participation in the spiritual benefits possibly meaning a right of being buried in the cemeteries of the Order, and, where they were people of importance, having a public funeral attended by the members of the Order, etc. There may have been other similar spiritual benefits, though without information it must remain a matter of conjecture.

With regard to the guilt or innocence of the Templar of the charges preferred against them, in my opinion this is hardly a question for the Quatuor Coronati.

I should however like to answer the suggestion of Bro. Waite that the Templars were neither all innocent nor all guilty, which observation he makes on the authority of the Jesuit Mariana. Now this suggestion is entirely beyond the question. In a numerous body like the Knights Templars there may have been wicked and dissolute men, no doubt there were, but the Order was destroyed not because some of its members were bad, but because the Order itself was bad. It may be said how can the conduct of an Order be distinguished from that of its members, but the distinction must and has to be made. It is evident that an Order can be good, teaching what is right, etc., professing at all events regard for virtue and decency, whilst the practice of its members may be very bad. Why then cannot we conceive that the position may be reversed, that is, the Order may be bad, teaching what is wrong, professing in its Chapters a contempt for religion, inviting and even compelling the shrinking Brethren to acts of indecency and depravity, whilst the Brethren themselves try to live a proper life, so that we might have the Brethren under the pressure of the rules and regulations of the Order promising to do and agreeing to do matters almost too horrible to mention. Promises and agreements which they never intended to keep, and those who proposed them to them, never intended they should keep, which every one agreed were only so promised and agreed to, because they were required by the rules of the Order. This is the case the French King tried to make out against the Templars, that is that the Order itself was corrupt and bad, and no suggestion, that the question can be answered by supposing that some members were bad and some good, is logical. Hallam puts this very clearly in his *Middle Ages*, vol. i., p. 141.—"Some have endeavoured to steer a middle course and, discrediting the charges brought generally against the Order, have admitted that both the vice and the irreligion were truly admitted to a great number. *But this is not at all the question, and such a pretended compromise is nothing less than an acquittal.* The whole accusations which destroyed the Order of the Temple relate to its secret rights. If these were not stained by the most infamous turpitude these unhappy knights perished innocently and the guilt of their death lies at the door of Phillip the Fair."

With regard to the authority from which I have taken my statement about Himbertus Blanke's celebrated answer "It was due to folly that the reception of the Knight Templar was made a secret one." The reply of Bro. Himbertus Blanke, as I have given it, is in the words which are to be found in many modern writers. I have, how-

ever, found the original question and answer in the depositions taken of this Brother's evidence which are said to be in MS. in the Bodleian Library.

It appeared that Himbertus Blanke was with other Brethren examined by the Bishop of London, and by two Frenchmen whom Philip had kindly sent over to assist in the examination of the Templars, and to shew Englishmen how to torture them if necessary. Himbertus stoutly denied all the charges upon the articles sent over for the examination of the Templars, so much so that he was asked why then did they keep these matters secret, and he replied on account of folly, as the following extract from his deposition shews.

"Asked that he should speak of the mode of his reception and the hidden *occulta* things which they did there." He replied that "they promised obedience, chastity and the giving up of property, and they did no hidden things there except what all the world might see."

Asked why they had kept these things secret, he said it was on account of stupidity.

"*Interrogatus quare tenuerent ista secreta dicit quod propter stultitiam.*"

Himbertus Blanke was a most distinguished soldier, and every modern writer recognises the ingratitude with which his warlike exploits were recompensed. In spite of his denials he was condemned to perpetual imprisonment, but was to be visited from time to time to see if he would confess anything more.

With regard to the Rule of the Templars, which the same Brother speaks about, a copy of it has come down to us and has been published by Henri de Curzon in 1886.

The depositions made before the Inquisitors and Papal Commissioners, including those of the Knights Johanne's and Geraldus, were in two copies, one on vellum was sent to the Pope and is probably now at the Vatican, the other being the one which was written up daily on paper was put in the Treasury of the Church of Notre Dame, where it remained for many centuries and finally was published by M. Michelet, the celebrated French historian, in 1841.

I think the method of reception or initiation which has come down to us intact after a lapse of nearly 600 years, is a matter which does concern this Lodge,—there is so much mystery and fanciful speculation about the constitution of secret societies in the past, that when one comes to something which is not only true, but can be proved to be so, so that the student and enquirer has something firm and solid to tread upon, it seems to me that in taking matters out of the realm of speculation and dealing with them as matters of history and fact, the Brethren are being presented with a somewhat more solid food than usual.

THE LODGE HELD AT THE MAID'S HEAD, NORWICH, IN 1724.

AMONG the Masonic curiosities, for a knowledge of which we have to thank our friends at Norwich, a Ms. now in the possession of Mr. Walter Rye, is of great interest, and he has very kindly supplied me with a copy of the portion relating to Freemasonry. The reference is contemporary evidence of certain facts connected with the foundation of the first Lodge of Freemasons at Norwich, meeting as stated in the early Engraved Lists at the Maid's Head. At the time Anderson composed the Book of Constitutions dated 1738, the Lodge met at the Three Tuns (1736 to 1745) and this may perhaps account for his statement, when placing the Norwich Lodge at the head of the Lists of "Deputations," "NORWICH at the 3 Tons, constituted *A.D.* 1724. and meets every Month on the 1st *Thursday*."

A very interesting account of the Lodge, so far as it could be collected from the documents now remaining, will be found in The History of Freemasonry in Norfolk, by Bro. Hamon le Strange, P.G.M. (pages 10 to 22).

The Ms. volume containing the extract here printed was purchased by Mr. Rye, at the Towneley Library Sale. It is entitled "Acta Norvicensia," and is written by William Massey of Norwich, who commenced it in the year 1720.

Humphrey Prideaux, D.D., author of "the Connection of the Old and New Testament in the History of the Jews," was the Vicar of Saham in Norfolk which he resigned in 1694: Vicar of Trowse near Norwich in 1696, and Dean of Norwich in 1702. He died at Norwich on the 1st of November 1724.

His only son Edmund, here recorded as being the first Master of the Norwich Lodge, married Hannah daughter of Sir Benjamin Wrench of Norwich, by whom he left issue. He was an antiquary, and died in July 1745.

The poem added in order to explain the ways and customs of the Freemasons, was, Bro. Thorpe states in his paper printed in the Transactions of the Lodge of Research, No. 2429, Leicester (1901-1902), the first parody on the Entered Apprentice's Song published. It was entitled *An answer to the Free-mason's Health*, and appeared in the London Journal of July the 10th, 1725; it was set to music by Mr. Yoslington.

The talent of composition displayed in this song is perhaps equal if not superior to that of the original: the version differs slightly from the copy reprinted by Bro. Thorpe, but if Mr. Massey wrote his copy in May, 1724, he was in possession of the song a little over a year earlier than it appeared in print in the London paper. Mr. Massey collected the information within his reach with regard to "this mysterious Brotherhood;" and it is interesting to find that at his time, outside the song, he was able to learn from the Freemasons themselves that the "Accepted" Mason had one Sign common to all the brethren in Europe, and that the Masters had "likewise a peculiar Sign to themselves, unknown to the Junior Fellows": also that when any new member was "initiated," he presented all the Lodge with "a leathern Apron, and new gloves."

W.H.R.

1724
MAY About this time, The Society of Free or Accepted Masons appeared publickly in this City. Mr. Prideaux Son of ye Authr. of that celebrated Work, The Connection of the Old and New Testamt. was the first Master amongst 'em here, Their Lodge was established at ye Maids-Head, and the first that were admitted after the Lodge was settled were Mr. Thoms. Johnson an Apothecary, and Mr. Wm. Crow a Weaver. After this several Gentlemen and reputable Tradesmen were made Brothers, for that is the Compellation they give one another. We know little yet of their Design or Institutes; Laudantur ab his, culpantur ab illis; However, I had it from their own Mouths very gravely, yt. they have certain Signs by which they can know one Another in any part of Europe without speaking a word, And that the Masters have likewise a peculiar Sign to Themselves, unknown to the Junior Fellows; When any new member is initiated he presents all in that Lodge with a leathern Apron and new Gloves, wch. they wear that Evening. Perhaps time may give posterity better informacon concerning this mysterious Brotherhood, and I shall only add here ye following Satyrical Song, that was made upon them.

(1)

Good people give ear,
And the Truth shall appear,
We scorn to put any Grimace on;
We've been banish'd long enough,
With ye damn'd Silly Stuff,
Of a free and an accepted Mason.

(2)

The Dear Brotherhood,
As they certainly Shou'd,
Their Follies do put a good Face on;
But it's nought but a Gin,
To draw other Fools in,
So sly is an accepted Mason.

(3)

With Aprons before 'em,
For better Decorum,
Themselves they employ all their praise on;
In Aprons arrayed,
Of Calves-Leather made;
True type of an accepted Mason.

(4)

They know this, and that,
The Devil knows what,
Of Secrets they talk wou'd amaze one;
But know by the By,
That no one can lie,
Like a Free and an accepted Mason.

(5)

If on House ne'er so high,
A Brother they spy,
As his Trowel he dextrously lays on;
He must leave off his Work,
And come down with, a Jerk,
At the Sign of an accepted Mason.

(6)

But A Brother one Time,
Being hang'd for some Crime,
His Brethren did stupidly gaze on;
They made Signs without End,
But fast hung their Friend,
Like a free and an accepted Mason.

(7)

They tell us fine Things,
How that Lords, Dukes, and Kings,
Their Mysteries have put a good Grace on;
For their Credit be't sd.
Many a Skip has been made,
A free and an accepted Mason.

(8)

From whence I conclude,
Tho' it seem somewhat rude,
That no credit their Tribe we shou'd place on;
Since a Fool, we may see,
Of any degree,
May commence an accepted Mason.

Festival of the Four Crowned Martyrs.

SATURDAY, 8th NOVEMBER, 1902.

THE Lodge met at Freemasons' Hall at 5 p.m. Present: Bros. G. Greiner, A.G.S.G.C., W.M.; E. J. Castle, S.W.; W. M. Bywater, P.G.S.B., as J.W.; Hamon le Strange, Pr.G.M.Norfolk, Treas.; W. H. Rylands, P.A.G.D.C., Secretary; Rev. J. W. Horsley, S.D.; G. L. Shackles, J.D.; R. F. Gould, P.G.D., D.C.; E. Armitage, D.G.D.C., I.G.; J. T. Thorp, Steward; Past Masters S. T. Klein, E. Macbean and Sir C. Purdon Clarke.

Also the following 68 members of the Correspondence Circle: Bros. Dr. W. H. Stocks, T. Cohu, R. Palmer Thomas, W. W. Mangles, R. Fenwick, J. C. Stanley, W. Boughton Chambers, Dr. C. Wells, C. Isler, A. Henning, M. V. Cassal, M. H. Smith, Dr. T. Charters White, W. F. Lamonby, P.A.G.D.C.; L. Wild, J. Stiven, P.G.D.; Dr. S. Walsh Owen, A. S. Gedge, W. J. Songhurst, G. C. Thompson, W. H. Stone, W. A. Bowser, C. E. Osman, A. F. Robbins, G. Bartlett, J. Procter Watson, R. B. Lewis, H. R. Appleton, J. P. Richards, R. C. Watson, A. H. Cane, F. W. Kerbey, J. Thompson, W. Reeve, W. H. Bale, C. Sounes, T. Taylor, J.G.D.; Dr. A. E. Wynter, A. Oliver, W. Busbridge, H. Tipper, P.A.G.P.; H. Eaborn, A. Stötzer, O. Timme, W. Jacobsen, C. N. Jackson, S. J. Cross, W. S. Colman, J. W. Stevens, H. White, E. C. Wise, R. S. Ellis, W. Chambers, R. T. Grisenthwaite, G. E. Gregory, F. Mella, Rev. A. G. Lennox-Robertson, C. Chabot, T. W. Peart, Dr. A. E. Sansom, S.G.D.; M. W. Blackden, V. J. Moulder, H. Lovegrove, P.G.S.B.; T. H. Dey, F. Weiss, L. Danielsson, H. Saunion and H. James.

Also the following 11 Visitors: Bros. D. Tovey, Yorick Lodge, No. 2771; C. L. Watson, Isaac Newton Lodge, No. 859; A. E. Richmond, Friendship Lodge, No. 100; A. J. Oyler, Broxbourne Lodge, No. 2353; William Watson, Prince of Wales Lodge, No. 959; H. H. White, St. Stephen's Lodge, No. 2424; H. C. Crouch, Cheselden Lodge, No. 2870; H. L. Fey, P.M., North Kent Lodge, No. 2499; H. F. Hughes, Eastes' Lodge, No. 1965; T. Leot, W.M. City of London Lodge, No. 901; and H. Monson, P.M., Broxbourne Lodge, No. 2353.

Four Lodges and eighteen Brethren were admitted to the membership of the Correspondence Circle.

Letters apologising for unavoidable absence were read from Brothers Admiral Markham, P.D.G.M. Malta; Dr. Chetwode Crawley, S.G.D. Ireland; W. J. Hughan, P.G.D.; F. J. W. Crowe, E. Conder, jun., T. B. Whytehead, P.G.S.B.; J. P. Rylands, L. A. de Malczovich and F. H. Goldney, P.G.D.

Bro. Gould alluded in feeling terms to the recent death of Bro. Josiah H. Drummond, Past Grand Master and Past Grand High Priest of Maine; one of the most distinguished Masons in America, and whose death will be greatly felt. Bro. Gould moved a vote of condolence, which was seconded by the W.M., Bro. Greiner. Bro. Macbean also spoke a few words expressing his sympathy.

The Secretary called attention to a French Rose-Croix apron, embroidered in silk and spangles, made about seventy or eighty years ago; which was exhibited and presented to the Lodge Museum by Bro. William Reeve. A vote of thanks was passed to Bro. Reeve for his gift.

Bro. E. J. Castle was installed in the Chair of King Solomon in ancient form, by Bro. R. F. Gould, P.M., D.C. He appointed the following officers, and invested those who were present.

I.P.M.	G. Greiner, A.G.S.G.C.
S.W.	Admiral Markham, P.D.G.M. Malta.
J.W.	Rev. J. W. Horsley.
Treas.	H. le Strange, Pr.G.M. Norfolk.
Sec.	W. H. Rylands, P.A.G.D.C.
S.D.	G. L. Shackles.
J.D.	E. Armitage, D.G.D.C.
D.C.	R. F. Gould, P.G.D.
I.G.	F. H. Goldney, P.G.D.
Stewd.	J. T. Thorp.
,,	F. J. W. Crowe.
Tyler	J. W. Freeman.

The W.M. moved, and it was seconded and carried by acclamation:—That Bro. Gotthelf Greiner, Assistant Grand Secretary for German Correspondence, having completed his year of office as Worshipful Master of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge No. 2076, the thanks of the Brethren be and hereby are tendered to him for his courtesy in the Chair, and his efficient management of the affairs of the Lodge, and that this resolution be suitably engrossed and presented to him.

The certificate having been duly signed was in accordance presented to Bro. Greiner, together with a Past Master's Jewel of the Lodge by the W.M.

The Worshipful Master delivered the following

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

IT has been the custom of the Quatuor Coronati for the newly elected W.M. to open as it were his year of office with an inaugural address. It must however be remembered that as the subject must be connected with Masonry the choice becomes more and more limited, and it grows more and more difficult to find appropriate matter. In the case of many of the learned professions there is a similar practice, but in those cases the president for the year has to deal with the growing and living science and has the discoveries and triumphs for the past twelve months to expatiate upon. So, whether he be the President of the Royal Society or of the Institution of Civil Engineers, or the head of a Medical Hospital, he finds no difficulty in gathering from the rich crops of the preceding year facts and data sufficient to make his address both interesting and sometimes amusing. But the W.M. of the Quatuor Coronati has no such assistance. There has been nothing in the past twelve months that I know of, connected with Masonry, of sufficient importance to form the subject matter of the present address. It is necessary therefore to go to the past and to look for something that has happened before if a paper of any interest is to be produced. I therefore propose to give a summary of some of my readings about Secret Societies, and more particularly to collect together what the old rambling historian, Herodotus, has to say upon the secrets and mysteries of his day.

Secret Societies have been divided into many classes, and I need only refer to a few of these to shew how varied are the reasons for which they exist. There are, as is well known, "Political Societies." China is said to be honeycombed with them, and we find in modern Europe many of these forms of Societies, some of which are of the mildest description, and some of which do not shrink from terrorism and assassination.

It is not my purpose to particularise but I may mention the Nihilists in Russia, the secret societies of Italy, the Orange Society and the Fenians in Ireland, and various societies which are alleged to exist in Corsica, Sardinia and other places, to show that even civilised Europe is not free from "the political society."

A second class of secret societies are societies which are either to strengthen or in substitution of the ordinary law. They generally come into existence in places and during times when the ordinary law is too weak. I may mention the Vehm, that mysterious body which exercised such a powerful influence in the middle ages in Germany. Very similar was the justification for the Inquisition which was called into being to aid the ordinary law and extirpate heresy. It may be said that the Inquisition was not a secret society properly so called because we have no evidence that there was any ceremony of initiation, but they really were a secret society working in darkness with their emissaries bound to silence if not sworn to secrecy. Another society which occurs to me of this class is the Holy Brotherhood so often mentioned in Gil Blas, whose object was to aid the law in suppressing the Brigands and other lawless men who infested the roads and mountains of Spain. The last example which comes down to modern times are the Vigilance Societies that were in existence in San Franscisco and other towns on the Pacific coast. In those days the law was weak, there were no railway or telegraphic communication with civilisation and the rowdy element too often got the upper hand, until some dark night a body of men silently collected and the morning saw the city cleared for the first time of its objectionable characters. We have a

pathetic story told in "The Outcasts of Poker Flat," of the sufferings of some of these people when driven out. I met nearly 40 years ago on an Atlantic steamer a person who told me something about these societies, and from his point of view of the excellent work they did. He told me of the number of thousands of rifles they could summon to their aid if required, carried by men who had been sworn to obedience and secrecy. A degenerate form perhaps of this class of Society is what is known as Judge Lynch though here the occasion being for the more speedy execution of some particular malefactor, it was rather as an angry and bloodthirsty mob than a secret society that men acted.

There are many other societies and their name is legion. Benefit Societies, Religious Societies, Trade Unions, Social Societies, Labour Organisations, and I have a book before me which numbers these societies by hundreds. It is said that there were more than 600 secret societies in the United States. We are told that there are Anti Roman Catholic Secret Societies—societies which favour a silver monetary standard, Mystical Organizations for teaching Economics, Societies for the Encouragement of Recreation, for Enforcing Law and Order, for carrying out Revolutionary designs, for subverting Law and Order, and we have of course our own body of Freemasons and the Oddfellows, Foresters, Good Templars, etc., etc. I think therefore we may safely assume that secret societies form a very important factor in human life. Having dealt shortly with the general question I now propose to deal with the most ancient secret societies of which any record has come down to us.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

BY BRO. E. J. CASTLE, K.C., *W.M.*

IN dealing with the questions relating to the initiation of candidates into secret societies, we are necessarily met with the difficulty that these initiations must to a great extent be kept secret. It is evident that the secrecy of the society is more essential in some of these cases than in others. In the case of the ancient priestcraft the secrets of their order really constituted their working capital or stock in trade. For example the priests of Egypt would know by observation of the stars and of the flight of birds the time of the Nile's rising, and as the country depended on this rise for the fertilization of the land it is evident that the means by which the Nile's overflow could be foretold would be jealously guarded by the Priests. So in our northern clime when the sun was visiting the other hemisphere, and all was dark and cold here, it was a great advantage for the Priests to be able to say "the worst had passed, the sun begins to return again, let us go and cut the misletoe," and this knowledge though easily acquired would be kept secret. For instance, if a person stands near the Altar at Stonehenge looking towards the south his horizon will be a range of low hills running east and west. As the sun rises and sets behind these hills a priest could not help noticing that the distance between the two points of sunrise and sunset would increase as summer came on and decrease as winter approached. After a certain number of years he would notice that this increase and decrease were within certain limits and knowing when those limits were reached, say in winter, he would know that nature was turning her face towards the summer. For a day or two there might be some doubt, but he would

on the fourth day be certain, and it is for this reason I think that whereas the shortest day is on the 21st of December, the Christmas day or the 25th was the day on which the Druids proceeded to cut the misletoe. So we have reason to believe that working Masons knew empirically that the angle of a semicircle was a right angle and therefore they could at once check the squareness of a stone by drawing a line across it and then from the centre drawing a line which should be equal to the half of the first line. But, " why from the centre they seemed not to have known."

In the case of political societies it is evident that secrecy is absolutely necessary. Presumably they are working against the powers that be, and their objects, members, and, as far as possible, the very existence of the Society must be kept secret. But there are other cases where secrecy is not essential, though these Societies like to have it, it gives importance even if it is only a trade benefit society where membership does not depend upon oaths and signs but upon the due payment of subscriptions and upon the name being duly entered and registered. But a little secrecy is useful, it is mysterious, and the Benefit Society prospers from the fact that the members take awful oaths and have wonderful means of knowing one another. In all these cases, whether secrecy is a matter of life and death or a mere playful embellishment, the first matter a candidate would be taught to keep secret is the way in which he was initiated. But however secret men may be, secrets do leak out and men are great copyists, and one secret society somehow or other obtains a great deal of its ceremonial by copying from others.

In dealing with the earlier secret societies of which we have any knowledge, there are good grounds for thinking that although the common people were taught to believe in a multitude of gods amongst the upper ranks of the Priests there existed a belief in the Supreme Deity. After a time this knowledge was imparted to the higher ranks of the laity who were initiated into these secret societies, where the esoteric teaching was that the popular gods of the multitude were myths representing astronomical and other events, but that the destinies of the world were in the hands of the one God. It is not advisable, however, to go further into what was taught in these ancient Orders as religion is properly excluded from discussion in a Lodge, and we have to deal with the initiation and not with the teachings and secret of the Orders.

The earliest person or one of the earliest persons who was probably initiated into a secret society that we know of apart from legend I think was Daniel. Josephus tells us that he with three others were of the family of Zedekil. We are told that they made great application to learning and progress in wisdom so as they readily understood all the learning that was among the Hebrews and among the Chaldeans, especially Daniel, who became a great interpreter of dreams. We know that Daniel identified himself with the Magicians because when these having failed to interpret the King's forgotten dream, were ordered by him to be put to death. Daniel feared for himself and his three companions, and as we are told he got the King to respite them all for one night, when the dream being revealed to him, he interpreted it to the King in the morning and so saved their lives. We have no record of any ceremony of initiation, but if, as is probable, the Magi constituted themselves into a secret society, there can be no doubt but that Daniel was admitted to its circle.

We have, however, some accounts, how well founded I know not, of the method of initiation of the Neophite into some of the earlier of the religious mysteries of Egypt and Greece. Generally speaking it seems to have been a kind of rough horseplay where the brethren in the guise of wild beasts attacked the candidate in a dark cave or room, but sometimes they caught a tartar, for it is stated that Commodus, the brutal Roman

Emperor, when he was being initiated, killed one of the brethren. It may be well to compare this kind of initiation with the savage brutality of some of the methods of the modern African when initiating the young men of the tribe into the secret society which constitutes him a warrior. As for example, we are told that in one tribe at the close of a painful ordeal the initiate is suspended by his flesh on a hook to a tree, where he must swing until the hook breaks through the flesh and allows him to fall to the ground giving the officiating person the power of being cruel or merciful as he pleases—for if he chooses to pass the hook behind a tendon the unfortunate candidate may be days instead of hours before he is released from his torture.

The object of this cruelty may be to weed out the sickly ones from the tribe. It is said that consumption makes the English race strong by killing off the delicate, and the torture of the modern African may have the same effect and be another example of Darwin's rule that races are improved by the selection of those fittest to survive.

But to return to the ancient histories. There are three authors who refer more or less indirectly to these mysteries, Herodotus, Virgil and Apuloius. I only propose to refer to the first. Virgil is supposed, in his description of the descent into Hades, to refer to the procedure in the Eleusinian Mysteries. But where a subject is poetically treated it is difficult to say what is fancy and what reality, and Apuloius is constantly making reference in some secret meaning to commonplace things but says nothing definite. Herodotus, the father of history as he is sometimes called, was a very careful observer, and it is admitted that when he speaks from personal knowledge his statements have been found to be true, and when he has to rely on the statement of others he takes care to say that his information is only second hand.

He was a curious mixture of superstition and naive simplicity. He felt it a part of his religion to believe what the Priests told him, but when his religion did not interfere he could be shrewd enough. Thus speaking of one Scyllias, the best diver of his time, who deserted from the Persians and joined the Greeks on the eve of the battle of Eubœa, Herodotus says :—" In what way he at length made his escape to the Greeks I cannot certainly affirm and I wonder whether the account given is true. For it is said that having plunged into the sea at Aphetre he never rose until he reached Artemisum, having passed this distance through the sea as near as may be eighty stagia.

Many other things are related of this man that are very like falsehood and some that are true. If, however, I may give my opinion of this matter it is that he came to Artemisum in a boat.

Herodotus was very much exercised in his mind about one Hecatæus, who claimed to be descended from the gods in the sixteenth generation, he was, however, informed by the priests in Egypt that priest had succeeded priest, father and son, and each had left a wooden colossus or image of himself and that they had three hundred and forty-one of these images, and taking three generations of men as equal to one hundred years, these three hundred and forty-one generations equalled ten thousand years, and that during all that time there had been no man born from a god, for all these men, though noble and good men, were very far from being gods, and, therefore, Hecatæus' genealogy was all wrong.

It appeared that the Priests initiated Herodotus into many of their mysteries, but he says, "the parts of tne divine things I am not willing to narrate except only their names." But he does not shut his eyes to self evident facts, for when he was told that certain wooden statues represented persons whose hands had been cut off as a punishment, he says, "these things I conjecture are trifling fables both in other respects

and in what relates to the hands of the statues, for I myself saw that they had lost their hands from age, which were seen lying at their feet even in my time."

On several occasions he refers to these mysteries and his inability to speak of them. Thus he says: "At Sais also in the sacred precinct of Minerva behind the chapel and joining the whole of the wall is the tomb of one whose name I consider it impious to divulge on such an occasion. There is a lake near by, in this lake they perform by night the representations of that person's adventures which they call mysteries. On these matters, however, though accurately acquainted with the particulars of them, I must observe a discreet silence. And respecting the sacred rites of Ceres, which the Greeks call Thesomophoria, although I am acquainted with them I must observe silence except so far as it is lawful for me to speak of them." And so he tells us in another place, speaking of the worship of Orpheus and Bacchus, "It is considered profane for one who is initiated in these mysteries to be buried in woollen garments and a religious reason is given for this custom."

I think that, whatever these mysteries were, they took the form of a, more or less, dramatic tendency of some old legend known to the priests, in which the candidate was made to play some particular character, and the more he was knocked about, terrified, etc., the better. This is not surmise but I think is supported by the fact that on one occasion Herodotus gives us the explanation of one of these religious ceremonies. It appears certain priests attempted to force their way into a temple which others tried to prevent "and an obstinate combat with clubs ensued and they broke one another's heads." The explanation is that Mars, who had been educated abroad, came to the Temple to see his mother, and the servants not knowing him refused admittance, whence he, instead of making himself known, collected some men from the city, handled the servants roughly, and so got access to his mother. "In consequence of this, they say that they have instituted this combat on this festival in honour of Mars."

If this sort of trivial legend was the explanation given by the Priests of the various customs and ceremonies to which Herodotus so often refers, the world has not lost much by their being guarded as religious secrets, though, as in the case of our own ritual, they may have served as a means of one initiate testing and proving another. But in one case Herodotus gives us a glimpse of an initiation, the account of which may be interesting.

The story is told of Sylus who was the son of the King of the Scythians, but his mother had taught him the Greek language and letters. Sylus being inclined to the Grecian manners, though a Scythian King, whenever he led his army to a certain Greek city used to leave his army outside and go in and assume the dress and life of a Greek and it was not till he left that he reassumed his Scythian dress. He was, however, very desirous of being initiated into the mysteries of Bacchus. It appeared the god gave him a friendly warning by hurling a thunderbolt on to the Palace he built for himself so that it was burned to the ground. Still Sylus persisted, and he had finished his initiation when some friend fetched in some of the Scythians, who were by no means pleased to see their King masquerading as a Bacchanalian. The result was that the Army revolted and Sylus was ultimately beheaded, and, as Herodotus tells us, thus the Scythians maintain their own customs and impose punishment on those who introduce foreign usages.

We see here the advantage of having some one to keep off intruders and the wisdom of the Rulers of our Craft in prohibiting the wearing of clothing or in this case I suspect it was "not wearing clothing" in public.

At the ensuing Banquet the health of the Worshipful Master was proposed by Bro. Rylands in the following terms:—

Again it has fallen to my lot to have the pleasure of proposing the toast of the Worshipful Master: and I know that if I fell in with his wishes, after it may be a word or so of kind expressions, my speech would be at the end. In this instance, and I think it will be the only one, as we are not in the Lodge, it is my intention to be just a little disobedient, and lightly sketch out something of the life history of my good friend, who I am so pleased to see in the Chair of our Lodge.

Edward John Castle was born on the 1st of May, 1842, and is the third son of Professor Castle, of King's College, London. Naturally he was educated at King's College, and having decided on a career, in due time proceeded to Woolwich Military Academy. He received his Commission in the Royal Engineers, in December, 1860, and having served in Jamaica and the West Indies, he retired from the Army in the year 1867. In 1868 our W.M. was called to the Bar, and became Queen's Counsel in 1888. In the year 1895 he was chosen a Bencher of the Inner Temple, and was appointed the Recorder of Bristol in 1897, having previously held the appointment of Recorder of Winchester.

For a moment let me refer to his Masonic career. Initiated in the Kent Lodge of Antiquity while he was stationed at Chatham: after leaving Chatham he went to Weymouth and there became a member of the Weymouth Lodge, and was exalted in the Chapter attached to that Lodge. After leaving the Army and being called to the Bar he joined the Middlesex Lodge No. 143, of which Lodge he became the W.M. He subsequently joined the Carnarvon Lodge, in the Province of Middlesex, No. 708, of which he also became the W.M., and served the office of Provincial Grand Registrar of the Province of Middlesex. On the 4th of May, 1888, he joined our Lodge.

Our W.M. is the author of several legal books and, in 1897, he put forth an interesting work, entitled the Shakspeare and Bacon Controversy: Shakspeare, Bacon, Johnson and Greene, in which he approached the subject from an entirely legal standpoint.

Quite recently he has favoured us with an excellent description and abstract of the charges made against the Knights Templars, for which he was so well fitted by his legal training, and I am happy to be able to state that our W.M. does not intend that this shall be the only paper he will submit to the Lodge.

In the above very short sketch I have purposely confined myself to a very bare statement of facts, in order that my disobedience may be treated as leniently as possible. It will however be noticed that whether our W.M. was a Soldier or a Lawyer, he never lost his touch with Masonry, and now, having worked his way for at least the third time to the position he so worthily occupies, I am sure that I only express the feelings of you all, when in proposing his health, I add the hope, that he will be blessed with health and strength to complete a most successful year of office.

THE OLD SWALWELL LODGE AND THE HARODIM.

BY BRO. JOHN YARKER.

> "We have amongst us three classes of confrères, the Novices or Apprentices; the Companions or Professed; the Masters or the Perfected. We explain to the first the moral virtues; to the second the heroic virtues; and to the last the Christian virtues; in such sort that our Institution encloses all the Philosophy of the Sentiments and all the Theology of the heart."
>
> "This union was after the example of the Israelites, when they raised the second Temple. During this time they handled the trowel and the mortar with one hand, whilst they carried in the other the sword and buckler."
>
> "The fatal discords of religion which embarassed and disturbed Europe in the 16th century served to degenerate the nobility of its origin. They changed, they disguised, they suppressed several of our Rites and usages which were contrary to the prejudices of the times."
>
> (Ramsay, 1737. Literally translated.)

IF there is any county in England in which we may look for a confirmation of the above extracts from the Chevalier A. M. Ramsay's speech of 1737 it is the County of Durham. A county Palatine; the ancient See of a Bishop; christianised by the Culdee Monks who were the schoolmasters and architects of the times they influenced; so intensely conservative that after the dissolution of the Monasteries and Knightly Orders, 1538-60, it included a larger percentage of persons termed recusants, or those who followed the old dogmas of religion, than any other county (amongst which were the writer's own ancestors); it is here we should seek that which was lost.

A reference to Bro. Wm. Hutchinson's "Spirit of Masonry," and the ancient Craft Lectures, will show that the Master's ceremony included Christian allusions not tolerated in London. The unchristianising of the Craft (of which the present writer does not complain) was gradual in Commonwealth times, and was completed by Desaguliers and Anderson, 1717-22. The old Charges which invoked the Trinity, and obligated the candidate to his duties by "all saints," or his "halidame," etc., was changed to "Almighty God," or, as in the Antiquity MS., 1686, "Almighty God of Jacob."

During the times of Culdee influence there was a body of men attached to the Church and Cathedral erections termed Hali-wark-folc, and they continued after the Norman conquest. Hutchinson says that he had several charters referring to them, and expresses his opinion that they were the Freemasons of the period. Surtees, in his History of Durham, refers to one of these of the Norman Bishop of 1102, addressed to the Hali-wark-folc and the French, from which it appears that the former claimed freedom from Border duty as guards of the patrimony of St. Cuthbert.

Even Bro. R. F. Gould allows that our old rhythmetical Constitution, termed the "Regius" MS., was of Culdee origin, transmitted in this part of the country and may represent a Guild from which operative labour may have departed.

That the Bishops of Durham continued to be Charter givers is proved by the record of one granted by the Bishop, 24th April, 1671, to found at Gateshead a Fellow-

ship or Community. It is granted to gentlemen, masons, marblers, and other trades; was to meet four times a year, choose four wardens (the Master, Deputy, and two Wardens, no doubt as in the Swalwell Lodge) at the annual assembly, one of whom must be a mason. Fuller information can be seen in Gould's History, vol. ii., page 151.

The minutes of the Swalwell Lodge begin with a copy of the 1723 edition of Anderson's Constitutions. These are followed by certain laws, compiled by an educated man, and in the clear hand of 1725. "Orders of Antiquity," 21 sections; "Apprentice Orders," 8 sections; "General Orders," 8 sections; "Penal Orders," 20 sections. Whence this system came there is no record; the "Orders of Antiquity" are a compilation of our ancient MSS.; the "Apprentice Orders" is a form of our old Constitutions, with his charges, to which he was sworn, when he was presented by a member of the Lodge to whom he was indentured, and a charge of 6d. was made for "Entry," and in seven years he had to pay 10/6 for his "Freedom." All mention of our ceremonies are ignored, but we know that they took place, and the "Penal Laws" give the fines to be paid by any who illegally reveal the "3 ffraternal signs." The system corresponds closely with the Lodge of Alnwick, the minutes of which from 1701 have been published verbatim by the Newcastle College of Rosicrucians. But the whole system is more carefully elaborated, and naturally the most probable origin of it is the Gateshead Charter of the Bishop granted 1671; Swalwell being but four miles distant. The yearly meeting was St. John the Baptist's day, when the Master, Wardens, and Deputy Master were elected; four quarterly meetings were held on 24th June, 29th September, 27th December, and 25th March.

This account is mainly taken from the series of papers published in the *Masonic Magazine* of 1875, but I shall have to supplement it from other sources, as the bearing of the Harodim was not understood by the Editor, and it was unfortunate that he left unconsulted other sources of information. The secretaryship of the Lodge in 1746 had fallen into the hands of an uneducated man, and he spells Harodim, Highrodiam; and Domatic-an (or some equivalent) Domaskin. Throughout Durham there are various mentions of the Harodim, and what a writer of 1794 terms "an ancient and mysterious degree, the *Passage of the Bridge*," which included the main features of the Royal Arch, and which was no doubt the component part of some of the three or four Arch Degrees. The same writer states, in the *Freemasons' Magazine* of 1794, that the Harodim was conferred by Bro. Jos. Laycock at Winlaton, but this seems to be a mistake; he became simply a revelator.

This Bro. Joseph Laycock was S.W. of the Swalwell Lodge, 24th June, 1734, and was no doubt instrumental in bringing the Lodge under charter of the Grand Lodge of London, 24th June, 1735, as No. 132. On the 21st March, 1735, he was appointed the Provincial Grand Master of the county. No doubt he kept minutes of his proceedings, which are now lost, and there is only one allusion in Swalwell minute book to his office, under date of 4th June, 1744, in which it is stated that "whereas it is enacted by the "Provincial Grand Master (Provincell Master) and Master and Wardens of this Con-"stituted Lodge what Brother soever belonging to the Society shall abuse the Sabbath "day by Disguising himself in Liquor so that this Lodge be scandalized, as formerly "for such offence 1 shilling." And this penal law is crossed through with the pen.

Although the Lodge went under the Grand Lodge in 1735, they made not the slightest change in any of their forms or mode of proceeding. The pages at the reverse end of the book are devoted to the "Entering" of Apprentices "bound" to some member of the Lodge, and there are twenty-one minutes running from 1725 to 1776.

The remaining minutes of the Lodge proceedings are entered in the ordinary way to follow the Laws, and contain much of interest for which we have not space.

"June 14th, 1733. It is agreed by the Society that any brother of the Lodge that hath an Apprentice that serves his time equally and lawfully as he ought to do, shall be made free for the sum of 8s. And for any working Mason, not of the Lodge, the sum of 10s. And to any gentleman or other, not a working Mason, according to the majority of the Company."

The Harodim was clearly of old date in the Lodge, as the P.G.M. Bro. Joseph Laycock, of Winlaton, Swalwell, made an oration to the Lodge at Gateshead, which is printed in "Book M" at Newcastle, 1736, as "Read 8 March 1735 (6) at the Constitution of a new Lodge at the Fountain, in Pipewell Gate, Gateshead." In this Oration he repeats twelve lines which he terms "old verses," in regard to the use by the Jews of the sword and trowel, which are yet found verbatim in the Ritual of Harodim - Rosycross of London (time immemorial 1743), present Royal Order of Scotland; and were referred to by Ramsay in 1737.

It is clear, however, to me, that in accordance with the "Modern" ritual, Laycock abandoned the Harodim, for his name does not appear at its revival or after; that the old members were dissatisfied with him and his innovations; that the allusion to "English Masters," which means the 3° of Grand Lodge, and the Passed Fellow of the North, is a half sneer, and that they determined to revive the old order as a Grand Lodge, and to appoint Grand Officers independent of, and separate from, Laycock's Provincial Grand Lodge. Herewith some minutes bearing upon the subject; the first of the Lodge, the others of the Grand Lodge.

24th June, 1743. John Ellethorne, Master, deceased, Ralph Howdon, Master. Grand Lodge Officers, 24th June, 1743. Kendk. Jones, Prov. G. Master; Wm. Hawdon, Dep. Gd. Master; Michl. Dalton, Sen. Warden; Thos. Dalton, Jun. Warden; Wm. Dalton, Gd. Treasurer.

23rd June, 1744. Thos. Dalton, P.G. Master; Wm. Hawdon, Dep. Gd. Master; Michael Dalton, Sen. Warden; . . . . Jun. Warden; Richard Hawdon, Treasurer.

24th June, 1745. Kendk. Jones was Deputy Master.

These are clearly quite distinct from Laycock's Provincial Grand Lodge; and now follows a portion of the printed extracts, which seems to show that under some older arrangement certain brethren paid 1s. 6d., whilst now they were to pay 2s. 6d. each, for what, as Harodim, was to be 5s. to non-members of the Lodge.

"24th June, 1746. Richard Hawdon, P.G.M.; J. Hawdon, S.G.W.; J. Lawther, J.G.W.; J. Hoy, Dep.G.W.M.; Michael Hawdon, Perticular Lodge Master. Sen. Thos. Eccles, Jun. Thos. Liddle, Wardens; Wm. Gibson, Chris. Dod, Stewards."

"Memorandum. Highrodiams to pay for meeting in that Order only 1s. 6d."

Eight names follow under the law of 1s. 6d. and three who pay 2s. 6d. The eight names are clearly the old members and the three are candidates entered in the next list as paying the 2s. 6d.

"July 1st, 1746. Enacted at a Grand Lodge, held that evening, that no brother "Mason shall be admitted into the Dignity of a Highrodiam under less than a charge "of 2s. 6d. or as the Domaskin or Forin, as John Thompson from Gateside paid at the "same night, 5s.

"N.B. The English Masters to pay for entering into the said Masterships, 2s. 6d. "per majority."

Thirteen names follow headed, "Names of the Brothers in the High Order." These do not include the original eight members.

After that thirty names headed, "English Masters to pay at entrance 2s. 6d. each."

George Heppel, the manager of Crowley, Millington & Co., is twice mentioned in 1756, and he took the Harodim 23rd June, 1759, but all that we have is a list of names to show reception; and five "Raised Members," 1771-2. But some twenty pages has been torn out of the minute book. Bro. W. Reed was foreman mason at Crowley's and used to confer the Harodim as a degree at Gateshead, and gave it to his grandson, Bro. R. B. Reed, the last surviving member of the old Lodge.

Now there is nothing to show the nature of the Harodim in these minutes, nor even Craft ceremonies, and had returns not been made to Grand Lodge, writers would have referred to the minutes to prove no ceremonies. To a certain extent there is a Correspondence with the Royal Order of Scotland. It is as if the Durham Harodim was an older form which had been modified by the London Jacobites and attached to the Stuart faction and Prince Charles Edward. It speaks of its highest section as the Sanhedrim, and the London Grand Master has his "Priory Seal." We can trace, by documents, neither the "Regius" nor Harodim MSS. till 18th century, yet both exist.

But the present ritual has been kept intact for over 160 years, and claims the Culdees as its founders; and in every form it is the exact embodiment of the "Regius" MS. before alluded to. It has three chief points: the Harodim lecture on Craft Symbolism; 2nd, the Passage of the Bridge (by Zerrubabel); 3rd, the Cabinet of Wisdom, or primitive Rosy-cross. Lastly, a Knighthood said to be ancient, but yet more modern than the other portion, and in smoother versification.

The tradition of the Durham Harodim is that they were the ancient "Elders" of the Craft, and had the adjudication of all disputes, for the adjustment of which they travelled in groups of three; and I am informed that the old Swalwell minutes shew such travels. The 1659 minutes of the Lodge of Kilwinning shew that there were "Six Quarter Masters" or Elders, or "Men of ancient Memory," who had analogous duties, and assembled yearly at Ayr to "tak order with transgressors." From the 12th or 13th century every country had its "Master's Fraternities," which had its Altar at some church to which all the Craft contributed. France termed them Prudhommes (wise men); Germany had Craft Masters, and Old Masters (presidents of Masters); England, Elders, etc. It had at Swalwell its Guild or Court Book of the penalties inflicted, one of these yet exists but has not been printed.

Harodom I have dealt with, but a very learned Brother suggests that he has no doubt Domaskin is a Domatic Mason in opposition to a Geomatic Mason, and derived originally from Domus as attendant upon a Cathedral, Priory, or other religious community, whilst Forin may be from a stranger working at a particular Domus. On the other hand, as regards this particular Lodge, there is proof that the steel workers of Solingen imported men from Damascus from whom to learn the trade, and that Crowley brought in Germans and Walloons for the same purpose, and it is held that the words "Domaskin and Forin" refers to these artisans.

The Durham tradition says further that the Harodim united the Geomatic, or Speculative, Mason with the Domatic or Operative. A Master of the ordinary, or particular Lodge as it is termed before, might open a Harodim Lodge but must retire "for the appropriate lecture." Nine members were to be present at receptions, but in cases of necessity six members and three candidates. So much is all that can be printed in reference to Harodim.

The Craft Lodge lost its Constitution and obtained a Charter of Confirmation, 1st October, 1771, being then No. 61. — T. Chambers, W.M.; W. Daglish, S.W., W. Hall, J.W.

In 1794 it appears as the "Industry," No. 44 (a name assumed in 1776). John Taylor, W.M. and P.G.J.W., for the county; Michael Shield, S.W.; Henry Marshall, J.W.; Abraham Shield, S.D.; Robert Wilson, J.D.; Thomas Carr, Treasurer; Wm. Newton, Secretary. The ceremonies being performed by Ralph Arther, Dep.W.M.

A second minute book is bound up with the Constitutions of 1767.

The actual minutes begin 5th June, 1780, and end 3rd February, 1845.

"September 7th, 1781. Bro. Longstaff and Bro. Capt. George Farquhar, chosen honorary members. The officers were chosen.

"From the Charter granted to this Lodge in 1774 by the V. Honble. Earl of Crawford, authorising us to appoint a Provincial Master, we have unanimously, upwards of 10 brethren present, elected our Worshipful Master David Richardson to that honourable office for life."

On the 26th September, 1845, a special meeting was held of Lodge Industry, No. 56, when twelve brethren, including visitors, were present.

On the 29th January, 1845, a meeting was held to consider the propriety of removing the Lodge to Gateshead, when it was adjourned to 3rd February. On that date it was decided to remove the Lodge accordingly, when about twenty brethren were elected as joining members.

In 1867 the Lodge obtained permission to wear a centenary medal from the Earl of Zetland, the then M.W.G.M., and the Lodge still flourishes at the Masonic Hall in Gateshead as the Industry, No. 48, and long may it continue to do so.

A few words may be added upon the Harodim Court and its decline. The assumption of a Knighthood by the highest class of Domatic Masons is not so bizarre as it may seem. Bro. Gould has shown that in the six ancient Municipal Guilds of Paris, of which the Jewellers dated from 628, the Masters and Wardens were Esquires, whilst their Chief Provost was Chevalier. The Harodim decayed through no fault of its own. (1) The civil law deprived it of its judicial functions; (2) the Grand Lodge of its ruling power. Ramsay's Masonry was the Durham Harodim pure and simple, but it was not the Rite, 1738-43 of the French Clermont Chapter which lost the points of its ritual; (3) the Craft absorbed its symbolic instruction; (4) its second point became the Army's Knights of the Sword and the Civilians' Royal Arch; (5) its Cabinet of Wisdom became the Rose Croix of Heredom; (6) lastly, its Knighthood was assumed by the Templar Kadosh. No doubt the Royal Arch Fraternity of York, in 1740, was Harodim, to be succeeded after 1761 with a more modern (even if ancient then) system.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

STONEHENGE.—Referring to the former notes on the manner of raising the large stones, the Rev. Peter Royston has called attention to a suggestion he made in his interesting little History of the Church and Parish of Rudston, co. York, published in 1873 (page 64).

In writing of the monolith which stands in the churchyard, thirteen feet from the buttress at the north-east corner of the church, he states: "The question may very naturally be asked how was it possible that a stone of such dimensions could be *placed* in its present position? Without entering on the placing of the huge stones in the Temple at Jerusalem, or descanting upon the appliances of former ages, I may say that I cannot see any very great difficulty in its being *placed* in its present position. Doubtless it would be a great undertaking and occupy some time, but that it would be an impossibility for human skill to perform I cannot believe. The operation in all probability would be this: large trunks of trees would be used as rollers to convey it to the place where it was to be deposited. An immense hole must have been dug to receive it, and when it was at its edge, first one roller, near thereto, would be taken away, and then another, and so on, until it was poised, when by rolling it on a little further it would easily and readily drop into its present position. That it has been placed there, there can be no doubt, as it faces due north and south; and that it may have been hewn into its present shape is probable; at least it would not be an insuperable task."

Anecdotes about Masonry.—One hears very often questions raised as to the practical advantages of Masonry, and many stories going about illustrating the assistance persons have obtained owing to the fact that they have been members of the Craft. But unfortunately nearly every action in human life has a tendency to produce bad as well as good results, and it seems to me that the charitable disposition of the Brethren to one another, though often a real assistance to the deserving, is also a temptation to others. I remember two remarkable instances which support both views and came within my own personal knowledge many years ago at Weymouth. I happened to be seated next to a Brother at a Banquet, held at the Weymouth Lodge, who told me that he had been shipwrecked in a sailing vessel off the north coast of Africa, the particular locality I forget, the ship was lost, and he and another man only was saved. Both happened to be Masons, as it turned out, but unknown to each other. The Brother who told me the story said that he was discovered by some Arabs, that he made himself known to them, that they passed him on from tribe to tribe and finally got him across the Mediterranean to Gibraltar, his case was taken up by a Lodge there, who sent him on to Paris, by the Frenchmen he was sent on to London, and, as he told me he was wrecked in his shirt with hardly anything else, he arrived at Weymouth with a good suit of clothes and some 30 or 40 francs in his pocket. As far as I could learn about the other man it took him months to get home as apparently he never thought about being himself a Mason. So much for the benefit and use of Masonry.

Now for the other case to which I have referred, which gives us the reverse of the picture. I was in the Weymouth Barracks one day when I was informed that somebody wanted to see me, and as far as I remember at this distance of time, someone

introduced himself to me as being a Mason, and at the same time pouring forth a piteous story of how he had been shipwrecked, etc., and how he wanted help and assistance to get home. I sent him down, I remember, to the Master of the Lodge. Some few days afterwards I met the Master of the Lodge and he asked me if I remembered the shipwrecked sailor whom I had sent to him a few days before. Upon my saying yes, he said he was a rascal and an impostor who had been round to Weymouth some three or four years before with the same story, and, he added, I told him what I knew and asked him how he could account for it. To which he replied "It is quite true, Sir, when I was here before, some three years ago, I had been shipwrecked, but I found the Brethren so good and charitable towards me that I have been wandering about as a shipwrecked sailor ever since."

E. J. CASTLE, W.M., *K.C.*

Shrewsbury Records and Freemasons.—I heard some time ago that there were several early references to Freemasons among the records of this ancient Borough, and now through the kindness and courtesy of the W.M. of 117 (Salopian Lodge of Charity) who has these under his care, I am enabled to send the readers of *Transactions* three distinct cases which I trust will be of some interest.

Shrewsbury. SAMUEL WITHERS, JUNR.

To the Right Wor the Maior Alderman and assistants of the Towne of Shrewsbury.
The humble peticion of Thomas Wright. Shotton.
Humbly sheweth that Hee is a Free Mason by p'fession and hath bene workman to this Corporacon these thirtye years and more wherein He hath performed honestly what work hee undertooke although it was many tymes to his losse and in the worke this yeare by him taken at Montfords Bridge for that part of it that lyeth in the Libertyes of Shrewsbury hee hath saved the Corporacon at least XX£ that it would have coste to another workman. And now being stricken in age and desiringe to receave some token of love from the Corporacon for his good service. Humbly prayeth yo'r Wor'pps to bestowe uppon yo'r petitioner his Burgishipp freely and to admit his sonn he hopeth who is also a Free Mason and born w'thin the libertyes of the said Towne a free Burges of the said Towne for V£ whereof to paye XXs in hand and XXs yearely upon good security till the said some of V£ bee fully paid and yo'r peticioner as in duty hee is bound shall ever pray for yo'r Wor'pps and thys for Gods love.

19 1647.

Agreed to give the pt' his Burgeshipp and his Sone Joseph to pay V£ in hand.

To the Righte wor'll the Maior Alderman and assistants of the Towne of Shrewsbury.
The humble peticon of Thomas Langford of the said Towne Free Mason.
Humbly showeth that hee hath bene a workman to the Corporation for the space of 20yeares and when a Garrison was placed in Bromcroft Castle yo'r petitioner adventured his life to make up the Towre there when other workmen refused it as is well known to most of the ho'ble Comittee. That being marryed w'thin the Towne to a Widdowe not havinge any Chylde by her nor likely to have any yet is very desirous to make Himselfe a free Burges of this Towne if yo'r Wor'pps will bee pleased to accept of such reasonable Fyne and to be paid at such reasonable tymes as yo'r petitioner is able to paye the same. The p'misses considered His humble desire unto Yo'r Wor'pps is to accept of V£

whereof XXs in hand & XXs yearly upon honest securitye till the V£ bee paid. and yo'r petitioner as in his duty he is bound shall ever pray for yo'r wor'pps.

7 Aprilis 1648.

To pay XIs in hand & XXs yerely upon good security till V£ be paid.

XXV April

Agreed to pay XXs in hand & XXs yearly upon good security.

To the Right Wor'll the Maior Alderman and Assistants of the Towne of Shrewsbury. The humble peticon of Thomas Wright the younger Free Mason Humbly showeth that hee hath bene a workman to this Corporacon sev'all years that he hath ventured his life in the Parliament Service since the beginning of the Warrs and nowe is one of the County Troope and by Gods assistance will continue in the said service soe longe as there is use of him till the unhappye differences in the Kingdom be setled, yet not with standing the danger he his in upon the said service is willing to make himself a Free Burges of the Corporacon if yo'r wor'pps will bee pleased to accept of a reasonable Fyne and to be paid at such tymes as yo'r petitioner is able to pay the same.

The humble desire of yo'r petitioner is to accepte of XXs in hand & XXs yearly upon good security till the sum of V£ be fully paid and yo'r petitioner as in dutye he is bound shall ever pray for Yo'r Wor'pps and this for Gods love.

25th August 1648.

agreed unto.

Consecrated Friendships.—*The Percy Anecdotes* (xii. pt. i., p. 23), inform us that:—

"The Morlacchi inhabitants of the inland mountains of Dalmatia, are remarkable for their generosity and fidelity. The Solavinian ritual contains a particular benediction for the solemn union of the two male or female friends in the presence of the congregation. The male friends thus united, are called Pobratimi, and the female Posestreme, which mean half brothers and sisters. From these consecrated friendships among the Morlacchi and other nations of the same origin, it should seem that the *sworn brothers* arose; a denomination frequent enough among the common people of Italy, and in many parts of Europe. The duties of the Pobratimi are to assist each other in every case of need, or danger, to avenge mutual wrongs and such like." R. F. G.

The Apprentice Pillar.—In *A Melange of Excerpta*, collated by C. C. Bombaugh, London, 1892; under the heading of "Historical Similitudes" we are told that "Art has parallel stories of a tragic nature," and after citing the Apprentice Pillar at Roslin, the compiler goes on to say (at p. 682),

"In the same century that the Prince of Orkney founded the chapel at Roslin, the good people of Stendal employed an architect of repute to build them one new gate, and entrusted the erection of a second to his principal pupil. In this case, too, the aspiring youth proved the better craftsman, and paid the same penalty; the spot whereon he fell, beneath his master's hammer, being marked to this day by a stone commemorating the event: and the story goes that yet, upon moonlight nights the ghost of the murdered youth may be seen contemplating the work that brought him to an untimely end, while a weird skeleton beats with a hammer at the stone he wrought into beauty.

Another stone at Grossmoringen, close by Stendal, tells where an assistant bell-caster was stabbed by his master because he succeeded in casting a bell, after the latter

had failed in the attempt. It is a tradition of Rouen that the two rose windows of its cathedral were the work of the master architect and his pupil, who strove which of the two should produce the finer window. Again the man beat the master, and again the master murdered the man in revenge for his triumph. The transept window of Lincoln cathedral was the product of a similar contest, but in this instance the defeated artist killed himself instead of his successful rival." R. F. G.

The Druses and the Ansariyeh.—To the best of my belief, the following notices of these sectaries of Mount Lebanan, have not yet been reproduced in any journal of the Craft. The first is taken from *Memoirs of Lady Hester Stanhope, as related by herself in conversation with her Physician*, London, 1845, (p. 355) :—

"The Druzes, the Ansaries, the Ismäelites—all these sects—must, and will remain a mystery to strangers. There was Monsieur Reynaud, one of the forty *savants* who wrote the great book on Egypt, and was afterwards consul at Sayda; if anybody could comprehend the secret, he could; yet, although he had four of the Druze books in his possession, and five learned persons in this country, (Syria), to assist him in translating and explaining them through a whole winter, he could make out nothing; because, even if you understand the text, you are still not a bit the wiser. Suppose, for example, you open a page, and you find these words—'Do you use Senna leaves ?' which is one of their questions of recognition, like similar apparently vague questions in freemasonry: What do you know about that ? You may understand the answer clearly enough, so far as mere words go; but it is useless unless you understand the thing of which the words are a symbol; for they are all symbolical. You must know that it refers to an insurgent, who, in the cause of their faith, raised the standard of revolt, centuries ago, in the land where Senna grows, and that it implies, 'Do you adopt his tenets ?' and so of other passages."

The next reference occurs in *Notes from a Diary*, by Sir M. E. Grant-Duff, London, 1900, where on p. 241-2, and under the date of November 17th, 1887, that accomplished writer records having met Mr. Ayoub Abela, at Seden, who had made the antiquites of the neighbourhood a special study.

With Mr. Abela, and his brother (a doctor), Sir M. E. Grant-Duff conversed at dinner on the subject of the Druses and the Ansariyeh. "They agreed that no books yet written upon either of these sects were of any value, and frankly confessed that they had utterly failed to obtain any idea whatsoever of what the Druses or the Ansariyeh believe. The doctor said he had examined as many as fourteen Druse books written in Arabic, with which he was well acquainted, without being able to get any sort of notion of what they were all about. He added, and Mr. Ayoub Abela agreed with him, that the explanation of their hopeless obscurity is simply this: that to understand them, it is necessary to have some key, which the Druses possess, and which not one of them has ever revealed. Both brothers had come to the conclusion that the Druses and the Ansariyeh were remnants of two distinct tribes of idolaters who had inhabited these countries before the advent of Christianity; that they had picked up certain things from that religion, and also from Mahomedanism, but in the case of either sect, the real bond was a kind of freemasonry, about which the outside world had not the smallest inkling." The Diarist also notices (at p. 261), Laurence Oliphant's *Land of Gilead*—wherein that author refers to the Druses and Ansariyeh religions, and remarks—"there can be no doubt that the esoteric character of both conceals a far higher theological system than is apparent to the uninitiated enquirer.'" R. F. G.

Masonry in Italy. — The following occurs in the *Recollections of Massimo D'Azeglio*, translated by Count Malber, London, 1868, (vol. ii., p. 351).

"I will say that even without mentioning the societies which have to answer for assassinations, *and* also according to many people, for certain colossal thefts, I would fain not see even Masonic lodges in Italy. Not from any wish to forbid or put them down, had I the power, but I should prefer seeing them closed of their own accord, at least for fifty years to come. I am the first to acknowledge that there is nothing more harmless than the Grand Orient, King of Iran, Prince Cadoc, or the little apron and hammer, &c. I know perfectly well that the *dazzling light*, that is to say, the great secret is not so awful as some people think. I know likewise that in several countries a great many social benefits are derived from this association; although the affectation of perpetually setting forth benevolence, as the aim of the brotherhood seems to me somewhat tainted with Jesuitism. But in Italy, my good friends,—in the classic land of sects and political dissimulation, where everything degenerates into a plot, a conspiracy, and underhand work,—pray leave us alone, and remove your Grand Orient a little more to the east or the west, as you please, but do not hold out to us the temptation of becoming sectarians; because, with all your benevolence, mutual support, and hospitals—all capital things, no doubt (p. 352) in themselves—on a rotten soil like ours you cannot prevent your humane society from turning into a regular secret society or political sect; with its simulations, exclusions, priestlike persecutions; its intrigues, its meddlings, &c; by substituting itself, in a word, for the loyal, open, and public action of the political and social powers."

R. F. G.

Jacobite Freemasons.—The following is taken from "Memoirs of the Jacobites," by Mrs. Thompson, 1846 :—

"The sons of the 2nd Earl of Derwentwater, James and Charles Radcliffe, were educated like brothers with the son of James II. (the Old Pretender) at St. Germains.

At the battle of Culloden, one of the columns in the line of reserve was commanded by Lord Kilmarnock. In the opposite rank, an ensign in the royal regiment was his son, Lord Boyd. Lord Kilmarnock was taken prisoner, and led along the lines of the British infantry. His hat had been lost in the conflict, and his long hair fell about his face. The soldiers as he was led along stood in mute compassion at the sight. Among those who thus looked upon this unfortunate man was his son, Lord Boyd, who was constrained to witness, without attempting to alleviate the distress of that moment. When the Earl passed the place where his son stood, the youth, unable to bear that his father should be thus exposed bare-headed to the storm which played upon the scene of carnage, stepped out of the ranks and taking his own hat from his head, placed it on that of his father. It was the work of an instant, and not a syllable escaped the lips of the agitated young man.

William Boyd, 4th son of Lord Kilmarnock, was in the Royal Navy and on board Commodore Burnett's ship at the time of his father's execution. He was eventually promoted to a captain in the 14th Foot, in 1761.

John Radcliffe, son of James, 3rd and last Earl of Derwentwater, assumed the title of Earl after his father's death. John Radcliffe was killed accidentally. After the death of John Radcliffe, about 1730, the title of Earl was next assumed by Charles Radcliffe,—it was of course assigned to him by the Court of St. Germains, and always insisted upon by himself. Charles Radcliffe lived in France untill 1745."

In the "Letters of Thomas Gray," there occurs under January 17th, 1747:—

"Charles Radcliffe, who called himself Earl of Derwentwater, was captured with his son in 1745 on board the "Soleil" privateer from Dunkirk, going to Montrose with twenty French Officers and sixty others."

The Earl of Kilmarnock, and his son Lord Boyd, (afterwards 13th Earl of Errol), were both Grand Masters of Scotland, and to the Earl of Derwentwater—presumably Charles Radcliffe—is traditionally ascribed the establishment of the first Lodge in France. R. F. G.

The Gateshead Charter of 1671.—Can any of our Durham brethren give us information in regard to the Myles Stapylton, Esq., to whom (with others) the Bishop of Durham granted a Charter to found a Fellowship at Gateshead in 1671? I find in Burke (ed. 1848) the following as to this family:—

Bryan Stapylton, J.P., and Receiver-General in the north parts for Charles I., seated himself at Myton, co. York, and married Frances, daughter of Sir Henry Slingsby, Knt, of Scriven. He had a third son whom Burke thus describes:—

> "Miles auditor and librarian to Cousins, Bishop of Durham, temp. Charles II, and a Justice of the Peace. He m. the dau. of Mr. Hinde, citizen of London, and had four sons, 1. Miles D.D. rector of Harpsden, and prebendary of Worcester, who d. unmd.; 2. Bryan who also d. unmd.; 3. Robert R.N. father of Admiral Miles Stapylton; whose dau. m. — Reynolds, Esq.; and 4. Henry."

It seems more than probable that the Miles of Durham was the man to whom the Charter of 1671 was granted, and that we equally owe to him the so perfect Swalwell organization. Miles is an uncommon name and is several times repeated in the main line of the family.

John Yarker.

Masonic Certificate.—Herewith I enclose extract from a letter dated at Ellenville, N.Y., from Bro. G. H. Benedict of the above Lodge, respecting a certificate granted in 1773 to a Brother of Lodge No. 6.

The Masonic Literature at our disposal in the District of the Argentine Republic, unfortunately does not throw any light on the Lodge in question, and I am therefore directed to forward the enclosures to the Quatuor Coronati Lodge in the hopes that some particulars may be forthcoming.

With hearty greetings from the W.M., Officers and Brethren of the "Star of the South."

Buenos Aires. Philip R. Rogers, Sec. 1025.

[Copy.]

I enclose herewith the copy of a certificate of Lodge No. 6, which is held by an old Masonic friend of mine, Dr. W. C. Derby, being transmitted to him by his father, who was not a mason, but regarded the certificate as a family heirloom. Little Britain was a small hamlet in Orange Co., N.Y., near Newburgh, and while the fact of the existence of No. 6 is well authenticated, it is not now, I understand, on the list of American Lodges. A number of Masons here have felt an interest in this Lodge, as it was probably one of the first Masonic Lodges established in America. It is supposed the Lodge was removed back to England, and, if this is the case, I have thought some of the brethren in Buenos Aires might be aware of the fact. Any information in regard to No. 6 would be appreciated by a number of the Brethren here.

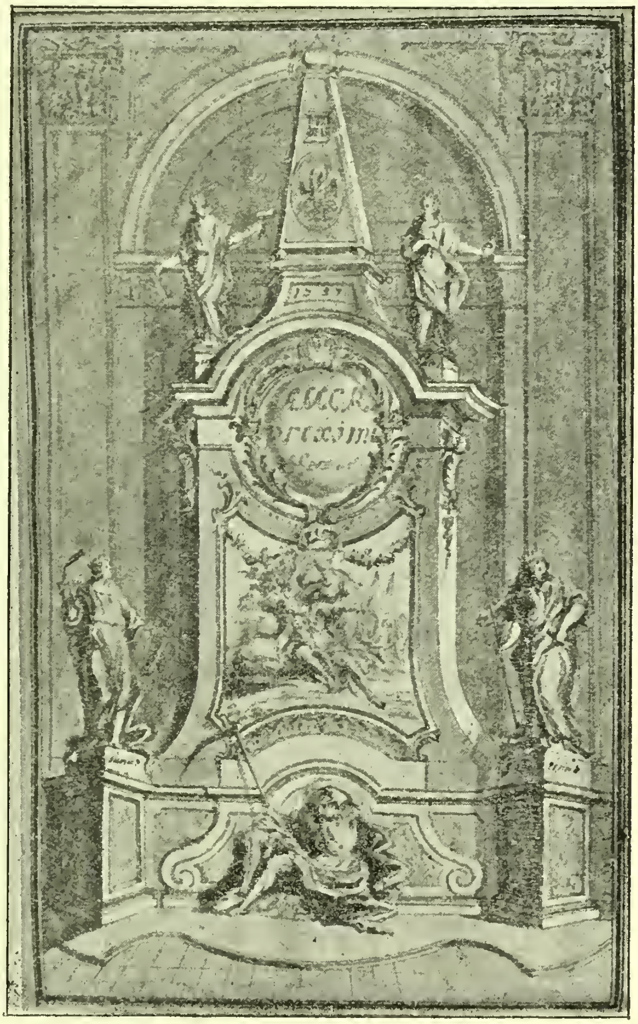
We the undernamed, Doth certify that the bearer hereof Dan[l] Darby hath been a Worthy Member of our Society of Free, Registered and Accepted Masons, in Little Britain No. 6, Where he attended regularly this Eighteen Months Last past, During which time his conduct was well approved of, And is hereby recommended as a Master Mason: Given under our hands and Seal of our Lodge This 2nd Day of May, One Thousand Seven-hundred and Seventy three.

James Hamilton, Master.
Wm. Oliphant. }
John Colvell. } Wardens.

Quatuor Coronati in Belgium. Since the publication of my paper on the Quatuor Coronati in Belgium (*A.Q.C.*, vol. xiii., p. 78,) I have had another opportunity of looking through the venerable manuscript containing the records of the Corporation of the Vier Gekroonde in Ghent from 1616. Among the numerous drawings by hand which illustrates its pages, I noticed, besides the sketch already reproduced, another which is particularly interesting, as its symbols are every one of them thoroughly *free masonic:* the usual tools, the Pelican, the Good Samaritan, and Father Time with his scythe. The motto, also full of meaning, is *Amor proximi,* and the date 1757.

As the precious document cannot be taken out of the City Library, the Librarian (H. Vanderhaeghen,) at my request, has kindly taken a photograph of this page.

Goblet d'Alviella.



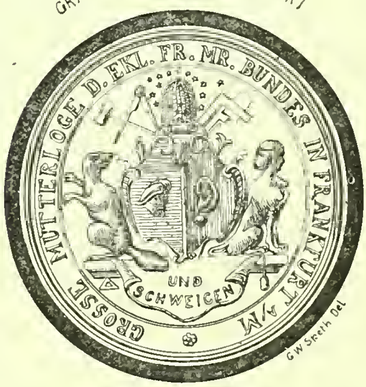
Masonic Symbols on Tombstones. — In the November number of "The Antiquary" (vol. xxxviii., p. 344) appears a short article on "Some Darlington Gravestones," illustrated with three cuts of tombstones; on one of which the writer makes the following remarks:—" On one stone—sacred to the memory of Thomas Robinson, and dated 1766—are no less than six emblematical designs I take the small design on it near the moon to indicate 'the game of life'; it is evidently meant for a chess-board. Below is a pair of compasses, the emblem of eternity. The *closed* book indicates, as a rule, uselessness, just as a pair of *folded* wings implies an impotent aspiration which directs one's gaze towards heaven."

The writer is evidently not a Freemason, or he would have recognised that the compasses and closed book as shown on the cut with the square, are the ordinary Masonic symbols of the Bible, square, and compasses. Another cut is described as —"Portion of the grave stone of one Thomas Robinson, son of Robert and Mary Robinson (Inn-keepers) of Darlington," and I have little doubt considering the parties were Inn-keepers, that the writer's chess-board is really the common sign of the *Chequers*. However, what I wish to know is—whether this is an early use of Masonic emblems on tombstones, or how much earlier in point of date examples can be found? and I think it would be desirable if brethren who may come across such symbols of an earlier date than the above would communicate them to the Editor with a drawing or photograph if possible. In the present instance the drawing only gives the right hand portion of the stone; if we had the left, I am inclined to think we should find the Sun symbol corresponding to the Moon seen on the right side.

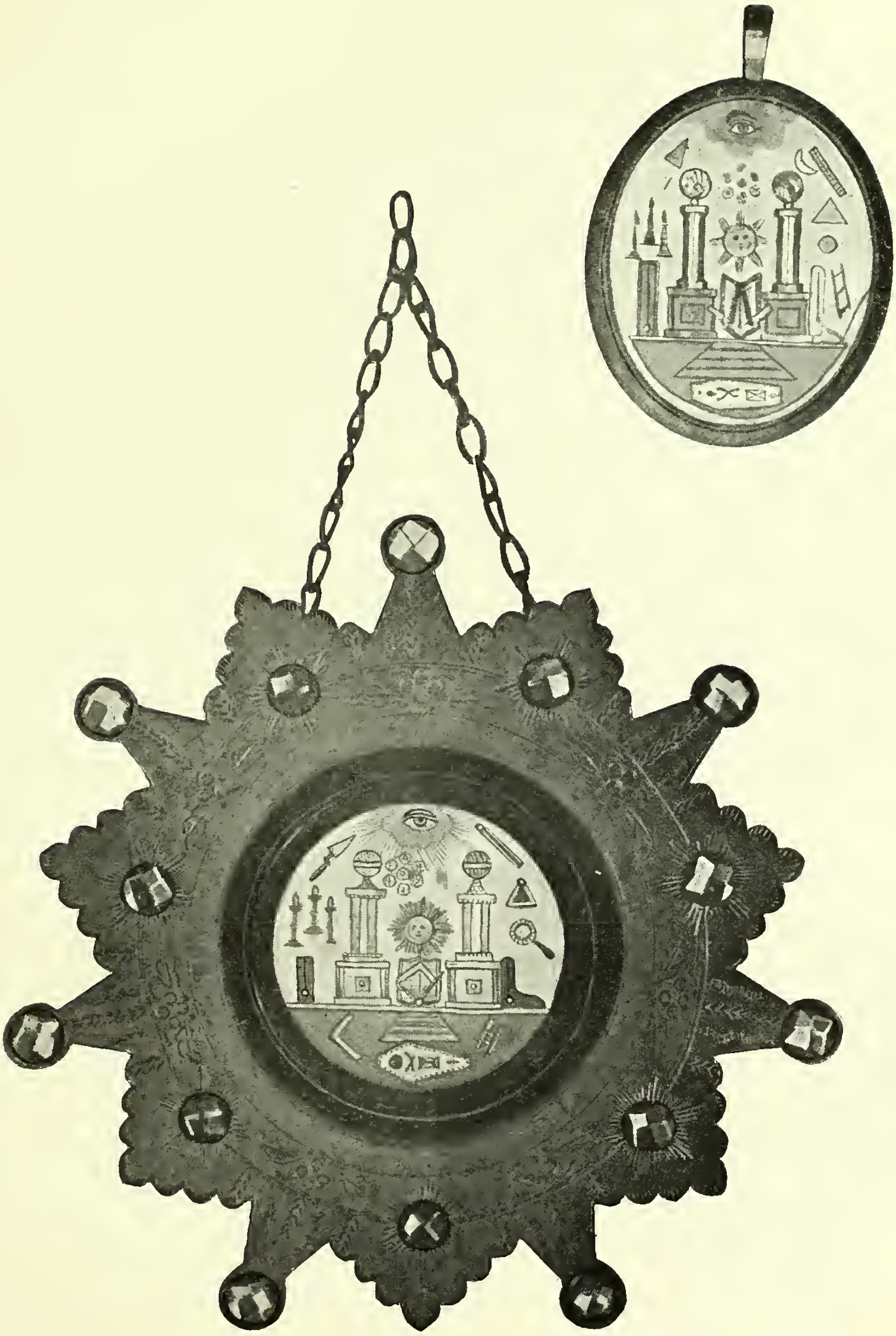
E. J. Barron.

SEAL

GRAND LODGE AT FRANKFORT



IV CC. MUS.



Jewels in the collection of Brother R. P. Noverre.
(real size).

SOME NOTES UPON THE CRAFT GUILDS OF NORWICH,

WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE MASONS.

BY J. C. TINGEY, M.A., F.S.A.

THE existing custumal of the City of Norwich is unfortunately only a transcript of the original, which probably dated from the 13th century. It was contained in a manuscript belonging to the Corporation, known in Blomefield's, the county historian's day, as the "Book of Customs," and is now missing. The copy preserved is very corrupt and often impossible to translate from the Latin, in which it stands, unless suitable words are supplied. The 46th Chapter "Concerning practising & searching Occupations" may be abridged thus: "To ensure the avoidance of fraudulent or faulty work, let the Bailiffs and Twenty-Four elected in common choose yearly two, three, or four of each craft (according to its size) and other experts. Those elected are to be sworn to visit at least four times a year every craft & industry and faithfully present every default to the Bailiffs & Twenty-Four elected in the name of the Commonalty, who shall exact sufficient amends and shall also have power to remove any of the sworn searchers who are negligent."

The mention of the Bailiffs clearly shows that this document is anterior to the Mayoralty, which began in 1404. But up to 1440 we have no names of the wardens, and the lists are very imperfect previous to the 16th century.

In 1415, after much disputing between the citizens and their officers, a composition was made dealing with the whole government of the city. It concludes with orders for the crafts and general trading.[1] One item has it "That alle Craftes that wille be cladde shall be cladde after the form of London." Another that crafts may elect their own wardens and then present them to the Mayor.

Next in a parchment book, called the "Liber Albus," which was commenced in 1426, and owes its existence to the composition just referred to, or to the immediate consequences, there is a lengthy entry styled "Ordinances for Crafts." Henry VI. is named as the reigning Sovereign, but no year is given. However there is a note appended to an abbreviated copy in the Mercers' Books, which seems to imply that it was compiled in 1450. It treats of the election of officers in large and small crafts and their duties, the clothing, and ridings; then of foreigners, change of craft, apprentices, and religious observances. The compilers have taken some tronble to explain what is to be understood by a mystery, viz., *parcell of craftis and cleped mysteris for as moche as there is not at this day sufficient noumbre of persons in the said mysteris to be cleped a craft.* Again, *Every mystery shall be uned to his like craft, that is to wyte, to Smiths' crafte thies mysterys, Bladsmythes, Locksmyths, and Lorymers* [bridlesmiths]; *and to every craft to have his mysterys assigned unto it.* It seems probable, judging from the Mercers' Book above mentioned, that copies of this order were delivered to every craft guild.

These ordinances are immediately followed in the book by others, dated 1543, of which there will be occasion to speak when we come to that period.

[1] Printed in the "Town Close Evidences" f. 37 *et seq.*

Some regulations dealing exclusively with the Masons were certainly drawn up in 1469, for the minutes of the assembly for that year state, that the aldermen and common council should attend upon the Mayor to reform divers things for a long time used by the masons to the dishonour of their craft, according to the effect of a certain bill presented by divers men of the same craft. What these regulations were cannot now be discovered. Doubtless they were entered in the books of the Masons' Guild, but these and also those of practically every other trade company of Norwich are now missing, although Blomefield appears to have seen some of them. The Mercers' Book, of which mention has been made, is only an account o the presentments of defects.

The masons again attracted the attention of the assembly in 1491, when it appears that no masters were sworn to make any search for defects of workmanship, and it is stated that by a recent statute masons were merely accounted labourers, and forbidden to call any gathering for forming regulations upon such defects. Therefore it was agreed, that the mayor, with two of the more discreet men of the craft, should have authority to correct such defects, assess fines, and so forth.[1] What statute is here understood is uncertain, but probably an Act of Parliament for it was unusual to call the local enactments by that name.

Feast-bearing will next claim our notice. It was the custom of the guilds to elect two or more of the members every year to provide a feast on the guild day; and although these persons were in part remunerated by each brother's fixed payment for his food and drink, it is evident, that at this time, the expenses of the feast-bearers were becoming insupportable. Accordingly it was enacted in 1494, that all should contribute equally, the feast-makers paying no more than others, except that their trouble should be gratuitous, and whoever did the contrary should forfeit 20s. It appears that this order had not the desired effect, for the next year we hear that the burden causes great undoing and impoverishment of the feast-makers, and many desert the city, while others refuse to come in, in order to avoid this expense, so that, as usual, the city is much decayed and likely to be brought to utter ruin. So quite a number of orders were made to remedy the evil, among which we again find that the cost of the feast shall be borne by all, and no one is to be compelled to be a brother of a guild unless he be of value. It was nevertheless necessary to renew this Act in 1531.

There still exists a roll of Apprenticeship Indentures, beginning in 1512, and from this date we may be sure that at one time the enrolments were complete, though at present several are missing. This roll was undoubtedly made in pursuance of an act of an assembly, held on the 19th of March in that year. The first skin is chiefly taken up with mason apprentices, and almost, if not quite, all the remainder are worsted-weavers, but nothing has been noticed in it which calls for particular comment. Previous to this date there are only one or two indentures, enrolled in 1417, known, a remarkable fact, since the composition of 1415, and the ordinances which have been assigned to the year 1450, both insisted upon enrolment, however it is just possible that others may be found in the voluminous court rolls, which have not hitherto been carefully examined. On the other hand, there can be little doubt that the obligation was frequently avoided.

[1] Similar powers were given to the reeders.

In the autumn of this year, 1512, we find the rough-masons complaining that many persons, after having been apprenticed to their craft for seven years, have redeemed their bonds after four years or even less, while others using the craft have never been apprenticed at all, so that many works done by them in the city are in decay, to the great rebuke of the occupation. It was thereupon decreed, that no one should work as a rough-mason but such as had fully served his apprenticeship, or else be approved by the Mayor and the Wardens of the craft. Also that no one should take it upon him to do any task work within the city, but such as were sworn citizens.

The assembly was next called upon to deal with the matter of pageants. As previously stated the ordinances of 1450 contain certain regulations for ridings, mentioning the Mayor's riding, on the day when he assumed his office, and processions at Hallowmas, Christmas, and Twelfthday, or at other times to be assigned by the Mayor. On these occasions the craft, to which the Mayor belonged, followed immediately behind him. For other crafts, the engrossing clerk states that their order will be found in the same book as the ordinances. It is certainly not there now, and it may be questioned whether it ever was, but it may be preserved in some parchment folios at the end of an otherwise paper book, known as the "Old Free Book." It is there spoken of as the order of the procession on Corpus Christi Day to the Chapel in the Fields, each craft with its banner. The handwriting is very similar to that of the ordinances, and the list might have been made a few years before or after 1450. That it was anterior to the Reformation is evident, and it must be mentioned that the seventh place is assigned to the masons.

This list is in a manner collated with another in a later hand, and seems to be an abridgment of an order for processions, made soon after the Reformation, which will be mentioned shortly. It begins *i Smethes*, *ii Masons*, but both these crafts united with others really formed one group or company.[1]

The pageant proper was a far more elaborate and picturesque entertainment, and at an earlier period was exhibited by St. Luke's Guild; that is to say a guild composed of the pewterers, braziers, bell-founders, plumbers, glasiers, and painters alone. In 1527 this guild handed a petition[2] to the Mayor, requesting, that being impoverished by producing the annual spectacle on Whit-Monday, it may be enacted that every occupation within the city shall, for the future, set forth one pageant on the day mentioned. This was apparently granted, for there is extant a description of this show, where the particular pageant allotted to each group of crafts is named. The masons, united with several other companies, have the fourth place and it was their joint duty to represent *Abell & Cain.* It should be noticed that this is the sole instance where the masons are separated from the smiths in any ceremony not being merely a matter of trade.

In 1539, owing doubtless to the general insecurity felt by reason of the King's action respecting the monasteries, it was enacted, that all guild stocks of such guilds, as were already dissolved, and in future should be dissolved, should be given to the Mayor to be expended on the ruinous decay of the city: and the next day John Rochester is assigned to pay to Mr. Mayor 25s. which remain in his hands of the guild of St. Olave. In the same year the Chamberlains account for 22s. 8d. received of

[1] Blomefield's statements concerning the procession on Corpus Christi day in 1489 cannot now be verified.

[2] This petition, and also the order of processions and pageants, are published in Norfolk Archæology vol. iii., p. 3, *et seq.*

divers guild stocks, and in the next Robert Thorp, priest, surrendered 10s. as the remaining stock of the thick-woollen-weavers' guild. A further order was made in 1548, that is immediately after the suppression of guilds and fraternities, that all guild stocks should be employed towards cleansing the River.

We now come to the New Ordinances for Crafts which were issued in 1543 as already stated. They are very extensive and it would be impossible to give even a summary of their contents in an article like the present. Three years previously the city had obtained a grant of the church of the Black Fryers from the king, and now, the necessary alterations being completed, it was resolved to use it as a Common Hall, instead of the College of St. Mary, where large gatherings had hitherto assembled. Therefore, in the first place, there is a long account of the religious ceremonies and feastings, which, excepting that the worsted-weavers shall attend masse at the Cathedral, are all to be held in the Hall, the masse being sung in the chapel of St. John there. Days were assigned to the crafts, either separately or grouped into companies, for keeping their guild. To the masons with tilers, lime-burners, and smiths, the 5th Sunday after Trinity was given, and since the first day, allotted to a craft, was the Thursday before Whit-Sunday, and then every Sunday after that Thursday, for twelve consecutive weeks, to another of the various crafts or companies, it follows that the masons again occupied the seventh place.

The existing rules concerning feast-bearing were apparently abolished, for it was now ordered, that no one should keep open shop within the city for a longer period than two years and a day, unless he be then admitted a brother of a fraternity; and no one was to be elected feast-bearer within two years after he had been admitted, then, if he refused to take the trouble and expense, he would be fined 20s.

Every member of a fraternity is to contribute 1d. quarterly towards the fund for relief of the almsmen of the brotherhood, and a like amount at the burial of every brother or sister; the sum to be expended, in wax [for candles], offerings at the altar, and deeds of charity; the sick moreover are to be visited.

The by-laws for apprentices and enrolment of their indentures are re-enacted, and lastly, the sum of 1d. is to be payed by every member of every fraternity, on the guild day, to the priest of the Chapel of St. John, who sang for the prosperity of the brethren that are alive, and the souls of those departed, and so on. That is all very well, but one cannot help being surprised to find, in the sordid Chamberlains' Accounts, that the priest is handing over these contributions to the use of the city in general. The first entry of the kind occurs in the accounts for the previous year, where only the lump sum of 68s. 5d. is mentioned. But immediately after the passing of the ordinances, the offerings of every guild are severally given, and the totals are almost double the above sum. In 1544 the offerings of the Masons and Smiths, with their companies, amounted to 3s. 5d., and they also paid 4s. 4d. for the certen. This last was the normal amount contributed by the guilds for that purpose, yet since the certen is described in the ordinances, as a yearly stipend to be paid to the priest, the charge strikes one as being a little illusory. However seeing that the priest was paid a salary of £6 13s. 4d. it appears at first sight that he gained rather than lost by this duplicity, and it would be so, if his sole duties had consisted in saying masses for the guilds, but that is highly improbable.

The following exceptional entry also occurs in the Chamberlains' Accounts at this time, *Paid for the chargis of the clerks that sange Masse and evensong for the Smythes*

and Masons the Sonday byfore Mydsomer. xxd. This was in 1543, when the 5th Sunday after Trinity fell upon Midsummer Day, and no similar statement has been found under any other year, or naming any other company, so that the reference is obscure.

This constant coupling of the Masons and Smiths raises the question, whether the Masons were actually members of the Guild of St. Loye or Eligius, to whom the Smiths' guild was certainly dedicated, and which was sometime kept in the existing Church of All Saints. No satisfactory evidence is forthcoming, and nothing that has been said amounts to a proof of it, yet it is strange that there was a leading family of Masons called Smyth, while there is some reason to suspect that their real name was Dewe.

At this time too the order and route to the processions on Corpus Christi Day were rearranged. St. Mary's College was on the verge of dissolution, and so the progress is from and back to the Common Hall. In the order of the companies, the smiths, tilers, masons, and lime-burners with their two banners marched first, and were it worth while it could easily be proved that the list previously alluded to as beginning, *i Smethes, ii Masons*, is only an enumeration of those crafts which possessed banners picked out from this mandate, the existing heading being allowed to remain.

In 1546, and also in 1547, when the destruction of the guilds was imminent, the pageants were prohibited, and in the last instance the Minutes of the Assembly give a significant hint that the order was made with a view to preserving the guild stocks intact, so that there might be the more to sieze when the final crash should come. It came the next year, and as we have seen, stocks were to be expended in cleansing the river, the amount received has not been found recorded anywhere, and the Chamberlains' account states, *received for the offryngs and certens of any Guylds kept within the tyme of thys accompt, nothyng, for that they be all lest and putt down.* This can only mean that the offerings, with the masses, and prayers for the dead, as also the deeds of charity were ended; the crafts remained as societies, responsible for securing good work, and possibly something more. For in the ordinances last mentioned we constantly find that the work "guild" has been altered to "feast" or "fellowship," as the construction requires, and "masse" to "service." What other period than this can be assigned for these changes? And if all feasting and worship had been put down, why were they made? The priest continued to draw his salary, and the pageants were proceeding in Elizabeth's reign,[1] so making allowance for change of ideas, things appear to have gone on pretty much as before.

The *Guilds* or *Fraternities* became *Artificers of Occupations* in 1549, when the carpenters, masons and other architectural trades complain that they are compelled to employ foreigners and young beginners, because the more experienced hands go out of the city, when they are most required there, and obtain work in the country. To prevent such action in future, except by license of the Mayor, heavy penalties were prescribed.

During the reign of Elizabeth by-laws for the crafts were issued severally, those for the *Fellowship and Company of Masons* occur under the year 1572, they include the rules for the lime-burners, and relate exclusively to the avocation, without mention of festivities.

[1] See Norfolk Archæology, vol. v., p. 29.

Some revision of these was necessary about five years later, when it was allowed that an apprentice might be employed as a common labourer during the first year of his service. As a consequence of these orders eighteen Masons, rough-masons, and lime-burners were presented at the Mayor's Court held on 22nd November, 1592, for offences against them and various fines were inflicted.

A set of by-laws were also produced in the next reign, and though none for the Masons have been discovered, it is possible that they were engrossed in one of the books now lost. Again at the close of the 17th century a further series was compiled, and entered in a book kept solely for this purpose, in which the rules for the Masons are contained under the date, 1684.

At the time of which we are speaking the lists of the wardens of crafts were discontinued, although only sixty years previously the number of recognised trades had been vastly increased. The wardens continued to be appointed however, and their names can be picked up from the records of the Mayor's Court. They become fewer and fewer in the course of years, and appear to end entirely about the middle of the 18th century.

NORWICH CORPORATION ARCHIVES.

Wardens of the Masons elected in 1440 ;—John Everard, & John Dyncok.

Assembly Thursday after St Matthew, 4th Hen. VIII. 1512.

This day is read a certain bill exhibited by the Masters of the craft of Rough-masons in these words To right worchepfull Maiour, aldermen and comon-counsail of the Citie of Norwich sheweth to your honorable Weysdoms the Wardeyns of the rough Masons within the said Citie that not only diverse and many persons dwellyng within this Citie in the occupacion and Myster of Roughmasons have be bounde apprentice for vij yeres and divers and many of them have by ther Frendes have redemed ther bondes of apprentishode some att ij yeres iij yeres and iiij yeres so that they have nott served ther hole terme accordyng to the ordynaunces made within the said Citie and some of them never wer apprentices nor used the same occupacion and cannott worke and fere nott to take taske workes by meane of which premisses diverse and many workes within the said Citie wrought by them ben in decay to the greatt hurt of bylders and rebuke of the said occupacion. May it please your good Mastershyps therefor to enacte ordayne and establysshe by auctoryties to you yeven for remedies in such cases that from hensforth no man shall take upon hym to worke in the occupacion of Roughmasons craft within the said Citie butt such as have ben apprentices within the said Citie and fully served his apprentishode by vij yeres att the lest or elles to be approved and admytted by the Maiour of the said Citie for the tyme beyng and the Wardens of the same craft for the tyme beyng. And also that non of the said occupacion shall take uppon hym to make any taske work within the said Citie but such as ben Citezens Sworn within the same Citie And if any man presume to do the contrary of any of the premysses to be commytted to warde by the said Maiour and over that to make fyne after the quantitie of his trespas thone halff of hit to the Maiour for the tyme beyng and thother halff to hym or them that certyfyeth and proveth any of the said defautes.

Which bill being read and understood by the whole assembly aforesaid it is agreed that it be established and enacted by the aforesaid authority according to the form and effect of the same.

Assembly 31st May 3rd Ed. VI. 1549.

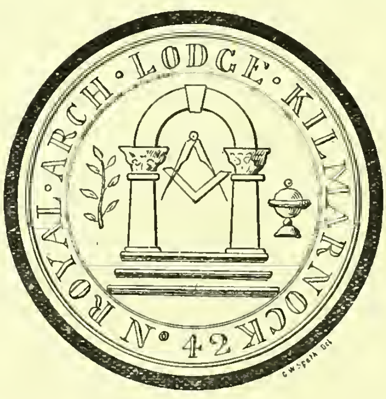
Also that a booke concernyng the absence & departyng oute of the Citie without licence of the Mayer of Carpenters Reders Masons & Tylers is enacted & ordened as is conteyned in the same; Wherof the tenour ffoloweth in these wordes. Forasmoche as thenhabitaunts & Citezens of this Citie beyng artifficers of the mysteryes scients & occupacions of masonscraft of known knewn reputed & called by the name of Roughemasons briklayers & Fremasons Reders Carpenters & Tylerscrafte enhabityng withinne this Citie have hadde ther lernyng & educacion by the most commendable maner of apprentices of these sciencs and by that meane atteyned there severall occupacions & hath exercised ther sciencs within the same to & ffor the goode encrease & mayntenaunce of ther lyvyngs ffamileyes & households, and therby also the Citezens & inhabitaunts ther the better served & ther edifiengs repayred & maynteyned to the greate comforte of the comons within the same Citie. Which thing of late dayes hath ben so enffrenged & disordered by dyvers & sondry persons of theise mysteryes of masons tylers Reders & Carpenterscraft having only a respecte to ther own pryvate luker & advauntage to be comen & growen to be perfecte & goode workmen gretlye necleyng ther commodities here with in this Citie have departed oute of the same Citie at suche tymes & seasons in the yeere as thei most called upon & loked ffor to be sette on worke into dyvers partes & places of the countrieth & more Reddy to serve estraungers then the comons here contrary to the goode orders here toffore had & used within the seid Citie. By reson wherof the inhabitaunts & Citezens here hath been compelled to take & sette into ther worke aswell Foreincrs as also yong begyners of those scientes whose worke ffor lak of good & sufficient knowlege & workemanshipp in the same have decayed or ellys lest ondoying or ondon to the grette detryment of the seid Citie and also hinderaunce & losse of the comons of the same ffor reformacion whereof & to thentente that the Citie & comons of the same may bee the better served and maynned (*sic*) ffrom hensforth by suche persons as do use & exercise the same scients & occupacions beforenamed & soo sate in good & civile order mete & necessary to be hadde used & maynteyned & contynued with in this Citie. Be it therfor ordered and also enacted and establysshed by the Mayor Shereffes Citezeins & Commonaltie of this Citie assembled togeder with oone hooll assente and by vertue & auctorytie of the same that iff any maner of person or persons whatsoever he or they be Citezens and inhabitauntes within this Citie Suburbes & hamelettes of the same shall ffrom the ffeste of Middsomer next commyng beyng of the mysteryes scientes & occupacions of Masons crafte Tylers Reders & Carpenters that is to saye Roughemasons Fremasons or breklayers Tylers Reders & Carpenters shall by ther own meanes or deputies or servaunts take any worke in hande or make eny covenaunte with eny other person or persons ffor the same dwellyng or enhabiting out of this Citie in any place or parte of the Countreyth ffor any maner of worke to be done made sette uppe or ffenysshed there without licence of the Mayor of this Citie or his successours Mayors ffor the tyme beyng & Aldermen or the more parte of them assembled & be thereupon ffully agreed to be by the seid artifficer or artifficers of masons Tylers Reders & Carpenters or eny of them in the Counsell Chamber of the seid Citie, then hee to fforfeyte & lose ffor the ffirste tyme of the offence commytted & done contrary to the tenour fforme & effecte herof Tenne Shillinges and ffor the Seconde deffawte twenty Shillinges and ffor the thirde ffawte fforty Shillinges and to be clerly disfraunchesed ffrom all the libertie of the Citie. The whiche sommes of money so lost &c to be equally dyvyded the oone halff to the Mayer to the use of the seid Citie And the other halff

to hym or them that present & Sue ffor the same. And the money to be levied by discrecion distres or by emprisonment of the partie offender as shall seme beste by the discrecion of the Mayer & his brethern the Aldermen or the more parte of them.

Assembly 30 Septr 7. H. 7. 1491. [Extended.]

Hac die motum est per Maiorem de Arte Lathamorum in hac Ciuitate eo quod nulli magistri Artis illius sunt jurati ad faciendum aliquod scrutinium pro defectibus corumdem Lathamorum et quis habebit superuisum defectuum alicuius conquerentis (conquerent') et pro eo quod per statutum nuper inde editum Lathami reputantur & acceptantur nisi tamen ut laboratores et per eundem statutum prohibetum est eis facere aliquas conuenticulas, siue congregaciones inter se ad faciendas aliquas actus siue ordinaciones pro correccione alicuius delinquentis. Modo ad hanc congregacionem concordatum & agreatum est quod Maiore pro tempore existente conuocatis sibi duabus de magis discrecionibus Lathamorum infra hanc Ciuitatem habeant plenam auctoritatem et correctionem de quibus libet Lathamis in opere suo delinquentibus & fines super eos ponere et emendas conquerenti facere per eorum discreciones prout eis bene decet.

SEAL



IV CC. MUS.

EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE CORPORATION OF NORWICH.

COMMUNICATED BY WALTER RYE, ESQ.

ASSEMBLY BOOK: NORWICH CORPORATION: VOL. III.

Congregaĉo teut. die vidz: xxiij° die decembr. Anno regni dnĉ Elizabeth regine nunc xv coram Robto Suckeling maiore Niĉh Sootherton et ffrancisco Rugge vic.

This daye the booke that the Masons have prefarred to this assembly ys fully agreid upon to be stablyshed as a lawe and to take effecte according to the tenure of the same booke as hereafter in this assembly may appeare.

To the right Worshippfull Mr Maior the Shreves aldermen and comon councell of the cittie of Norw^ch.

Humbly shewing unto yor worshippes your continually orators the ffelowshipp and companye of Masons w^thin this Cittie that wheareby the good goverment of the Magistrates of thys Cittie & the good obediens of the Cittizens & Cominalty of the same wch long tyme heretofore have ben used had and deligently observed in all estates and degrees of this Corporacion, every member of this cittye that is to saye every company of arts & mysteris w^thin the same have prosperously increased and polytikly ben maynteyned to the greate profitt of this comon welth all wch have ben done & contynued by the good ordinances & civill constitucôns wch from tyme to tyme wth good discreĉon and deliberat advice have ben made and ordiened amongest the wch we yor oratours have amongest others tasted of the benefit thereof, but for somochas in processe of tyme manye defalts and abuses do happen, wch have nede of dewe reformaĉon and o^r arte or occupaĉon ys very necessary and one emongest others most occupied in this comonwelth & yet no certen order preseryved and lymytted for good and perfect workemanshipp nor no dew ponisshement for offences set downe and appoynted by reason wheareof ther is moche evill and sleyty workemanshipp to the greate losse of souchc as set men or worke and to ye greate slander and infamy of good woorkmen wch greatly nedith great reformacion for the avoydaunce gret inconvenyences wch otherwise in defalte thereof might thereupon ensue, the premisses therefore considered It maye please yor worshippes that it maye be ordeyned by this comon assembly that all the hole companye of masons nowe being inhabitant and hereafter to be inhabiting or soiorning in this Cittie or the suburbs of the same shalbe obedient and observe the orders rules & articles hereafter writing wch your orators do trust shall bring gret confirmite amongest them and shall maynteyne good workemanshipp and abbolishe all deceite and sleytynes in o^r seid arte or occupaĉon wheareby shall insue grete benefit unto this cittie & the inhabytants of the same and we shall ever be bownde to prey to God for yor prosperous estate longe to contynue.

Imprimis that the wardens and hedemen of the sayd company of Masons shall yearely and every yeare for ever hereafter w^thin one moneth after that Mr Maior do take his charge cause all the hole companye of masons to assemble and met together at some convenient place and then and ther the two wardens and hedemen to chose out of the same company xij persons wch xij persons so elected shall elect too new wardens for the same occupaĉon and on hedeman of the wysest metest and most discret persons of the

same company for the yeare ffollowing wch shalbe sworne to exercise ther offices duly and truly for the yeare ffollowing as is accustomed wthin the seid Cittie and yf ye wardens thall herein neglecte and make defalte in doying of ther offices then ytche of them to fforfeyte x^{s}.

Itm that the wardens of the same occupacion from tyme to tyme shall have full power to Somon xij xj x jx or viij persons of the same occupac̃on to come and be sworne before the maior for the tyme being as oft as the seid wardens shall se cawses necessary wch seyd xij xj x ix or viij persons shall have auctoryte to serche inquire and present all ffalts comytted by eny of the sayd occupacon and to assesse suche fynes upõn the same as shall seeme good to ther discrecion provided alwey that Mr. Maior for the tyme being shall or maye augment or dymynishe the same according to the quantite of the defect of the fact

Itm that the sayd xij persons wch shalbe elected to chose newe wardens shall yearely also at the elecion of the sayd new wardens elect and chose a bedell to serve the said wardens and companye who shall delygently and truly do his office in every thing that belongith thereunto as hathe ben heretofore accustomed upon payne to fforfeite for every offens xvj^{d}

Itm that yf eny of the said Company shalbe lawfully somoned & warned by the sayd bedell to cum to eny assembly of the said occupac̃on and wthout resonable cawse do absent hym or elles comyng to the sayd assembly do ther obstinately or frowardly behave hymself or shall depart thens wthout lycens or shall brawle or quarell there wth eny of the seid company or shall maliciously or slanderously defame eny of the same compayne or be disobedyent to the wardens or shall not orderly behave hymself towarde the sayd wardens and hedeman shall fforfeyt for every defalt iij^{s} iiij^{d}

Itm yf eny person wch shalbe so elected to be wardens or hedeman or to be elected serchers or presentors as ys aforesayd shall refuse to do ther office or dewty according to the trew meanyng of thes consticions and orders or wyll not ffynde souche defalts as shall be proved unto them for the tyme beying that then every person so offending shall forfeite xx^{s}.

Itm that no person wch was a workeman at the making of the Statute of Laborers and apprentices or wch have served as an apprentice in the said arte according to the forme of the said Statute shall take upon hym eny taske worke nor take eny apprentyce nor lerne eny person his occupac̃on for money or reteyne eny Jorney man wth in the Liberties of the same Cittie untyll he be admytted a freman of the same Cittie & be accepted and admitted a workeman into the company of the same by the wardens & hedeman of the same occupac̃on & do pay for his admittance to the said wardens & hedeman iij^{s} iiij^{d} upon payne to forfeite for every offens iij^{s} iiij^{d} provided alwey that yf the wardens & hedeman do refuse wthout lawfully (*sic*) cause to accept & admytt into ther ffelowshipp eny souche as shalbe fremen of the said Cittie wch have served according to the forme of the sayd Statute being workemen That then the same shalbe at the discrecion of Mr. Maior to admyt or disallow hym.

Itm y^{t} non of the same company shall set eny of his apprentices to be a troweller before he hathe served one hole yeare at the least nor yet permit or suffer eny apprentice or Jorneyman wch be not expert in the sayd occupac̃on to make or mend

eny worke except his seyd Mr do oversee the same to be well and perfittly don as it ought to be don upon payn to forfeyt for eny offens . . . vs.

Itm that every one of the same Companye wch shall take upon them eny worke to be don shall do the same well and sufficiently upon payne to forfeyt souch fyne as the said xij xj x ix or viij persons shall assesse for the same.

Itm that every person of the same company Taking worke uppon hym as a Mr workeman shall duly oversee comande & charge his or ther laborers to make worke and laboure ther morter well and sufficiently and shall not take to his laborer other then souche as shalbe able to do his dewtye in the suffycient working and making of morter upon payne of xs to be levied upon every souche Mr owner as shall either by him self or his servant allowe any souche insufficient Laborer and shall not occupye eny other sand then roughe sande for outward worke flotyng worke & souche lyke excepted upon payn to forfeit for every defalte . . . xijd.

Itm that every laborer wch shalbe set a werke by eny of the same occupac̃ion shall at his Mrs comaundment make his morter well & substancially as yt ought to be upon payne to forfeit for every combe of lyme insufficiently made in morter . . iiijd.

Itm that the Lymeburners wthin the libertye of the Cittye of Norwich shall burne the lyme well and sufficiently in all poynts and shalbe under the serche and presentment of the seyd xij xj x ix or viij persons of Masons & of the wardens of the seyd company of Masons & shalbe ponished for every defalte found and presented by the said xij x ix or viij persons or wardens according to the orders of the said Cittie alredy in that behalf lymytted and yf eny of them shall deny eny souche serche then every of them so deniеng shall forfeyte for every defalt xijs iiijd.

Itm that the seyd lymeburners shall deliver ther lyme perfightly brent full measure & shall not refuse to mesure the same yf they be required and also shall not sleake the same nor myxt yt before the delivery thereof upon payne to forfeyt for every combe so delivered contrary to the tenor hereof . . . xijd.

Itm that all manner of lyme that shall yeld above a peck wast in a seme [? a *load*] of lyme shalbe denied and taken insufficiently brent & the maker or burner thereof amerciable for his offens.

Itm that no person of the same occupac̃on shall take upon hym to amend eny pece of worke wch eny other of the same companye have made or begon before (not being well and workemanly don) untyll souche tyme as he have made the wardens privy therunto that the offendor maye be ponisshed for his offens upon payn to forfeit vjs viijd.

Itm that the wardens of the same occupac̃on shall have ffre libertie to serche for al manner of defalts made and to [be] made or comytted contrary to this presente ordynaunces & shall have autorite to com̃aund the forseid xij xj x ix or viij persons at the lest of the said occupac̃on to view every souch offens and offences as they shall enfourme the sayd xij xj x ix or viijte of, and that the sayd xij or viij persons shall not conceale eny defalte but fynd and present the same and make the wardens pryvy of ther procedings to thend that nothing be overslipped upon payne that every of the said xij or viijte persons that shall offend herein to forfeit . . . vs.

Itm that non of the felowshipp shall take eny newe apprentise before souche tyme as his former apprentice shall have served hym ffower yeares of the full ende of his said terme of apprentisshippe upon payne to forfeit for every souche apprentis xx^{s}

Itm that no person of the sayd ffelowshipp & occupacion shall sell over his apprentyce to eny other person onlesse it be to a good and sufficient workeman of the same occupacion wherunto the wardens of the said occupac̄on or the Maior for the tyme being shalbe privy and assenting upon payne to forfeyte . . xl^{s}
and also that no person of the same companye & occupac̄on shall take eny person into his service and under the color of being his servaunt shall lerne hym hys occupacion for money or eny other composicion to be made betwen them other then souche as have served or shall serve as apprentyce according to the foresayd statute upon payne to forfeite for every souche defaulte . . xl^{s}

Itm that the wardens and hedeman of the seid occupac̄on shall ons every quarter of a yeare at the lest or as oft as they shall thynke good make serche for the seid Defalts of souche colerable servaunts and apprentices and yf eny of the sayd occupac̄on being thereunto resonably requyred by the said wardens for the better triall of the premisses to show his prentis indenturs towching every souche servaunt or colorable apprentice & do obstinately refuse to shew his seid indentures that then every on so refusing to forfeit x^{s} and yf the said wardens and hedeman shall neglect to make souche serche as is aforesayd or shall goo about to conceale eny souche defalte then every of them so offending & duly proved to forfeit . . x^{s}

Itm that no persons of the same occupac̄on & ffelowshipp shall make eny covenaunt wth his apprentyce to gyve hym eny wages or recompence for his worke or suffer hym to worke at his owne hande as a Jornyman during his apprenticeship but shall in althyngs kepe and use hym according to the Covenaunts of his Indentur made betwen the M^{r} and souche apprentyce & according to the custome of this cittie upon payne to forfeite for every defalte . . xx^{s}

Itm that no person being a foryner shall worke in the said occupac̄on w^{t}in the said Cittie wthout the lycens of the seyd Wardens and hedeman of the same occupac̄on for the tyme being excepte by the lycens of Mr Maior for the tyme being oneles it be in souche workes as the artificers of the same occupac̄on dwelling in the said Cittie cannot artificially make and fynishe upon payne to forfeit for every defalte . . x^{s}

Itm that the wardens of the seid occupacion shall yearely at ther quarter serches have of every of the said companye and ffelowshipp . ij^{d} accordinge to the auncient custome in that behalf used toward the paines taking wch yf they will not paie then they to forfeit for every . ij^{d} not paid . vj^{d}

Itm that the wardens of the said occupacion shall at ther going of ther office of wardenshipp yerely accompt to the newe wardens for souche money and stoke as cam to ther handes during the wardenshipp wch ded belong to the sayd companye and ffelowshipp and upon the determinacion of ther accompt shall deliver the surplusage thereof to the new wardens to the use of the seid companye upon payne to forfeit so moche money as they shall have of the seid chattells in ther hands and xx^{s} besides.

Itm that no person of the same Company shall procure or intise the servant of any other of the same company to depart from his M^{r} without his M^{rs} lycens upon to forfeyt for every souche offens . . . . xx^{s}

Itm that eny lode of sande that shalbe delivered or sold to make morter wch shall conteyn xij barrowes ffull & every barrowe to conteyn too busshells upon payn that every person shall sell or deliver eny souche lode of sand conteyning eny lesse mesure iij^s^ iiij^d^

Itm that no person not being of the same company that is a freman of the same Cittie shall take in hande eny pece of worke w^th^in the said Cittie w^th^out lycens of Mr Maior & the wardens of the same occupacon upon payne to forfeite fo[r] every souche pece of worke . . x^s^.

Itm that no person of the same company shall laye eny Semell Brick or semell tyle outewardly in eny worke & so approved and tried by the said xij xj x ix or viij^te^ persons upon souche payne as the said xij, xj x ix or viij^te^ persons shall assigne and assesse up[on] hym or them for the defaulte.

Itm the lymburners and Cariers being under the serche shall paie souche serche as the masons doe according to auncient eustome of the seid Cittie.

Itm that all ffortytures amerciaments fynes penalties aforeseid other then souche as shalbe forfeite by the sayd wardens shalbe levied in forme ffollowing, vidz by distresse to be taken by the seid wardens or by the officer of Maior for the tyme being by comytting the party offending to prison untill payment be made, the one halfe thereof to be to the Maior for the tyme being, the other half to the wardens and hedeman of the same occupacon and all forfytures of the wardens to be half to Mr Maior and the other half to the poore people of the same occupacion.

ASSEMBLY BOOK: VOL. III., FO. 255.

Congregatio tent die dominico vidz decimo quinto die ffebruarij in ffesto Sancti Mathie Appli anno Regni dñe Eilzabeth dei grã Anglie ffrauncie et Hibnie Regine fidei defehf &c decimo nono Tempore Thome Layor Maior, Cutberti Brereton et ffrancisci Morley Vic.

This daye by the concent of this house it is agreid that the byll wch the rough masons have preferred to the assembly shalbe stablyshed and remaine as a lawe wth in the Cittie accordinge to the tenure of the said byll as heareafter ensueth.

Wheareas at an assembly holden in the guildhall of this Cittie the xxiij^tie^ daye of December in the xv^th^ yeare of the reigne of our Sovereine lady Quene Elizabeth, certeine good orders and constitucons were sett downe and ratefied by the comon assembly as well for the maintenaunce and increase of good workmanshipp emonge the artificers and occupacon of masons w^th^in this Cittie, as also for the eschewinge and utter aboleshinge of sleiteness and evell worke-manshill (*sic*) wch before that tyme had ben moche used and practized to the great losse of many and discredit of the occupacon, And as tyme myxed wth experiens hath tryed and proved the moste parte of the same orders and constitucons to be very good and necessary to be put in ure (*sic* ? use) and to be contynued and maynteined in this common wealth: Yet amongeste the sayd orders & constitucons, too clawses or articles only be founde by dayly experience nothinge profitable for the comon wealth of this Cittie, nor for the artificers of the said occupacon as was hoped for and intended at the makinge of the same orders, but rather greatly hurtful then profitable. Of the whiche one is for that no defalte cann be founde

and presented or ponished onlesse it be by the nomber of Eight persons at the leaste who altogether at ones and one instant tyme do lett ther worke besyds the wardens in whatsoever nedefull worke they be in, or wyth whomesoever they worke, be it for never so smalle a tryfle, wheareby not only the saide artifycers, but also many other, who be owners of the same workes ar therby greatly disapointed and hyndered, The other article or order is that none of the same company shall sett eny of his apprentizes to be a troweler before he hath served one hole yeare at the leaste ne yet permitt or suffer eny apprentys or Jornyman wch be not expert in the said occupacon to make or amend eny worke, excepte his said Mr. do overse the same to be well done upon penaltye of ffyve Shillings for every defaulte. And for that aswell the sayd first resyted article whereby eight persons of that occupacon at the leaste were appointed to finde and present defalts is thought very troblesome and greately to the losse of poore men to have so many at one tyme to loose there workes and disapoint ther M^rs^ wth whome they worke, and also this Second article altogether unreasonable for that a prentys that is bound to the said occupacon shall not be suffered to worke in his said occupacon the first yeare whcareby he shoulde be the better experiensed in the same mystery, and the sooner able to do his master service, besyds the penaltie of ffyve shillings conteined in the latter part of the same article, for every defalte w^th^out havinge respecte to the greatnes or smallnes of the faulte : The sayd twoo articles by whole concent of the Mayor, Shreves, Cittizens and Comonaltie at this present assemblyd and by auctorytye of the same assemblye ar clearely repelled, adnichilated, frustrated and made voide, And in the steadd of them by aucthoritye of the same assembly it is enacted and agreed on as hereafter ensueth That the wardens and artificers of the Sciens and occupacon of masons w^th^in the Cittie of Norw^ch^ shall yearely electe and chose thre experte men of the same occupacon of masons, who shalbe sworne to fynde and present wth the wardens for tyme beinge all maner of defalts of the same occupacon from tyme to tyme, And that all falts founde and presented and all fynes and amercyaments sett or afferyd by the sayd wardens for the tyme beinge wth the sayd three men or two of them at the least shalbe as good and effectuall as yf the same should be and were presented by twelve of the same arte or occupacon.

And that it shalbe lawfull to the same occupacon upon reasonable cause from tyme to tyme to displace the sayd three men so elected or eny of them, and to place so many other in ther Steadd and rometh by the lyke elecon as is aforesayd.

And that no master of the same arte shall take eny greatter wages for his apprentys worke the fyrst yeare of his apprentishipp then is used to be payed for a comon laborer.

And also that hensforth it shalbe lawfull for the sayd wardens wth the sayd thremen or wyth twoo of them to sett and affeere souche ffyne or amercyaments upon eny master of the same occupacon as well for takinge of contrary and excesse wages as also for eny defaulte of workemanshipp of his sayd apprentys or Jornyman And also upon ther othe to allow and gyve souche due recompence to the partye or partyes that shall have every defectyve worke done as to them shall seame to be worke agreable to the quantytye of the same offence.

And that all ffines and fforfytures hereafter to be found or affered accordinge to the tenor of this present acte is to be levyed and imployed in souch lyke manner and fforme as is alredy sett downe in the said acte of assembly for the occupacon of masons made the xxiij^tce^ daye of December in the xv^th^ yeare of the Quenes Majesties reigne that now is.

TEMPORE ROBERTI RUG MAIORIS SECUNDO.

[October 10: in 4th of Edward VI. (1550)]

Md Qd die et anno supradictis Jolies Godfrey Civis Norci Mason venit &c Et irrori fecit quād Indenturā geren' dat in festo pentecostes ao r. r. Ed viti quarto sigillo Willmi Bygott filij Johis Bygott de Reiffam in com Norff sigillat contineñ convencões viz: qd p'fatus Willm̃s posuit seipsū app'ntic p'fat Johi ad artific de Masons crafte ac ad õia alia sciencia quibȝ coitȝ utitur a festo p'dto usq fine termini septem anõe extunc px sequeñ complendorū per que terminu p'dtus Johcs concedit qd ipe docebit dcm Willmu artific p'dcum õibȝ &c debito modo castigando &c ac inveniet &c suffic victū ac õia alia vite sue necessaria, Et p'dc̃us Wilts concedit qd ipe bene continue et fideliter serviet p'fato Johi in artific p'dc̃o ac õīā alia ut appñtico &c Et p'dtus Johes concedit gd deliberet &c prefato Wilto in fine dc̃i termini duplic vestitu convenient pro diebȝ festivis et opariis unū le hamer exe, unū le pikaxe, unū le trowell et unū plome rewle bone et suffic, Ac solvet p'fato Wilto in fine dc̃i tẽri xxxiijs iiijd &c.

In 1559 a "levall" is added to the instruments the master shall find the apprentice with.

TEMPORE RICARDI FLETCHER MAIORIS CIVITATIS NORWICO PRIMO.

[August 2: 1st Elizabeth. 1559]

Md Qd secundo die mensis Augusti Anno regni Elizabeth modo Regine Anglie &c primo Michaell Knott citezen of Norwich Rowemason inrollith an Indenture dated the xvjth daye of ffebruary in the first yeare of the reigne of the Quenys highnes aforesayed Sealed by Thomas Knott the sonne of Ham̃ond Knotte of Catton in the county of Norff: husbondman wherby the sayd Thomas hath put him selfe apprentyce to the sayed Michaell Knott unto Rowmasons crafte and wth him to dwell tarry and abyde from the feaste of all Seynts last past before the date hereof untyll thend & tearme of Seaven yeares from thense next folowinge and fully to be complete By all whiche sayed tearme the sayed Thomas Knotte grauntith by thes presents the sayed Michaell Knott as his Mr well and faythfully to serve &c And the sayed Michaell Knotte grantith by thes presents the sayed Thomas Knott his apprentyce in the sayed crafte whiche he useth after the man' that he maye teache and enforme or cause to be taught and enformed &c and in dew man' to chastyce him findinge unto his sayed apprentyce meate drynke lynnen wollen &c Allso the sayede Michaell Knote further grauntith to teache the sayed Thomas Knott to pley in and uppon the vyoll vyoletts and harpe as allso to synge playne songe & pryksonge at his owne proper costs and charges wthin the foresayed tearme And to paye & delyv' or cause to be payed and delyv'd unto the sayed Thomas at thend of the foresayd tearme iijli a suffycient vyoll, a vyolet and a harpe one trowell on plumbe rewle on handaxe on square and doble apparell &c in wollen & lynnen &c

NOTES FROM A BOOK OF FREEMENS INDENTURES ENROLLMENTS BELONGING TO THE CITY OF NORWICH.

1558.

M[d] q[d] decimo die Januarij Anno Regni Elizabeth Regine primo Johannes Walpole civis Norwici Mason Irrotulari fecit quandam Indentur' gerentem Dat' in festo Annũciacōis Btē Marie virginis Annis regnorum Philippi et Marie Regis et Regine quarto et quinto Sigillo Ricardi Cowper filij Joħis Cowper nup de Barton defunct Sigillat Per quam predictus Ricũs scripsum posuit in apprenticiũ prefat. Joħi Walpole et assignatis suis ad artific̃ suũ de Masons crafte erudiend' et eum eodem Joħe commoratur a festo predicto usq finem termini septem anno; p; sequeñ et plenarie complend̃ p quem quidem terminũ p'dictus Joħes concedit docere dictum Ricũm artif. predictum debito modo eum castigando ac etiam Inveniet dicto Ricõ sufficieñ victum vestitũ ac omĩa alia vite sue necessaria tam egrotudine quam in sanitate durante toto termino predicto Et p'dictus Ricũs concedit qd ip̃e serviet prefato Joħi et assignatis suis in artificio predicto p totum terminum predictum et faciet omnes alias convencoĩes put decet &c. Et p'dictus Joħes concedit q[d] ipc̃ solvet p'fato Ricõ ad finem dicti termini xxvj[s] viij[d] ac etiam dabit prefato Ricõ duplicem vestitum ac etiam hec Instrumenta sequencia videlicet:—a hãmeraxe a trowell a plomerewle & a levall &c.

16 December in 2[nd] year of Queen Mary, 1554.
Robert Ryngwood of Norwich Rowmason enrolls an Indenture dated 6[th] Sept[r] in 1[st] of Queen Mary whereby William Tonny son of Edward Tonny of Morley puts himself apprentice to Ryngwood for 7 years: Ryngwood to find him meat & drink & teach him his craft & at end of his term to give him double apparell & a brykex, a hãmex, a trowell & a pykeex and xxxiij[s] iiij[d] in money.

22[nd] Febr[y]. in the 3[rd] year of Elizabeth, 1560
John Godfrey citizen of Norwich enrolls an Indenture dated 2 August in 2[nd] year of Elizabeth whereby Jervase Forman, son of Henry Forman, late of Norton, binds himself apprentice to s[d] Godfrey for 8 years to learn a masons craft: Godfrey to find him at the end of his time "a plome rule, a Trowell, a hãmerex and xxx[s] iiij[d] & double apparell."

22[nd] Feb[y] in the 3[rd] of Elizabeth. 1560
Bartylmew Bell of Norwich, Mason, enrolls an Indenture dated on the feast of S[t] James the Apostle in the 1[st] of Elizabeth whereby Nycholas Erle of Norwyche puts himself apprentice to s[d] Bell for 7 years—at the end of his time the apprentice to have one pyckex one bryckex, & one hãmerex & xx[s] & double apparell.

On the same day s[d] Bartylmew Bell enrolls an Indenture dated on the feast of S[t]. John the Baptist in 2[nd] of Elizabeth by which Robert Stubbys of Norwyche binds himself for 7 years to s[d] Bell: at the end of w[ch] time Bell is to supply him with a Trowell, a hamer & a Bryckax, a squyer, a levell and a hand pyck axe and xx[s] and double apparell.

9th July in the 3[rd] of Elizabeth 1560
Thomas Rysshebroke of Norwyche Roughemason, inrolls an Indenture dated 8[th] July 1560 whereby Robert Nycker son of Peter Nycker late of Crownethorpe deceased, puts himself apprentice to Rysshebroke for 7 years: he to give Nycker at the end of his time iij£, double apparell, also a bryck axe, one hãmer axe, a bryck axe [repeated] and a trowell and also said Rysshebroke is to have half the revenues & profits of a tenement & appurtenances in Crownthorpe, belonging to said Nycker, during the said term only.

REVIEW.

LODGE Badges and Jewels.—The *Hamburgische Zirkel Correspondenz* is again to the fore, and has now begun the reproduction and publication of Lodge Membership Jewels or Badges, the first volume of 36 plates and 358 specimens, with explanatory text, being now ready. Such spirited action on the part of this widely known and respected organization should be heartily supported by the Craft generally, for not only is the work exceedingly well done, artistically and textually, but the subscription for each of the five volumes already published (four of *Medals* and one of *Badges*), is quite nominal, so must of necessity involve considerable financial loss. All the members ask is for a practical expression of appreciation from the Fraternity by promptly subscribing for the edition, and thus encourage them to continue the publication of the volumes until the supply of material is virtually exhausted.

In no country in the world is the custom so prevalent of wearing Membership Badges, as in Germany, though in some other countries the taste for such decorations has been more or less in vogue for very many years. I refer now to those made especially for the members of particular Lodges, not the other class, which could be and were worn by brethren of any Lodge whatever. The *general* Badges were very common in the eighteenth century and frequently were of choice design, beautifully engraved on silver, the "field" being often cut out, so that the obverses and reverses were practically the same. Quite a number of these elegent decorations are still preserved in Great Britain and Ireland, as well as in the United States of America and Canada, the reproduction of which would be most welcome to not a few of us students, but the demand for such a publication would I fear be insufficient to reimburse the promoters, as the outlay would be considerable. Every now and then some choice piece is being reproduced in the *Ars Quatuor Coronatorum* and by the Masonic Press, so that if a register were made of these, it would be found that my praise of their artistic execution is well deserved.

Concerning particular Badges or Jewels, specially manufactured for the use of the members of certain Lodges only, in England, the accurate and fully illustrated volume on "Centenary Warrants and Jewels" (A.D. 1891) by my lamented friend John Lane, should be consulted, and likewise my "Numerical and Medallic Register of Lodges" (A.D. 1878), with the special Jewels in appropriate colours. These have all been sanctioned by the Grand Lodge in celebration of Centenary and other prominent Commemorations, besides which there is the ordinary Centenary Jewel (designed by the R.W. Bro. Sir Albert W. Woods), of uniform design to distinguish Lodges which have furnished proof of their uninterrupted existence for one hundred years or more. The Museums of the Grand Lodge of England, the Supreme Council 33° and those in connection with West Yorkshire, Worcestershire, Leicestershire and other Libraries of Lodges and private Brethren contain numerous specimens of these, but in comparison however with those worn in Germany, the number is but small, though what is lacking in quantity they certainly make up to a great extent in quality of workmanship and historical value.

To brethren who are unaware of the custom to thus wear Lodge Badges, the fine volume, now being briefly described, will be quite a revelation, and I feel assured the handsome work has only to be seen to be warmly appreciated.

It is impossible to do justice to the artistic designs of many of these Badges, as they cannot well be described in an article of this kind, for the richness and variety of the symbolism and the admirable arrangement of the emblems must be seen by the eye, rather than be the subject of the pen. Some are really medals, but of course, the majority not having been struck from dies, either in whole or part, are better and more accurately known as Badges or Lodge decorations. A few are suggestive of English origin or use, but mostly they are of Continental design, effective and appropriate, and some are of quite an elaborate and finished character.

As with the quartette on Masonic Medals, this Volume is valuable, because of the very interesting descriptions, the historical information and the carefully compiled Tables involving no little labour and research, adding considerably to the utility of the work, and making it as easy as possible for reference.

The Introduction and the full descriptions of the Grand Lodges and Lodges represented (statistical and general) are most acceptable, and reflect great credit on all who have assisted in the production of this noble Volume; especially M.W. Bro. C. C. Wiebe, Grand Master of Hamburg, who has spared no pains to make the Work complete and accurate, and moreover has succeeded admirably.

The respected "Pilgrim" Lodge, No. 238, London, has a distinctive Badge for its members, indicative of its origin, consisting of an Ivory Key and a Golden Trowel, as worn by those who belong to the "Grand Countries Lodge" of Berlin, and as might be expected these two emblems are often utilized in the designs for the decorations reproduced in the present volume.

In England, there are now "Founders' Jewels," as well as Badges for the Stewards at our Benevolent Festivals, the former not as yet having been authorized by the Grand Lodge and the latter are not to be worn in Lodges.

I hope that a new Volume will soon be issued, on similar lines to Part one, and that the labours of the Hamburg Organization will be valued as they deserve.

W. J. HUGHAN.

SEAL

founded 1892.



IV CC. MUS.

OBITUARY.

It is with regret that we have to announce the death of Brothers

Edward Morley, of Blackall, Queensland, on the 24th of May, 1902. He joined the Correspondence Circle in May, 1894.

Dr. Rakhaldas Ghosh, of 109, College Street, Calcutta, on the 23rd of August, 1902. He joined the Correspondence Circle in October, 1900.

George Nelson, of Villa Devoto, Buenos Ayres, on the 26th of September, 1902. After filling various posts, he was appointed District Junior Grand Warden, in 1898. He was a worthy and esteemed Brother, and a respected member of the British community.

James J. Lambert, of 83, Mosley Street, Manchester, on the 1st of October, 1902. He was a very well known Mason in the Province of West Lancashire, and held the post of Provincial Grand Registrar. He was also a Past Grand Deacon of of England. He joined the Correspondence Circle in March, 1891.

Thomas Riley, of 14, Grosvenor Terrace, Harrogate, on the 8th of October, 1902. He was the Senior Past Master of the Sincerity Lodge No. 600, Bradford. He was a zealous Mason and highly respected by all who knew him. He joined the Correspondence Circle in March, 1888.

Philip Charles John Campbell, of Freemantle, Western Australia, on the 16th of October, 1902. Bro. Campbell occupied a high position in Masonic Circles in West Australia; he was a Past Senior Grand Warden, and was also the First Principal of the Freemantle Royal Arch Chapter. He joined our Correspondence Circle in March, 1898.

The Hon. **Josiah Hayden Drummond**, of Portland, Maine, U.S.A., on the 25th of October, 1902. Of this highly distinguished and widely-known Freemason, a literary portrait has been given in a former volume of our *Transactions* (x., 165-87), and the almost unique position occupied by the deceased in all the departments of American Masonry will be more fully referred to in these columns at a future date. The cause of death was heart disease. Our Brother suddenly fell down in Congress Street, Portland, Maine, and when lifted from the ground life was found to be extinct. The funeral took place on October 28th, and was largely attended by the Fraternity from all parts of the United States.

Edwin Storr, of 14, Lewin Road, Streatham, S.W., London, on the 31st of October, 1902. He joined the Correspondence Circle in March, 1888.

David Murray Lyon, late Grand Secretary of Scotland, on the 30th of January, 1903. The administrative ability displayed by the deceased during his long tenure of office as Grand Secretary caused him to be widely known, but by reading Freemasons he will always be best recollected as having been in earlier years an indefatigable and highly successful student of the Craft. His literary fame now mainly rests on the *History of the Lodge of Edinburgh*, of which the second edition was reviewed in our *Transactions* for 1901 (*A.Q.C.* xiv., 131). Among the ephemeral literature of the Craft, and notably in the now defunct *Freemasons' Magazine*, will be found many valuable contributions of our late Brother, which are worthy of re-publication. As examples in point, may be cited the *History of Mother Kilwinning*, (*F.M. Mag.* 1862-65); and *Ears of Wheat from a Cornucopia* (*Ibid*, 1866).

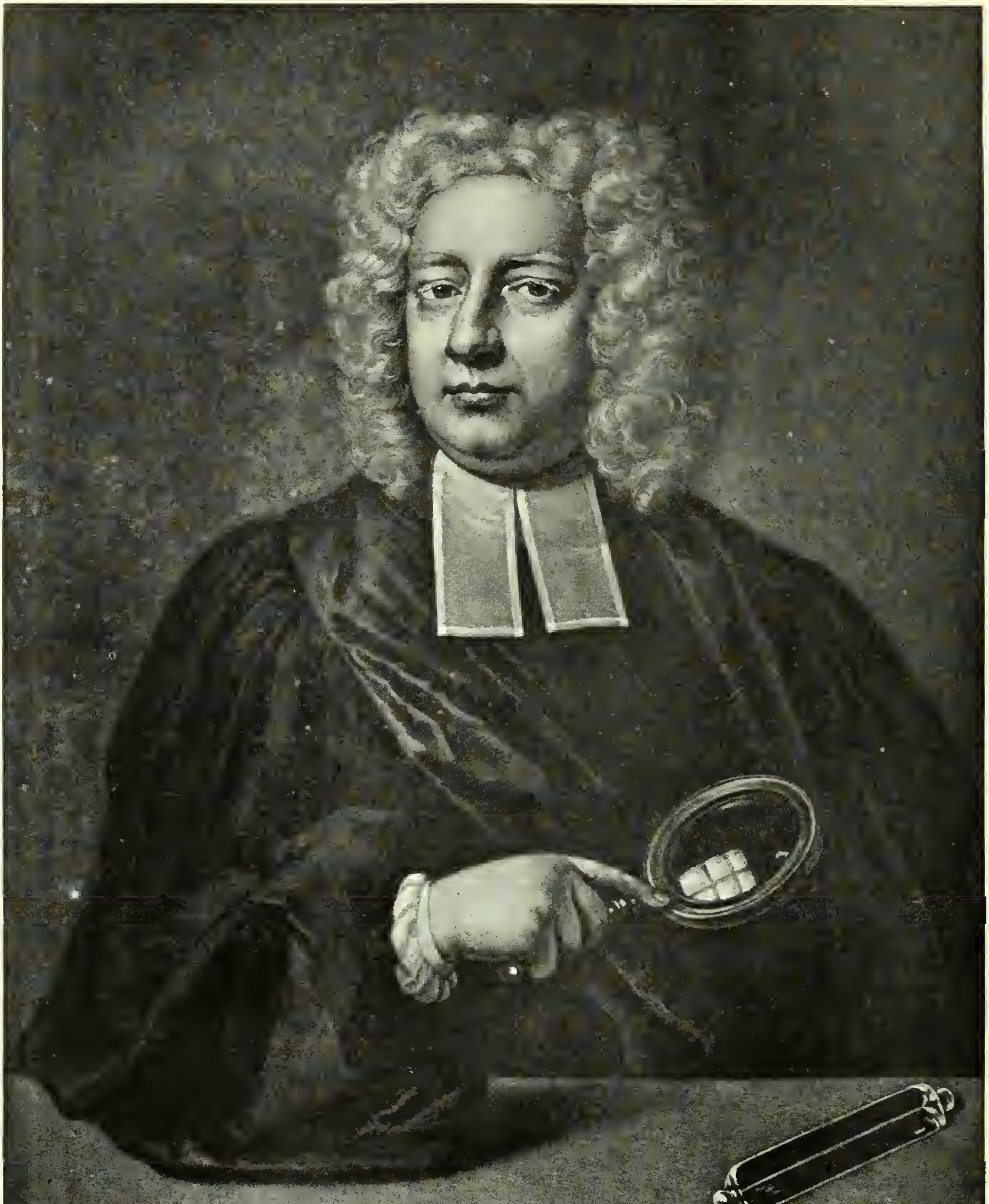
From a manuscript note in the handwriting of the late Grand Secretary, it would appear that he was "made in 1854." But the date of his initiation will again be referred to in the fuller Masonic biography, which will be given at a later date.

Bro. David Murray Lyon, who was twice married, leaves a widow and eleven children, five sons and six daughters. Three of the former are members of the medical profession.

SEAL
UNIDENTIFIED.



IV CC. MUS.



J. T. Desaguliers Legum Doctor, Regiæ Societatis Londinensis Socius, Honoratissimo Duci de Chandos à Sacris. Philosophiæ Naturalis Experimentorum ope Illustrator.

H.Hysing pinx — *P. Pelham fec: 1725* — *Sold by John Bowles at the Black Horse in Cornhill*

HEARTY GOOD WISHES

TO THE

MEMBERS OF BOTH CIRCLES

FROM THE

W.M. AND OFFICERS

OF THE

QUATUOR CORONATI LODGE No. 2076,

St. JOHN'S DAY IN WINTER,

A.D. 1902.

ST. JOHN'S CARD

OF THE

Quatuor Coronati Lodge, No. 2076, London,

FROM THE ISABELLA MISSAL.



BRITISH MUSEUM, ADD. MSS, 18,851
CIRCA, 1500 A.D.

27th December, 1902.

H. Keble, Printer, Margate.
1902.

Founders and Past Masters:

* SIR CHARLES WARREN, *G.C.M.G.*, Lieut.-General, P.D.G.M., East Archi, Past Master.

* WILLIAM HARRY RYLANDS, *F.S.A.*, P.A.G.D.C., Past Master.

* ROBERT FREKE GOULD, P.G.D., Past Master.

* REV. ADOLPHUS F. A. WOODFORD, *M.A.*, P.G.C. (Died 23rd December, 1887.)

* SIR WALTER BESANT, *M.A.*, *F.S.A.* (Died 6th June, 1901.)

* JOHN PAUL RYLANDS, *F.S.A.*

* SISSON COOPER PRATT, Lieut.-Col., R.A., Past Master.

* WILLIAM JAMES HUGHAN, P.G.D.

* GEORGE WILLIAM SPETH, *F.R.Hist.S.*, P.A.G.D.C. (Died 19th April, 1901.)

WILLIAM SIMPSON, *R.I.*, *M.R.A.S.*, Past Master (Died 17th August, 1899.)

WITHAM MATTHEW BYWATER, P.G.S.B., Past Master.

THOMAS HAYTER LEWIS, Professor *F.S.A.*, *F.R.I.B.A.*, Pas Master (Died 10th December, 1898.)

WILLIAM WYNN WESTCOTT, *M.B.*, Past Master.

REV. CHARLES JAMES BALL, *M.A.*, Past Master.

EDWARD MACBEAN, Past Master.

GUSTAV ADOLPH CÆSAR KUPFERSCHMIDT, A.G.S.G.C., Past Master (Died 30th Oct. 1901.)

SYDNEY TURNER KLEIN, *F.L.S.*, *F.R.A.S.*, Past Master.

SIR CASPAR PURDON CLARKE, *C.I.E.*, Past Master.

THOMAS BOWMAN WHYTEHEAD, P.G.S.B., Past Master.

EDWARD CONDER, Junr., *J.P.*, *F.S.A.*, Past Master.

GOTTHELF GREINER, A.G.S.G.C., Immediate Past Master.

Officers of the Lodge and Committee:

Worshipful Master	EDWARD JAMES CASTLE, *K.C.*
Senior Warden	ALBERT HASTINGS MARKHAM, Vice-Admiral, P.D.G.M., Malta.
Junior Warden	REV. JOHN WILLIAM HORSLEY, M.A.
Treasurer	HAMON LE STRANGE, Pr.G.M., Norfolk.
Secretary	WILLIAM HARRY RYLANDS, *F.S.A.*, P.A.G.D.C.
Senior Deacon	GEORGE LAWRENCE SHACKLES.
Junior Deacon	EDWARD ARMITAGE, *M.A.*, D.G.D.C.
Director of Ceremonies	ROBERT FREKE GOULD, P.G.D.
Inner Guard	FRANCIS HASTINGS GOLDNEY, P.G.D.
Steward	JOHN THOMAS THORP, *F.R.Hist.S.*
Steward	FREDERICK JOSEPH WILLIAM CROWE.
	WILLIAM JOHN CHETWODE CRAWLEY, *LL.D.*, *D.C.L.*, S.G.D., Ireland.

Tyler:

JOHN W. FREEMAN, P.M., 147. Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C.

* Founders.

Past Masters:

1886—1887.	GENERAL SIR CHARLES WARREN.
1887—1888.	R. F. GOULD.
1888—1889.	WILLIAM SIMPSON (Died 17th August, 1899.)
1889—1890.	LT.-COL. SISSON COOPER PRATT.
1890—1891.	WITHAM MATTHEW BYWATER.
1891—1892.	WILLIAM HARRY RYLANDS.
1892—1893.	PROF. T. HAYTER LEWIS (Died 10th December, 1898.)
1893—1894.	DR. W. WYNN WESTCOTT.
1894—1895.	REV. CHARLES JAMES BALL.
1895—1896.	EDWARD MACBEAN.
1896—1897.	CÆSAR KUPFERSCHMIDT (Died 30th October, 1901.)
1897—1898.	SIDNEY TURNER KLEIN.
1898—1899.	SIR CASPAR PURDON CLARKE.
1899—1900.	THOMAS BOWMAN WHYTEHEAD.
1900—1901.	EDWARD CONDER, Junr.
1901—1902.	GOTTHELF GREINER.

London, 27th December, 1902.

Dear Brethren,

HAVING been appointed to the important position of W.M., it is with a feeling of great pleasure that I have to address to you a few words to accompany the present St. John's Card. I feel that there are many subjects on which I have to congratulate that large and increasing body the Correspondence Circle.

Upon reference to the list contained in the St. John's Card for last year, our total number was 2895, at the present date it will be seen the number is not much changed.

We have, however, at last carried out one of the objects for which the Lodge was originally instituted, *i.e.* "to acquire permanent premises and open a reading room for the members."

This will, no doubt, prove a somewhat severe charge upon our funds. It therefore necessitates all of us to increase the number of the Correspondence Circle.

If as we all hope there will be no going back and our Lodge continues to thrive and prosper, we shall be able to offer to all our members a central place of meeting, where they can come should they visit England and have the benefit of the use of our valuable Library, and in every case a place to which they can correspond, and to which they can send communications on matters of Masonic interest, to be inserted, if suitable, in the Transactions, so that the Quatuor Coronati may prove a direct means of communication between its members, who are to be found in all parts of the world.

I feel more particularly the necessity of calling the attention of the members to this our new home, in the hope that no Brother who has anything to communicate, or any question to be solved, will hesitate to address the requisite communication to the Lodge, so that the general and practical value of our proceedings may continue to increase. It is not only set papers we require, but incidental communications on any matters which either involve research or are likely to prove of general interest to the Brethren.

We have presented to you in the accompanying engraving the portrait of John Theophilus Desaguliers. He was a member of one of those French families which the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes drove over to this country. According to our Bro. Gould, who, in his history of Freemasonry, vol. ii., p. 348, gives an account of his life, Desaguliers was born at Rochelle in 1683, came to this country when he was only two years old. He was, according to Bro. Gould, somewhat improperly called the Father of Modern Speculative Masonry, etc., but at all events his name has come down to us as being well known in connection with Freemasonry in the early part of the eighteenth century. He was Grand Master in 1719, and Deputy Grand Master in 1723, and again in 1725, and, according to Bro. Gould, he revived the custom of after dinner toasts and speeches, and was the first to propose that Stewards should be appointed for the Grand Feast, or Festival as it is now called.

Our Lodge is indebted to the kindness of Bro. H. Sadler, Sub-Librarian, of the Grand Lodge, for the use of the very fine copy of the original engraving, by Peter Pelham, after the picture of Hysing, dated 1725.

In conclusion, it is with great pleasure that I feel that these words will put me in communication with so many unknown friends, to whom I send every Masonic greeting.

Yours fraternally,

E. J. CASTLE.

MEMBERS OF THE LODGE

IN THE ORDER OF THEIR SENIORITY.

1a **Warren,** Sir Charles, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S. Lieut.-General. 10 *Wellington Crescent, Ramsgate.* 278, 1417, 1832, P.M. Founder and First Worshipful Master. **Past Grand Deacon, Past District Grand Master, Eastern Archipelago.**

1b **Rylands,** William Harry, F.S.A. 37 *Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, W.C., London.* 2, P.M. Founder and First Senior Warden. Past Master. Secretary. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.**

1c **Gould,** Robert Freke, late 31st Regt., Barrister-at-Law. *Kingfield, Woking, Surrey.* 92, 153, 570, 743, P.M. Founder and First Junior Warden. Past Master and Director of Ceremonies. **Past Grand Deacon.**

1d **Rylands,** John Paul, Barrister at-Law, F.S.A. *Heather Lea, Charlesville, Claughton, Birkenhead.* 148, 1354. Founder.

1e **Pratt,** Sisson Cooper, Lieut.-Colonel, Royal Artillery. *Gloucester Mansions, Harrington Gardens, S.W., London.* 92. Founder. Past Master.

1f **Hughan,** William James. *Dunscore, Torquay, Devon.* 131, P.M. Founder. P.Pr.G.Sec., P.Pr.G.W., Cornwall. **Past Grand Warden, Iowa. Past Grand Deacon.**

7 **Bywater,** Witham Matthew. 33 *Telford Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W, London.* 19, P.M. Past Master. **Past Grand Sword Bearer.** Joined th April 1886.

8 **Whytehead,** Thomas Bowman. *Acomb House, York.* 1611, 2328, P.M., P.Pr.G.W., North and East Yorks. **Past Grand Sword Bearer. Past Grand Warden, New Zealand.** Past Master. Joined 7th April 1886.

9 **Westcott,** William Wynn, M.B., Lond. 396 *Camden Road, N.W., London.* 814, P.M., P.Pr.G.D.C., Somersetshire. **Past Junior Grand Deacon, Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.) Past Master. Joined 2nd December 1886.

10 **Crawley,** William John Chetwode, LL.D.,D.C.L.,F.R.G.S.,F.G.S.,F.R.Hist.S. Member of the Senate, Dublin University. *Ely Place, Dublin.* 357 (I.C.), P.M., Elected Grand Secretary of the G.L. of Instruction, and Past Registrar of the Grand Chapter of Instruction, Ireland. **Senior Grand Deacon, Ireland.** Member of Permanent Committee. Joined 2nd June 1887.

11 **Ball,** Rev. Charles James, M.A., Oxon, Clerk in Holy Orders. *Blechingdon Rectory, Oxford.* 1820. Past Master. Joined 8th September 1887.

12 **Castle,** Edward James, late Royal Engineers, Barrister-at-Law, K.C. 8 *King's Bench Walk, Temple, London.* 143, P.M. Worshipful Master. Joined 4th May 1888.

13 **Macbean,** Edward, F.R.G.S., F.R.S.L. *Rannochlea, St. Andrew's Drive, Pollokshields, Glasgow.* 1 (S.C.), *2029*, Z. Past Master. Joined 4th May 1888.

14 **Goldney,** Frederick Hastings. *Camberley, Surrey.* 259, 335, 626, P.M., Pr G.Treas., P.Pr.G.W. Wiltshire. **Past Grand Deacon.** Inner Guard. Joined 4th May 1888.

15 **Clarke,** Sir Caspar Purdon, C.I.E., F.S.A. 92 *Cromwell Road, S.W., London.* 1196. Past Master. Joined 4th January 1889.

16 **Klein,** Sydney Turner, F.L.S., F.R.A.S. *Hatherlow, Raglan Road, Reigate, Surrey.* 404. Past Master. Joined 8th November 1889.

17 **Markham,** Albert Hastings, Vice Admiral, A.D.C., F.R.G.S. *Admiralty House, Sheerness.* 257, 1593, P.M. **Past District Grand Master, Past Grand Superintendent, Malta.** Senior Warden. Joined 24th June 1891.

18 **Ninnis,** Belgrave, M D., Inspector General, R.N., F.R.G.S., F.S.A. *Brockenhurst, Aldrington Road, Streatham, S.W., London.* 259, 1174, 1691, P.M., P.Dis.G.D., Malta. **Past Grand Junior Deacon, Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** Joined 9th November 1891.

19 **Malczovich,** Ladislas Aurèle de. *Belügyministerium, Budapest, Hungary.* Lodge Szent Istzvan. Member of the Council of the Order, Hungary. **Representative of Grand Lodge, Ireland.** Local Secretary for Hungary. Joined 5th January 1894.

20 **Conder,** Edward jun., J.P., F.S.A. *The Conigree, Newent, Gloucestershire.* 1036, 1074, *280.* Past Master. Local Secretary for Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire. Joined 5th January 1894.

21 **Greiner,** Gotthelf. 10 *&* 12 *Milton Street, Cripplegate, E.C., London.* 92, P.M. **Assistant Grand Secretary for German Correspondence.** Immediate Past Master. Joined 24th June 1896.

22 **Horsley,** Rev. John William, M.A., Oxon, Clerk in Holy Orders, J.P. *St. Peter's Rectory, Walworth, S.E., London.* 1973. Junior Warden. Joined 24th June 1896.

23 **Shackles,** George Lawrence. 7 *Land of Green Ginger, Hull.* 57, 1511, 2494, P.M., *1511*, P Z. P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.R., North and East Yorkshire. Senior Deacon. Local Secretary for the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire. Joined 7th May 1897.

24 **Le Strange,** Hamon. *Hunstanton Hall, Norfolk.* 10, 16, 52, P.M., *10*, *52*, P.Z. P.P.G.W., P.Pr.G.Treas., P.D.Pr.G.M., Pr G.H., Norfolk. **Provincial Grand Master, Norfolk.** Treasurer. Joined 1st October 1897.

25 **Armitage,** Edward, M.A. *Greenhills, Tilford, Farnham, Surrey.* 859, 1074, 1492, 2851, P.M , *859*, *1074*, *1* (S.C.), P.Z. **Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies.** Junior Deacon. Joined 7th October 1898.

26 **Crowe,** Frederick Joseph William. *Marsden, Chichester.* 328, P.M., *710*, P Z., P.Pr.G.Reg., P.P.G.Sc.N. Junior Steward. Joined 8th November 1898.

27 **Thorp,** John Thomas, F.R.Hist.S. 57 *Regent Street, Leicester.* 523, 2429, P.M., *279*, P.Z., Pr.G.W., Pr.G.J., Leicestershire and Rutland. Senior Steward. Joined 8th November 1900.

28 **Hovenden,** Robert, F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S. *Heathcote, Park Hill Road, Croydon, Surrey.* 21, 2140, P.M. **Past Grand Steward.** Joined 24th June 1901.

HONORARY MEMBER.

H.R.H. Prince Friedrich Leopold of Prussia. *Berlin.* Ordens Meister. National Grand Lodge of Germany. **Past Grand Master, England.** Honorary Member. Joined 4th January 1901.

MEMBERS of the CORRESPONDENCE CIRCLE.[1]

GOVERNING BODIES

			Joined.
1	United Grand Lodge of England, Library	London	September 1887
2	Provincial Grand Lodge of Staffordshire	Stafford	May 1889
3	Provincial Grand Chapter of Staffordshire	Stafford	May 1890
4	Provincial Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire, Library	Leeds	October 1889
5	Provincial Grand Lodge of Norfolk	Norwich	November 1901
6	District Grand Lodge of Gibraltar	Gibraltar	March 1889
7	District Grand Lodge of Malta	Valetta	January 1890
8	District Grand Lodge of Natal	Pietermaritzburg	June 1889
9	District Grand Lodge of Punjab	Lahore	May 1888
10	District Grand Lodge of Burma	Rangoon	June 1890
11	District Grand Lodge of Madras	Madras	May 1894
12	District Grand Lodge of the Argentine Republic	Buenos Ayres	January 1891
13	District Grand Lodge of Eastern Archipelago	Singapore	October 1890
14	District Grand Lodge of Northern China	Shanghai	May 1895
15	District Grand Lodge of Queensland (E.C.)	Brisbane	June 1895
16	District Grand Lodge of Queensland (S.C.)	Brisbane	October 1891
17	District Grand Lodge of South Africa, W. Div.	Cape Town	June 1899
18	Grand Lodge of Iowa, Masonic Library	Cedar Rapids	October 1888
19	Grand Lodge of Kentucky, Library	Louisville	May 1889
20	Grand Lodge of Manitoba	Winnipeg	September 1887
21	Grand Lodge of Massachusetts	Boston	January 1890
22	Grand Lodge of Montana	Helena, Montana	March 1898
23	Grand Lodge of New York, Masonic Library	New York	November 1890
24	Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Library	Philadelphia	May 1900
25	Grand Lodge of Virginia	Richmond	January 1893
26	Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, Library	Milwaukee	June 1899
27	*Grand Lodge of Florida	Jacksonville	January 1902
28	Grand National Lodge of Germany, Library	Berlin	May 1887
29	Grand Lodge of Hamburg, Library	Hamburg	May 1895
30	Provincial Grand Lodge of Lower Saxony, Library	Hamburg	January 1894
31	Grand Lodge of the Netherlands	The Hague	October 1899
32	Provincial Grand Lodge, Netherlands, South Africa	Cape Town	January 1899
33	Grand Lodge of the Republic of Costa Rica	San José	June 1902
34	Grand Lodge of New Zealand	Wellington	November 1891
35	Grand Lodge of South Australia	Adelaide	January 1890
36	United Grand Lodge of Victoria	Melbourne	November 1890
37	United Grand Lodge of New South Wales	Sydney	June 1894
38	Supreme Council, A. and A.S.R., England	London	May 1888
39	Supreme Council, A. and A.S.R., Belgium	Brussels	May 1887
40	Supreme Council, A. and A.S.R., S. Jur., U.S.A.	Washington	March 1892
41	Supreme Council, A. and A.S.R., Canada	Hamilton	March 1896
42	The Grand Council of the Order of the Secret Monitor in England	London	June 1888

[1] Owing to the continually increasing length of our members-list, it has become impossible to await the November elections before going to press. The list has, consequently, been drawn up immediately after the October meeting, and Correspondence Members admitted in November will be found in a supplementary list. Any alterations for subsequent issues should, therefore, reach the Secretary before October of each year.

LODGES AND CHAPTERS (ON THE ROLL OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.)

					Joined.
43	No.	19	Royal Athelstan Lodge	London	January 1890
44	,,	39	St. John the Baptist Lodge	Exeter	October 1890
45	,,	48	Lodge of Industry	Gateshead, Durham	June 1895
46	,,	57	Humber Lodge	Hull	May 1889
47	,,	61	Lodge of Probity	Halifax, Yorkshire	November 1890
48	,,	68	Royal Clarence R.A. Chapter	Bristol	October 1891
49	,,	75	Lodge of Love and Honour	Falmouth	November 1901
50	,,	84	Doyle's Lodge of Fellowship	Guernsey	November 1896
51	,,	107	Philanthropic Lodge	King's Lynn, Norfolk	October 1890
52	,,	117	Salopian Lodge of Charity	Shrewsbury	January 1889
53	,,	133	Lodge of Harmony	Faversham, Kent	November 1890
54	,,	150	Lodge Perfect Unanimity	Madras	October 1893
55	,,	168	Mariners' Lodge	Guernsey	May 1891
56	,,	174	Lodge of Sincerity	London	March 1894
57	,,	195	Lodge Hengist	Bournemouth	March 1891
58	,,	227	Ionic Lodge	London	June 1895
59	,,	236	York Lodge	York	October 1888
60	,,	253	Tyrian Lodge	Derby	January 1888
61	,,	262	Salopian Lodge	Shrewsbury	January 1889
62	,,	278	Lodge of Friendship	Gibraltar	October 1888
63	,,	297	Witham Lodge	Lincoln	March 1891
64	,,	316	Lodge Peace and Concord, 2nd Battalion The Royal Scots	Poona, India	October 1901
65	,,	331	Phœnix Lodge of Honour and Prudence	Truro, Cornwall	November 1887
66	,,	345	Lodge Perseverance	Blackburn	May 1897
67	,,	374	St. Paul's Lodge	Montreal, Canada	June 1888
68	,,	391	Lodge Independence with Philanthropy	Allahabad, N.W. Prov.	January 1896
69	,,	393	St. David's Lodge	Berwick-on-Tweed	October 1896
70	,,	418	Menturia Lodge	Hanley, Staffordshire	May 1889
71	,,	422	Yarborough Lodge	Gainsboro', Lincolnshire	March 1890
72	,,	438	Lodge of Harmony	Cawnpore, Bengal	January 1901
73	,,	450	Cornubian Lodge, " Coombe " Library	Hayle, Cornwall	November 1887
74	,,	459	Lodge Himalayan Brotherhood	Simla, Punjab	October 1892
75	,,	465	Lodge Goodwill	Bellary, Madras	October 1893
76	,,	466	Lodge of Merit	Stamford	October 1898
77	,,	508	Lodge Zetland in the East	Singapore	October 1890
78	,,	510	St. Martin's Lodge	Liskeard, Cornwall	March 1890
79	,,	525	Lodge Zetland	Hong Kong	October 1888
80	,,	539	St. Matthew's Lodge	Walsall, Staffordshire	January 1889
81	,,	540	Stuart Lodge	Bedford	May 1900
82	,,	542	Lodge of Philanthropy	Moulmein, Burma	October 1890
83	,,	546	Etruscan Lodge	Longton, Staffords	March 1893
84	,,	551	Yarborough Lodge	Ventnor, I.W.	May 1893
85	,,	566	Lodge St. Germain	Selby, Yorks	October 1893
86	,,	587	General Lodge of Instruction	Birmingham	May 1900
87	,,	611	Lodge of the Marches	Ludlow, Shropshire	January 1889
88	,,	614	Lodge Star of Burma	Rangoon	June 1890
89	,,	617	Excelsior Lodge	Buenos Ayres	May 1890
90	,,	637	Portland Lodge	Stoke-on-Trent	October 1888
91	,,	696	St. Bartholomew Lodge	Wednesbury, Staffords	January 1889
92	,,	711	Goodwill Lodge	Port Elizabeth, South Africa	June 1887
93	,,	712	Lindsey Lodge	Louth, Lincolnshire	May 1889
94	,,	726	Staffordshire Knot Lodge	Stafford	March 1888

					Joined.
95	No.	735	Southern Star Lodge	Nelson, New Zealand	January 1892
96	,,	767	Union Lodge	Karachi, Sind, India	January 1894
97	,,	773	Gold Coast Lodge	Cape Coast, W. Africa	October 1890
98	,,	792	Pelham Pillar Lodge	Grimsby, Lincolnshire	May 1890
99	,,	796	North Australian Lodge	Brisbane, Queensland	January 1892
100	,,	804	Carnarvon Lodge	Havant, Hampshire	November 1887
101	,,	809	Lodge of United Goodfellowship	Wisbech, Cambridgeshire	March 1892
102	,,	828	St. John's Lodge	Grahamstown, Cape	March 1895
103	,,	832	Lodge Victoria in Burma	Rangoon	June 1890
104	,,	859	Isaac Newton University Lodge	Cambridge	May 1891
105	,,	876	Acacia Lodge	Monte Video	June 1890
106	,,	877	Royal Alfred Lodge	Jersey	January 1897
107	,,	897	Lodge of Loyalty	St. Helen's, Lancashire	November 1888
108	,,	904	Phœnix Lodge	Rotherham, Yorkshire	January 1891
109	,,	932	Lodge Leichhardt	Rockhampton, Queensland	March 1897
110	,,	988	Lodge Wahab or Benevolent	Sialkote, Punjab	October 1897
111	,,	1008	Royal St. Edmunds Lodge	Bury St. Edmunds	May 1902
112	,,	1010	Kingston Lodge	Hull	November 1889
113	,,	1022	Rising Star Lodge	Bloemfontein	October 1900
114	,,	1025	Lodge Star of the South	Buenos Ayres	June 1890
115	,,	1039	St. John's Lodge	Lichfield, Staffordshire	January 1890
116	,,	1060	Marmion Lodge	Tamworth, Staffordshire	May 1889
117	,,	1066	Lodge Rock of Gwalior	Jhansi, Bengal	January 1894
118	,,	1152	Lodge St. George	Singapore	October 1890
119	,,	1198	Lodge Pitt-MacDonald	Vepery, Madras	October 1893
120	,,	1244	Marwood Lodge	Redcar, Yorks	June 1898
121	,,	1248	Denison Lodge	Scarborough	November 1889
122	,,	1249	Lodge Pioneer	Gympie, Queensland	May 1898
123	,,	1283	Ryburn Lodge	Sowerby Bridge, W. Yorks.	November 1895
124	,,	1285	Lodge of Faith, Hope and Charity	Ootacamund, Madras	January 1895
125	,,	1402	Jordan Lodge	Torquay, Devonshire	January 1888
126	,,	1407	Star in the East Lodge	Maryborough, Queensland	January 1902
127	,,	1415	Campbell Lodge	Hampton Court, Middlesex	November 1891
128	,,	1428	United Service Lodge	Landport, Hampshire	January 1889
129	,,	1436	Castle Lodge	Sandgate, Kent	January 1895
130	,,	1462	Wharncliffe Lodge	Penistone, Yorkshire	March 1888
131	,,	1469	Meridian Lodge	Cradock, Cape Colony	June 1889
132	,,	1513	Friendly Lodge	Barnsley, Yorkshire	January 1888
133	,,	1521	Wellington Lodge	Wellington, New Zealand	November 1887
134	,,	1529	Duke of Cornwall Lodge	St. Columb, Cornwall	March 1888
135	,,	1544	Mount Edgcumbe Lodge	Cambourne, Cornwall	March 1891
136	,,	1546	Charters Towers Lodge	Charters Towers, Queensland	January 1894
137	,,	1553	Lodge Light of the South	Rosaria de Santa Fé, Argentine Republic	May 1898
138	,,	1554	Mackay Lodge	Mackay, Queensland	May 1894
139	,,	1596	Townsville Lodge	Townsville, Queensland	October 1895
140	,,	1603	Worcester Lodge	Worcester, Cape Colony	January 1899
141	,,	1611	Eboracum Lodge Library	York	May 1887
142	,,	1621	Castle Lodge	Bridgnorth, Shropshire	March 1889
143	,,	1628	Tyrian Lodge	Bundaberg, Queensland	June 1898
144	,,	1644	Alma Mater Lodge	Birmingham	November 1891
145	,,	1665	Natalia Lodge	Pietermaritzburg, Natal	March 1889
146	,,	1680	Comet Lodge	Barcaldine, Queensland	June 1892
147	,,	1721	Manawatu Lodge	Palmerston, New Zealand	March 1897
148	,,	1746	Lodge Fraternity and Perseverance	Benares, India	March 1900

					Joined.
149	No.	1747	Transvaal Lodge	Pretoria, V.R.C.	November 1893
150	„	1792	Tudor Lodge	Harborne, Staffordshire	March 1889
151	„	1824	Buffalo Lodge	East London, South Africa	May 1896
152	„	1838	Tudor Lodge of Rifle Volunteers	Wolverhampton, Staffs.	January 1889
153	„	1850	Raphael Lodge	Roma, Queensland	May 1893
154	„	1884	Chine Lodge	Shanklin, Isle of Wight	March 1888
155	„	1896	Audley Lodge	Newport, Shropshire	January 1888
156	„	1915	Graystone Lodge	Whitstable, Kent	March 1889
157	„	1936	Lodge Star of Agra	Agra, India	November 1895
158	„	1960	Stewart Lodge	Rawal Pindi, Punjab	May 1889
159	„	1991	Agricola Lodge	York	November 1887
160	„	2046	Robinson Lodge	Maidstone, Kent	May 1893
161	„	2051	Springsure Lodge	Springsure, Queensland	June 1895
162	„	2052	Douglas Lodge	Port Douglas, Queensland	May 1896
163	„	2069	Prudence Lodge	Leeds	November 1887
164	„	2074	St. Clair Lodge	Landport, Hampshire	January 1889
165	„	2088	Cango Lodge	Oudtshoorn, Cape Colony	January 1899
166	„	2089	Frere Lodge	Aliwal North, Cape Colony	May 1891
167	„	2109	Prince Edward Lodge	Heaton Moor, Lancashire	May 1891
168	„	2155	Makerfield Lodge	Newton-le-Willows, Lancs.	May 1889
169	„	2158	Boscombe Lodge	Boscombe, Hants	May 1899
170	„	2188	Lodge Karala	Calicut, India	October 1900
171	„	2208	Horsa Lodge	Bournemouth, Hampshire	January 1888
172	„	2225	Lodge Perak Jubilee	Taiping, Malay Peninsula	October 1890
173	„	2235	Lodge Port Curtis	Gladstone, Queensland	October 1901
174	„	2253	St. Michael's Lodge	Bridgetown, Barbados	January 1894
175	„	2263	St. Leonard's Lodge	Sheffield, Yorkshire	January 1896
176	„	2264	Chough Lodge	London	May 1890
177	„	2267	Lodge Laidley	Laidley, Queensland	October 1898
178	„	2277	St. Paul's Lodge	Limassol, Cyprus	May 1899
179	„	2288	Sitapur Lodge	Sitapur, India	October 1896
180	„	2300	Aorangi Lodge	Wellington, New Zealand	November 1891
181	„	2314	El Dorado Lodge	Zeerust, V.R.C.	June 1892
182	„	2337	Read Lodge	Kwala Lumpor, Selangor	May 1895
183	„	2338	Lodge Aramac	Aramac, Queensland	May 1896
184	„	2342	Easterford Lodge	Kilvedon, Essex	March 1897
185	„	2356	Lodge Pandyan	Madura, India	November 1896
186	„	2365	Winton Lodge	Winton, Queensland	October 1895
187	„	2393	Charleville Lodge	Charleville, Queensland	May 1895
188	„	2419	Hope Lodge	Allora, Queensland	March 1893
189	„	2433	Minerva Lodge	Birkenhead, Cheshire	November 1892
190	„	2439	Lodge Mount Everest	Darjeeling, Bengal	January 1899
191	„	2478	Gold Fields Lodge	Johannesburg, V.R.C.	May 1895
192	„	2481	Jeppestown Lodge	Johannesburg, V.R.C.	May 1895
193	„	2494	Humber Installed Masters Lodge	Hull	May 1898
194	„	2510	Meteor Lodge	Longreach, Queensland	May 1895
195	„	2517	Lodge St. John's	Buenos Ayres	June 1898
196	„	2527	Lodge Dharwar	Dharwar, Bombay	June 1902
197	„	2538	Metropolitan Lodge	Cape Town	January 1899
198	„	2546	*Rahere Lodge	London	October 1898
199	„	2576	Coorg Lodge	Pollibetta, India	January 1900
200	„	2592	Lodge Waltair	Vizagapatam, Madras	May 1898
201	„	2624	Excelsior Lodge	Eton, Mackay, Queensland	January 1897
202	„	2678	Lodge Manica	Umtali, Rhodesia	November 1900
203	„	2706	Foster Gough Lodge	Stafford	May 1899
204	No.	2726	Lodge Light on the Surma	Silchur, Assam	October 1900

				Joined.
205	,, 2735	Lodge United Service	Bangalore, Madras	March 1901
206	,, 2746	Lodge Tambo	Tambo, Queensland	October 1899

LODGES, &c., NOT UNDER THE GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

207	Ark Lodge, No. X. (I.C.)	Belfast	October 1888
208	Lurgan Lodge, No. 134 (I.C.)	Lurgan, Armagh	May 1889
209	St. Patrick's Lodge, No. 199 (I.C.)	Capetown	January 1899
210	Duke of Leinster Lodge, No. 283 (I.C.)	Brisbane, Queensland	June 1894
211	Lodge Unity and Concord, No. 292 (I.C.)	Maryborough, Queensland	May 1896
212	Lodge Temple, No. 318 (I.C.)	Mackay, Queensland	January 1897
213	West End Lodge, No. 331 (I.C.)	South Brisbane, Queensland	May 1892
214	Lodge Union, No. 339 (I.C.)	Brisbane, Queensland	June 1898
215	Prince Frederick William of Prussia L., No. 431 (I.C.)	Ballymena	January 1889
216	Derriaghy Royal Arch Chapter, No. 602 (I.C.)	Lisburne, Antrim	October 1893
217	Townsville Royal Arch Chapter, No. 207 (S.C.)	Townsville, Queensland	March 1897
218	Mount Morgan Royal Arch Chapter, No. 227 (S.C.)	Mount Morgan, Queensland	June 1891
219	Golden Thistle R.A. Chap., No. 245 (S.C.)	Johannesburg, V.R.C.	May 1895
220	Salteoats & Ardrossan St. John's R.A.L., No. 320 (S.C.)	Ardrossan, Ayrshire	June 1893
221	Southern Cross Lodge, No. 398 (S.C.)	Capetown	October 1889
222	Lodge St. Andrew, No. 435 (S.C.)	Brisbane, Queensland	November 1891
223	Lodge Athole and Melville, No. 455 (S.C.)	Brisbane, Queensland	June 1893
224	St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 651 (S.C.)	Grahamstown, Cape	March 1895
225	Douglas Lodge, No. 677 (S.C.)	Rockhampton, Queensland	June 1891
226	Lodge Level, No. 702 (S.C.)	Kirkee, Bombay	November 1900
227	Lodge Maranoa, No. 730 (S.C.)	Roma, Queensland	May 1896
228	Lodge Caledonian, No. 737 (S.C.)	Mackay, Queensland	January 1896
229	Golden Thistle Lodge, No. 744 (S.C.)	Johannesburg, V.R.C.	March 1895
230	St. John's in the South Lodge, No. 747 (S.C.)	Barberton, V.R.C.	October 1889
231	Lodge Athole, No. 752 (S.C.)	Bundaberg, Queensland	October 1893
232	Mount Morgan Lodge, No. 763 (S.C.)	Mount Morgan, Queensland	June 1891
233	Lodge Sir William Wallace, No. 768 (S.C.)	Croydon, Queensland	March 1892
234	Mylne Lodge, No. 769 (S.C.)	Charters Towers, Queensland	May 1897
235	Lodge Pretoria Celtic, No. 770 (S.C.)	Pretoria, V.R.C.	October 1894
236	Lodge Hinchinbrook, No. 779 (S.C.)	Ingham, N. Queensland	October 1900
237	Lodge Sir Joshua Peter Bell, No. 798 (S.C.)	Dalby, Queensland	May 1902
238	Douglas Lodge, No. 799 (S.C.)	Johannesburg, V.R.C.	January 1895
239	Lodge Norman, No. 803 (S.C.)	Sandgate, Queensland	June 1899
240	Gordon Lodge, No. 804 (S.C.)	Johannesburg, V.R.C.	March 1895
241	Lodge Maryborough, No. 811 (S.C.)	Maryborough, Queensland	March 1900
242	Lodge Braemar, No. 816 (S.C.)	Gympie, Queensland	October 1901
243	Lodge Torres Straits, No. 820 (S.C.)	Thursday Is., Queensland	June 1896
244	Lodge Clydesdale, No. 821 (S.C.)	Caboolture, Queensland	October 1901
245	Lodge Warrego, No. 835 (S.C.)	Cunnamulla, Queensland	June 1899
246	Lodge Gympie, No. 863 (S.C.)	Gympie, Queensland	May 1898
247	Lodge Rosewood, No. 878 (S.C.)	Rosewood, Queensland	November 1901
248	United Service Lodge, No. 898 (S.C.)	Brisbane, Queensland	March 1902
249	Lodge Temperance, No. 897 (S.C.)	Brisbane, Queensland	June 1900
250	Lodge de Goede Hoop (D.C.)	Capetown	September 1887
251	Jubilee Lodge (D.C.)	Barberton, V.R.C.	October 1889
252	Star of the Rand Lodge (D.C.)	Johannesburg, V.R.C.	June 1896
253	Lodge Oranje (D.C.)	Paarl, Cape Colony	January 1899
254	Lodge San Jan (D.C.)	Malmesbury, Cape Colony	January 1899
255	Lodge de Goede Trouw (D.C.)	Cape Town	January 1899
256	Lodge Frere (D.C.)	Riversdale, Cape Colony	October 1899
257	Lodge de Ster in het Oosten (D.C.)	Batavia, Java	November 1899

			Joined.
258	Anglo-Belge Lodge	Antwerp	January 1897
259	L. Les Amis du Commerce et la Persévérance Réunis	Antwerp	June 1898
260	Lodge Archimedes zu den drei Roissbretern	Altenburg, Saxe-Altenburg	November 1890
261	Lodge Indissolubilis	Berlin	June 1889
262	Medicine Hat Lodge, No. 31 (Assa.C.)	Medicine Hat, Assa, Canada	May 1901
263	Lodge Carl zur Gekrönten Säule	Brunswick, Germany	May 1896
264	Lodge St. Lodewijk	Nymegen, Holland	June 1901
265	Lodge Nos Vinxit Libertas	Amsterdam	March 1902
266	Lodge Ultrajectina	Utrecht, Holland	March 1902
267	St. John's Lodge Olaf Kÿrre til de gyldne Kjoede	Christiania	June 1901
268	Lodge Baldwin zur Linde	Leipsic, Germany	March 1901
269	Palestine Lodge, No. 357 (Mich. C.)	Detroit, Michigan	October 1898
270	Mankato Lodge, No. 12 (Minn. C.)	Mankato, Minnesota	May 1900
271	Fidalgo Lodge, No. 77 (Wash. C.)	Anacortes, Washington, U.S.A.	March 1896
272	Crescent Lodge, No. 109 (Wash. C.)	Enumclaw, Washington, U.S.A.	May 1900
273	Lodge of Fidelity, No. 5 (S.A.C.)	Gawler, South Australia	May 1892
274	Lodge of St. John's, No. 15 (S.A.C.)	Strathalbyn, South Australia	May 1892
275	Emulation Lodge, No. 32 (S.A.C.)	Norwood, South Australia	October 1892
276	Lodge St. Alban, No. 38 (S.A.C.)	Adelaide, South Australia	October 1890
277	Naracoorte Lodge, No. 42 (S.A.C.)	Naracoorte, South Australia	October 1900
278	Barunga Lodge, No. 43 (S.A.C.)	Snowtown, South Australia	March 1900
279	Lodge of Otago, No. 7 (N.Z.C.)	Dunedin, New Zealand	January 1894
280	Lodge Hawera, No. 34 (N.Z.C.)	Hawera, Taranaki, N.Z.	June 1893
281	Lodge Victory, No. 40 (N.Z.C.)	Nelson, New Zealand	January 1889
282	Lodge Robert Burns, No. 50 (N.Z.C.)	Reefton, New Zealand	October 1899
283	Lodge Dunstan, No. 103 (N.Z.C.)	Clyde, New Zealand	March 1902
284	Felix Gottleib Conclave, No. 3 (O.S.M.)	Penang	January 1889
285	Lodge of Perfection, No. 2, A. & A.S.R.	Birmingham, Alabama	January 1899
286	La Luz Lodge, No. 3 (Costa Rica Cons.)	San José, Costa Rica	November 1901
287	Libertad Lodge, No. 4 (C.R.C.)	San José, Costa Rica	June 1902

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS.

288	Masonic Hall Library	Leicester	November 1887
289	Bureau of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institute	Washington, U.S.A.	November 1889
290	The Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland	London	June 1900
291	York College of Rosicrucians	York	March 1890
292	Newcastle College of Rosicrucians	Newcastle-on-Tyne	October 1890
293	Glasgow College of Rosicrucians	Glasgow	March 1899
294	Portland Masonic Library	Portland, Maine, U.S.A.	October 1891
295	Masonic Library and Historical Society	Duluth, Minnesota, U.S.A.	June 1892
296	Masonic Library Association	Tacoma, Washington, U.S.A.	January 1894
297	Masonic Library	Walla Walla, Washington	January 1898
298	Masonic Library	Los Angeles, California	March 1898
299	Masonic Library	Detroit, Michigan	March 1899
300	Masonic Library	Quetta, Baluchistan	October 1902
301	Bournemouth Lodge of Instruction	Bournemouth	October 1897
302	Holmesdale Lodge of Instruction	Tunbridge Wells	May 1899
303	The Masonic Literary and Philosophical Society	Liverpool	January 1902
304	Masonic Club	Shanghai, China	May 1895
305	Ottawa Masonic Library	Ottawa, Canada	May 1895
306	The American Tyler	Ann Arbor, Michigan	October 1899
307	Brighton Masonic Library	Brighton	January 1901
308	The Western Mason	Winnipeg, Manitoba	November 1900
309	United Lodge of Instruction	Pietermaritzburg, Natal	October 1901
310	Oakland Cathedral Library	Oakland, California	May 1902

BROTHERS.

*(*The asterisk before the name signifies that the Brother is a Life-Member; the Roman numbers refer to Lodges, and those in italics to Chapters).*

311 **Abraham,** Jabez. *Hemmant, Brisbane, Queensland.* P.M. March 1895.
312 **Abud,** Major Henry Mallaby, I.C.S. 45 *Pall Mall, S.W., London.* 456, *90* (S.C.) June 1896.
313 ***Aburrow,** Charles. P.O.B. 534, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* **Past Grand Deacon.** *1574*, P.Z. October 1888.
314 **Achard,** A.L., M.D. 9 *Blandford Street, W., London.* 2045. May 1899.
315 **Ackers,** Arthur E. *Gill Street, Charters Towers, Queensland.* 845 (S.C.) October 1900.
316 **Acworth,** E. Cecil B. *Byculla Club, Bombay.* 549, P.M., *549.* March 1900.
317 **Adair,** A. P.O.B. 142, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2539. June 1898.
318 **Adair,** H. H. *Stranraer, N.B.* Pr.G.Sec., Wigtown and Kirkcudbright. January 1899.
319 **Adams,** Alfred W. P.O.B. 467, *Kimberley, S.A.* 2383, P.M. Local Sec. for Kimberley. March 1897.
320 **Adams,** Arthur W. *Lynhales, Broad Road, Acock's Green, Birmingham.* P.Pr.G.S.W., *739*, P.Z. Local Secretary fcr Warwickshire. January 1892.
321 **Adams,** Thomas Smith. *Maes Teg, Mold, North Wales.* P.P.G.S.B., *721*, P.Z. January 1896.
322 **Adcock,** William Henry. *Herberton, North Queensland.* 685 (S.C.) October 1901.
323 **Adkins,** W. Ryland D. *Springfield, Northampton.* 1911. January 1894.
324 **Adler,** Elkan N., F.D.B. 48 *Copthall Avenue, E.C. London.* 1997. March 1895.
325 **Adrianyi,** Emilie. *Nuremberg.* L. Matthias Corvinus. October 1893.
326 **Ainslie,** William Langstaff. *Hanworth Park, Middlesex.* 1118. October 1896.
327 **Aland,** Robert. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* P.D.G.W. May 1892.
328 **Alcock,** John White. 21 *St. Peter's Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.* 1782, P.M., *1016.* Oct. 1901.
329 **Alcock,** W. D. *Box* 1248, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 268 (I.C.) October 1902.
330 **Alderson,** F. Herbert, M.B. 2 *Holland Road, Kensington, W., London.* 2823. January 1901.
331 **Alexander,** Adolphus B., L.D.S., R.C.S, 7 *Portland Place, W., London.* 2029. November 1889.
332 **Alexander,** Captain William Patrick, R.A. *Fort Delhi, Punjab.* 1394. October 1901.
333 **Allan,** Ebenezer, F.R.C.S. *Duke Street, Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire.* 0. May 1901.
334 ***Allan,** Francis John, M.D. *Lincluden, Fairfax Road, Teddington.* 1768, *2029.* January 1897.
335 **Allen,** George. 163 *Ramsden Road, Balham, S.W., London.* 144, P.M., *186*, P.Z. September 1887.
336 **Allen,** Percy James. *Mosman Street, Charters Towers, Queensland.* 2613, P.M., *1546.* Oct. 1900.
337 **Allen,** W. J. 798 *Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.* 638, P.M. May 1898.
338 **Aller,** Charles William. *Elmwood, Emerson Park, Hornchurch, Essex.* 2005. May 1897.
339 **Allom,** George Arthur Edward. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* 823 (S.C.), P.M., *194* (S.C.) March 1896.
340 **Allsop,** T. W. *Holywell, Madeley Road, Ealing, W., London.* 2429. March 1899.
341 **Amherst of Hackney,** the Right Hon. Lord. *Didlington Hall, Brandon, Norfolk.* **Past Grand Warden.** May 1894.
342 **Amphlett,** George Thomas. *Standard Bank, Capetown.* Goede Hoop Lodge. October 1891.
343 **Anderson,** A. *Maghalien P.O., Basutoland, South Africa.* 2089. November 1897.
344 **Anderson,** Alexander, M.A. *Queen's College, Galway.* 14 (I.C.), P.M. March 1901.
345 **Anderson,** George Reinhardt, F.R.C.S. 18 *Hoghton St., Southport, Lancashire.* 2505, W.M. Jan. 1902.
346 **Anderson,** John. *Port Lincoln, South Australia.* 45 (S.A.C.), P.M. January 1902.
347 **Anderson,** Joseph. 35 *Munster Street, Phibsboro', Dublin.* 556, P.M. March 1901.
348 **Andrews,** John. *Homewood, Rondebosch, Cape Town.* 398 (S.C.), P.M., *86* (S.C.), P.Z. Oct. 1889.
349 **Andrews,** S. *Maraisburg, Vaal River Colony.* 2539. May 1898.
350 **Andrews,** William Henry. 60 *Broadway, New York City.* P.D.D.G.M. November 1897.
351 **Andy,** S. Pulney, M.D. 1, *Ritherton Road, Egmore, Madras.* P.D.G.D., P.D.G.J. October 1893.
352 **Angel,** Robert Parsons. 36 *Hungerford Road, Camden Road, N., London.* 183, P.M., *179.* Jan. 1893.
353 **Annand,** William. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.), P.M., *194* (S.C.), P.Z. October 1894.
354 **Ansell,** Frederick Henry. *Box* 530, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2313. March 1891.
355 **Apelt,** Emil. 49 *Lichfield Grove, Finchley, N., London.* 186, P.M. June 1894.
356 **Appleby,** Frederick Henry, M.D., J.P. *Barnby Gate, Newark-on-Trent.* P.P.G.W., P.P.G.J., Notts. January 1900.
357 **Appleton,** Henry Robert. 128 *Constantine Road, Hampstead, N.W., London.* 2508. May 1900.
358 **Aravamuthu,** Iyengar, Vathanta. P.W.D., *Saidapet, Madras.* 2356, P.M., *1906.* March 1895.

359 **Argles,** T. A. *Eversley, Milnthorpe, Westmorland.* 129, P.M. October 1899.

360 **Armitage,** Samuel Harris Tatham, M.D. 39 *Grosvenor Street, W., London.* P.Pr.G.S.W., N. and E. Yorks. March 1902.

361 **Armitage,** W. J. 89 *Belsize Park Gardens, N.W., London.* 859. October 1896.

362 ***Armington,** Arthur Herbert. *City Hall, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* **District Deputy Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest, Rhode Island ; Representative of Grand Lodge, Louisiana, and Grand Chapter of Colorado.** May 1893.

363 ***Armstrong,** Thomas John. 14 *Hawthorne Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* P.Pr.G.St., P.Pr.G.R. (R.A.) February 1890.

364 **Ashby,** Francis Percivale. *Loxton, Croft Road, Godalming, Surrey.* 2101. March 1902.

365 **Ashdown,** Charles John. 19 *Lombard Street, E.C., London.* 1427, P.M. June 1898.

366 **Ashenden,** Harry. *Iffley Station, Hughenden, Queensland.* 2176. May 1902.

367 **Aspland,** W. G., F.R.G.S. *Newton Abbott, Devon.* 1138. May 1899.

368 **Atherton,** Jeremiah Leech. *Beech Grove, Bingley, Yorks.* P.Pr.G.D.C., P.Pr.G.H., West Yorks. Local Secretary for Province of West Yorks. November 1887.

369 **Atkins,** Henry John. *The Firs Glen, Bournemouth.* P.Pr.G.W., Northamptonshire and Huntingdonshire, P.Pr.G.J., Hants and Isle of Wight. March 1887.

370 **Atkinson,** Rev. Christie Chetwynde, M.A. *Ashton-upon-Mersey, Cheshire.* P.Pr.G.C. June 1894.

371 **Atkinson,** R. E. *White House, St. Blazey, Cornwall.* 711, P.M., *711*, P.Z. June 1895.

372 **Atkinson,** Richard. *P.W.D., Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. October 1901.

373 **Atkinson,** Robert Fisher. *Hawick, N.B.* 111, D.M., *89*, Z. May 1900.

374 **Atwell,** George Washington, jun. *Lima, Livingstone Co., New York.* Dis.Dep.G.M. October 1897.

375 **Attwell,** Benjamin Booth. *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.* 828, P.M. March 1895.

376 **Austen,** Arthur Elvey. *Cradock, Cape Colony.* **Past Grand Deacon.** Dep.Dis.G.M., E. Div. South Africa. May 1887.

377 **Austen,** Rev. Edward Gillmore. *Berrow Vic., Burnham, Somerset.* P.Pr.G.Ch., Dorset. June 1890.

378 **Austin,** Sydney Montague. 11 *Park Side, Knightsbridge, London.* 146, P.M. March 1899.

379 **Austin,** William. *Shaw Mount, Crossgates, nr. Leeds.* 27, *50*. January 1898.

380 **Ayling,** Robert Stephen, A.R.I.B.A. 19 *Old Queen Street, S.W., London.* May 1894.

381 **Ayres,** George V. *Deadwood, South Dakota, U.S.A,* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest, South Dakota.** October 1894.

382 **Bacon,** Col. Alexander S. 101 *Rugby Road, Prospect Park, S., Flatbush, Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.* 656. May 1897.

383 **Bacon,** Henry Matthew John. 7 *Jedburgh Gardens, Kelvinside, N. Glasgow.* 2645, *832*. May 1902.

384 **Bacon,** William Arthur. 25 *Derby Road, Heaton Chapel, Stockport.* 1030. January 1898.

385 **Baelz,** Robert. *The Mount, Queen's Road, Forest Hill, S.E., London.* 238, P.M. May 1897.

386 **Baer,** Gustave Christian. *Heidelberg, V.R.C.* 2354. May 1898.

387 **Baht,** William. 28 *State Street, New York, U.S.A.* 3, *55*. November 1894.

388 **Baikie,** Robert. *Pretoria, V.R.C.* 770 (S.C.), P.M. Local Secretary for Pretoria. March 1894.

389 **Baildon,** James Owen. *Supreme Court, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 677 (S.C.) November 1900.

390 **Bailey,** B. S. 99 *Caledonian Road, Leeds.* 2069, P.M. March 1898.

391 **Bain,** George Washington. *Tunstall View, Ashbrooke Road, Sunderland.* P.P.G.R., P.P.G.So.N., Durham. Local Secretary for Province of Durham. March 1889.

392 **Bain,** J. Wilson. 113 *West Regent Street, Glasgow.* 510, P.M. January 1894.

393 **Baines,** Arthur. *Lichfield House, Hanley, Staffords.* 2149 P.M., Pr.G.D. March 1901.

394 **Baird,** Reed McColloch, M.D. 1137 *Chapline Street, Wheeling, West Virginia.* 33, *7*. May 1895.

395 **Baird,** Robert Craig. *Box* 359, *San José, Costa Rica.* 3 (C.R.C.) May 1902.

396 **Baker,** George Comstock. 1090, *Madison Avenue, Albany, N.Y., U.S.A.* 5, *242*. June 1887.

397 **Baker,** William. 16 *Ella Road, Crouch Hill, N., London.* 192, P.M., *192*. October 1896.

398 **Baker,** William King. *Tredorwin, Towednack, Penzance.* P.Pr.G.W., P.P.G.So. January 1890.

399 **Baker,** Willis Edwards. *Casilla* 42, *Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentine Republic.* **District Junior Grand Warden.** *1553*, P.Z. May 1902.

400 **Bale,** W. H. *Drakefell Lodge, St. Catherine's Park, S.E., London.* 87, P.M. November 1901.

401 ***Balfour,** Charles Barrington. *Newton Don, Kelso, Scotland.* Dep.Pr.G.M., Roxburgh, Peebles and Selkirk. March 1892.

402 **Ball,** William Thomas. *Oak Lodge, Harrow, Middlesex.* 435, P.M., *1260*, P.Z. November 1893.

403 **Ballantine,** Thomas J. 1105 *Sherman Avenue, Denver, Colorado, U.S.A.* March 1896.

404 **Ballantyne,** Henry Norman. *Innerleithen, N.B.* 856, P.M., *56*. March 1899.

405 **Bambridge,** Henry. *27 King Street, Great Yarmouth.* 100, *71.* January 1898.

406 **Bamford,** William Brokaw, C.E. 213 *S. Clinton Avenue, Trenton, New Jersey, U.S.A.* 5. Nov. 1900.

407 **Bamlet,** William Henry. *Floradale, Argyle Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.* 183, W.M. Local Sec. for Essex. October 1897.

408 **Banham,** Joseph. *Calle Belgrano* 650, *Buenos Ayres.* 2517, W.M., *617.* May 1902.

409 **Banker,** S. M. *Helvellyn, Brownlow Road, N., London.* P.Pr.G.St.B., Herts. June 1894.

410 **Bannatyne,** Brice McAlister. *Surbiton, Surrey.* 216, P.M., *216.* May 1891.

411 **Barcham,** Captain Sidney. *Castleacre, Ritherden Road, Upper Tooting, S.W., London.* 549, *549.* June 1900.

412 **Barchus,** T. J. *72 Exchange, Memphis, Tennessee.* May 1895.

413 **Barefoot,** Major G. H., R.A.M.C. *East India United Service Club, S.W., London.* 1971. May 1901.

414 **Barefoot,** James William. *The Bank, Grays, Essex.* 1343. October 1900.

415 **Barker,** Jacob. *High Stanners, Morpeth, Northumberland.* P.P.G.O., Durham. P.P.G.S.B. (R.A.), Northumberland. January 1895.

416 **Barker,** John. *Denby Leigh, Harrogate, Yorks.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.D.C. (R.A.) May 1888.

417 **Barlow,** G. R. 137 *High Street, Tewkesbury.* 900. March 1901.

418 **Barlow,** Capt. John, J.P. *Wellfield, Bury, Lancs.* **Grand Treasurer.** *42,* P.Z. May 1902.

419 **Barlow,** William, LL.D. *Morialta Chambers, Victoria Square, W., Adelaide.* 38, P.M. Jan. 1896.

420 **Barnard,** George William Girling. 4 *Surrey Street, Norwich.* Pr.G.Sec. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** June 1890.

421 **Barnard,** Jas. Lawrence Nesbitt. 90 *Thorpe Road, Norwich.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W. October 1902

422 **Barnes,** Charles Henry. 62 *Colfe Road, Forest Hill, S.E., London.* 19. June 1895.

423 **Barnes,** John Walter. 27 *Clements Lane, E.C., London.* 19. June 1895.

424 **Barnes,** William A. *Westland, Kells, County Meath.* P.Pr.G.Sec. March 1901.

425 **Barnes,** William Chapman. 7 *St. James Park, West Croydon, Surrey.* 19. June 1895.

426 **Barnet,** John. *Shildon, R.S.O., County Durham.* 2415, P.M., P.P.G.St.B. (R.A.) January 1901.

427 **Barr,** William Robert. *Hill Crest, Woodcote Road, Wallington, Surrey.* 1632, P.M., *1556,* P.Z. October 1898.

428 **Barrett,** J. Leach. 53 *Blomfield Road, Maida Hill, W., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** June 1892.

429 **Barron,** Edward Jackson, F.S.A. 55 *Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., London.* **Past Grand Deacon.** May 1890.

430 **Barrow,** Charles James. *Stalbridge Chambers, Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Victoria.* **Past Grand Warden.** March 1894.

431 **Barrow,** John, jun. *Flandreau, South Dakota, U.S.A.* 11, *19.* May 1902.

432 **Barry,** David J. *Ledbury, Reigate.* 1362. October 1899.

433 **Bartlett,** Alfred. *Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand.* **Grand Superintendent, Auckland.** November 1897.

434 **Bartlett,** George. 10 *Buckingham Gate, S.W., London.* 2030. January 1900.

435 **Baskett,** Samuel Russell. *Evershot, Dorchester.* P.Pr.G.W., Dorset. March 1887.

436 **Bassett-Smith,** C. A. 10 *John Street, Adelphi, W.C., London.* 2416, *2416.* January 1901.

437 **Bastone,** John Millard. 3 *Tooting Bec Gardens, S.W., London.* 186, P.M., P.Z. March 1897.

438 **Bate,** H. Francis. *Applegarth Studio, Augustus Road, Brook Green, N., London.* 2925. Oct. 1899.

439 **Bate,** Osborne Hambrook. *Standard Bank, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.* P.D.G.W., South Africa. E. Div., Pr. G.M., South Africa (D.C.) June 1899.

440 **Bate,** Thomas Frederick. 9 *Park Street, Haslingden, nr. Manchester.* 345. January 1895.

441 **Bateman,** Arthur Charles. *Asthal, Burford, Oxon.* P.P.G.W. November 1899.

442 **Batho,** William John. *Clyst Lea, Finchley, N., London.* 1708, P.M., *1366,* P.Z. May 1896.

443 **Battersby,** Charles. *Georgetown, Queensland.* P.D.G.St.B. October 1894.

444 **Battersby,** William Maxwell, J.P. 11 *Clyde Road, Dublin.* **Past Grand Deacon, Ireland.** June 1896.

445 **Bayliss,** Thomas Abraham. *The High House, Kings Norton, Worcester.* 2724. November 1899.

446 **Beak,** Henry. *Pennard, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 767 (S.C.), P.M., *205* (S.C.) June 1891.

447 **Beamish,** William H. *Brooklodge House, Glanmire, Co. Cork.* D.Pr.G.M., Munster. June 1898.

448 **Bean,** Harold. *Kelsey House, Burstwick, nr. Hull.* 2134. May 1899.

449 **Bean,** Joseph Henry, J.P. *Gasworks, Cairns, North Queensland.* P.Dis.Gr.Stew. (E.C.) May 1898.

450 **Bear,** George Archibald. 98 *Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, W., London.* 1615. May 1901.

451 **Beattie,** William. *Glen Lodge, Mickleham, Surrey.* 95, P.M January 1899.

452 **Bebbington,** George William. *Bexton Road, Knutsford, Cheshire.* P.Pr.G.O. (C. & R.A.) May 1902.
453 **Beck,** Rudolph Carl. 17½ *Wilhelmshöher Allée, Wahlershausen, Cassel.* **Past Grand Orator and Librarian, Saxony.** March 1887.
454 **Becker,** Pitt. 18 *Fenchurch Street, E.C., London.* 238. January 1896.
455 **Bedford,** James P., I.C.S. 55 *Parliament Street. S.W., London.* 150. March 1900.
456 **Beer,** Thomas James. 207 *Great Brunswick Street, Dublin.* 77, *250*. March 1901.
457 **Beer,** Captain William. *Highmead, Abergavenny, South Wales.* 1754. October 1901.
458 **Beer,** William A. 139 *Richmond Road, Cardiff.* 1992, *2547*. January 1896.
459 **Beerend,** Franz Philipp. *Jena, Germany.* L. zur Akazie am Saalstrande. Dep. M. March 1896.
460 **Beever,** Cyril Howard. 27 *Palatine Road, Withington, Manchester.* P.Pr.G. Reg., Pr.G.J. March 1893.
461 **Begemann,** Dr. Georg Emil Wilhelm. *Charlottenberg, Wilmersdorfer Strasse* 14, *near Berlin.* **Past Provincial Grand Master of Mecklemberg.** February 1887.
462 **Bell,** George, M.B., C.M. *Box* 1840, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 799 (S.C.), *245* (S.C.) January 1895.
463 **Bell,** James Richard. *Hazeldene, Ightham, Kent.* P.Dis.G.W., Punjab. June 1898.
464 **Bell,** Maurice David, Capt. R.A. *Jun. Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, W., London.* 415. Oct. 1897.
465 **Bell,** Seymour. *Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* P.Pr.G.W. June 1891.
466 **Bellew,** Thomas Acheson. 13 *Percy Street, Liverpool.* 1380. May 1892.
467 **Bellingham,** Augustus William Harvey, A.M.I.C.E. *Tienstin, North China.* 1951, P.M. June 1896.
468 **Bennett,** George Eric Oliver. *Eaton, Rosebank, nr. Capetown.* **Past Dep.Dis.G.M., W. Div. South Africa. Past Grand Warden, England.** January 1901.
469 **Bennett,** Thomas R. *Montecito, California, U.S.A.* 48 (N.J.C.), *51*. June 1897.
470 ***Bennion,** Thomas. *Ophir Cottage, Croydon, North Queensland.* 768 (S.C.), P.M., P.Z. Local Secretary for Croydon and vicinity. June 1892.
471 **Benson,** Ralph Beaumont. 39 *Norfolk Square, Hyde Park, W., London.* 1537, W.M. May 1902.
472 **Bergmann,** T. *Newlands, Oakleigh Park, N., London.* 1671, P.M. March 1902.
473 **Berry,** Carey Edward Ernest. 311 *Hay Street, Perth, West Australia.* 2281. January 1899.
474 **Berry,** Clement Harris. *Devonia, Stopford Road, Upton Manor, E., London.* 860, P.M., P.Z., Oct. 1899.
475 **Berry,** Frederick Gorton. 2 *Polygon Avenue, Ardwick, Manchester.* 44, P.M. May 1900.
476 **Berry,** Henry F., M.A., M.R.I.A., B.L. 60 *Morehampton Road, Dublin.* 357, P.M., *33*, K. Jan. 1895.
477 **Best,** Robert Valentine Brown. 138 *Mercer's Road, Tufnel Park, N., London.* 183. March 1898.
478 **Bestow,** Charles Horton. 233 *Brooke Road, Upper Clapton, N.E., London.* Pr.G.Pt., Essex. March 1894.
479 **Bevan,** George Alfred. P.O.B. 39, *Germiston, V.R.C.* 2498, *2313*. November 1897.
480 **Bevan,** Paul. 64 *Avenue Road, N.W., London.* 4. March 1897.
481 ***Bevington,** Richard George. P.O.B. 1091, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* Sub.D.G.M., Transvaal (S.C.) October 1892.
482 **Beynon,** John Henry. *Garfield House, Liscard, Cheshire.* 2657, *2433*. May 1900.
483 **Bhownaggree,** Sir M. M., C.I.E. 3 *Cromwell Crescent, S.W., London.* **Past Grand Steward, Scotland.** October 1893.
484 **Bice,** W. P. 415 *Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, Victoria.* **Past Grand Treasurer.** May 1898.
485 **Biden,** Lewis Marks. 20, *Bucklersbury, E.C., London.* 90. November 1900.
486 **Biebuyck,** Julien François. *Montague, Cape Colony.* 1469, *2379*. May 1902.
487 **Biggs,** Rev. Henry Sylvanus, B.A. *Grammar School, Lutterworth, Leicesters.* 2499, P.M. May 1902.
488 **Billinghurst,** Henry. 13-22 *Wigmore Street, W., London.* 2508. May 1901.
489 **Billson,** Frederick William, LL.B. 52 *St. Peter's Road, Leicester.* 1391, P.M. January 1902.
490 **Bilson,** John. 23 *Parliament Street, Hull.* 1010, P.M., *1010*, P.Z. March 1889.
491 **Bindley,** William Allen. *Armstrong Works, Chester Street, Ashton, Birmingham.* P.Pr.G.W., Warwickshire. October 1892.
492 **Bingham,** Sydney Clifton. *St. Alban's, Christchurch, New Zealand.* **Past Assistant Grand Secretary.** *7*, P.Z. October 1901.
493 **Binney,** Joseph. 27, *Broomgrove Road, Sheffield.* 139, P.M., P.Pr.G.R. Local Sec. for Sheffield. October 1890.
494 **Bird,** Francis. *Maldon, Essex.* P.P.G.A.P., Essex. October 1895.
495 **Birdseye,** Henry. *Suffolk House, Lawrence Pountney Hill, E.C., London.* 715, P.M., *22*, P.Z. Mar. 1899.
496 **Bishop,** Frederick William. 11 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C., London.* 2823, W.M. March 1898.
497 **Bishop,** John Herbert. 107 *Mount Pleasant Lane, Clapton, N.E., London.* 2823. November 1900.
498 **Bissell,** Ernest. 22 *Gowlett Road, East Dulwich, S.E., London.* 1339. October 1896.
499 **Bixby,** Charles Sumner. *Ossawatomie, Kansas, U.S.A.* 24, P.M., *80*, P.H.P. June 1897.

500 **Bixby,** E. M. 137 *Mathewson Street, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* 4, P.M. November 1901.

501 **Black,** Charles William. *Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.* D.G.S.B. May 1899.

502 **Black,** William. *Falkirk, N.B.* **Grand Superintendent, Stirlingshire; Past Grand Architect; Past Grand Haggai, Scotland.** October 1888.

503 **Blackbeard,** C. A. *Beaconsfield, Griqualand West, South Africa.* 1832, P.M., P.Z. October 1890.

504 **Blackden,** Marcus Worsley. 3 *Wells Road, Regent's Park, N.W., London.* 2430. March 1902.

505 **Bladon,** Harry. 16 *Clerkenwell Road, E.C., London.* 2523, *2501.* October 1901.

506 **Blair,** William Robert. *Wood Gate, Uttoxeter, Staffords.* P.Pr.G.W. May 1899.

507 **Blake,** Arthur. 2, *Halkin Road, Rangoon, Burma.* 1362. May 1898.

508 **Blake,** Col. Charles John, R.A. 4 *Sergeant's Inn, E.C., London.* P.Dis G.J.W., P.Dis.G.Reg. (R.A.) Malta. March 1892.

509 **Blake,** William Henry Joyce. 15 *Knight Rider Street, E.C., London.* 1460. March 1899.

510 **Blake,** William James. P.O.B. 329, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 918, P.M. June 1890.

511 **Blaker,** Walter C. 63 *St. James' Street, S.W., London.* P.P.G.W., Surrey. October 1900.

512 **Bland,** William Edward. 5 *Park Avenue, Southport, Lancs.* 2295, P.M., Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.) June 1894.

513 **Blinkhorn,** Edward. 64 *Coleman Street, E.C., London.* 1471, P.M. October 1898.

514 **Blommestein,** Christian van. *Jagersfontein, O.R.C.* L. Star of Africa (D.C.), *234* (S.C.). May 1893.

515 **Blood,** John Neptune, M.A., B.C.L. *Huntley Court, Gloucester.* 839. November 1899.

516 **Bloss,** Orlando Powers. 1009 *Main Street, Kansas City, Missouri, U.S.A.* 219, *102.* November 1899.

517 **Bluett,** Rev. Charles Courtney. *Longhurst, Wigan, Lancashire.* 2326, P.M., *1335.* October 1895.

518 **Blumenau,** Louis. 111 *Saville Place, Dublin.* 126, *126.* March 1900.

519 **Blunden,** Arthur Edward. 9 *Strada Mercanti, Valletta, Malta.* 2755, *515.* January 1902.

520 **Board,** George. *Whalley Avenue, Sale, Cheshire.* P.Pr.G.D., East Lancashire. March 1894.

521 **Boden,** E. G. *North Street, Romford, Essex.* 1437. January 1902.

522 ***Bodenham,** John. *Edgmond, Newport, Salop.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** November 1887.

523 **Boehmer,** Edward. 11 *Spring Gardens, S.W., London.* 11. March 1902.

524 **Boffey,** Harry Sutton. *Box* 796, *Capetown.* De Goede Trouw, W.M., *334.* March 1901.

525 **Bolton,** Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Lord. *Wensley Hall, Leyburn, York.* **Past Grand Warden.** September 1887.

526 **Bomeisler,** Louis Edwin. 27 *Pine Street, New York.* June 1898.

527 **Bomeisler,** Paltiel R. *East Orange, New Jersey.* 124. June 1898.

528 **Bonar,** William Macadam. *Herberton, North Queensland.* P.D.G.S.B. October 1895.

529 **Bond,** E. E. 7 *Wood Lane, Highgate, N., London.* 1232. P.M. March 1898.

530 **Bond,** Dr. W. A. 197 *High Holborn, W.C., London.* May 1901.

531 **Boor,** Leonard George. *Greytown (North), Wellington, New Zealand.* **Past Deputy Grand Master, Past First Grand Principal, New Zealand.** January 1889.

532 **Booth,** Major John. *Hazel Bank, Turton, Bolton, Lancashire.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.A.So. Nov. 1889.

533 **Booysen,** I. J. *Graaff Reinet, Cape Colony.* 882. March 1902.

534 **Boreham,** Harold James. *Rockhampton, Queensland.* 932, P.M., *205* (S.C.) May 1896.

535 **Borg,** Raphael. *Cairo.* **Past Grand Master, Egypt. Past Grand Deacon, England.** January 1892.

536 **Bornecke,** William. 114 *Croydon Road, Anerley, S.E., London.* 238. March 1902.

537 **Boswell,** Arthur George. 31 *Tankerville Road, Streatham, S.W., London.* 1339, P.M., P.Z., May 1894.

538 **Boswell,** Major-General John James, C.B. *Darnlee, Melrose, N.B.* P.D.D.G.M., Punjab, P.D.P.G.M., Roxburgh and Selkirk, P.G.D.C. (R.A.) March 1892.

539 **Boteler,** William Stewart. *Harbour Works, Penang.* P.D.G.S.B., P.D.G.St.B. (R.A.), Madras. Oct. 1893.

540 **Boulton,** James. 267 *Romford Road, Forest Gate, E., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** October 1891.

541 **Bourne,** John Kemp. *The Grove, Atherstone, Warwickshire.* P.Pr.G.W. October 1896.

542 ***Bourne,** Robert William. 18 *Hereford Square, S.W., London.* 32, P.M., *32.* June 1890.

543 **Bourne,** William George. *Bombay.* 2162, P.M. January 1898.

544 ***Boutell,** Frank Hepburn Chevallier. 645 *Avenida Mayo, Buenos Aires.* 2329, W.M., *617.* Oct. 1901.

545 **Bowater,** Frederick W. 159 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C., London.* 2528. March 1902.

546 **Bowe,** William Fairbanks. *Augusta, Georgia, U.S.A.* 412, 2, P.H.P. Loc. Sec. for Georgia. Oct. 1897.

547 **Bowers,** R. W. 89 *Blackfriars Road, S.E., London.* 15, P.M., *2191,* P.Z. May 1899.

548 **Bowles,** Lieut.-Col. Frederick Augustus, R.A. *Shoeburyness, Essex.* P.Dep.Dis.G.M., P.Dis.G.H., Punjab. October 1891.

549 **Bowser,** Wilfred Arthur. *Haslemere, Amherst Park, Stamford Hill, N., London.* 2000. P.M., *1826*, Z. October 1899.

550 **Boyce,** John Alexander. 43 *Queen Street, Brisbane, Queensland.* 755 (S.C.), P.M., *288* (S.C.), H. June 1891.

551 **Boyd,** Rev. Thomas Hunter. *Wanwieg, New Brunswick.* 28 (S.C.) January 1893.

552 **Bradly,** William. 158 *Fenchurch Street, E.C., London.* 140. June 1896.

553 ***Bradley,** Herbert, C. S. *Madras, India.* P.B.G.P., Madras. October 1893.

554 **Bradley,** J. Wallace. 151 *Smith Street, Durban, Natal.* 731, *175* (S.C.), J. October 1895.

555 **Bradley,** William. 5 *Magnus Street, Newark-on-Trent.* 1661, P.M., *1661.* January 1901.

556 **Bradshaw,** W. J. *Calcutta.* P.D.G.W., P.D.G.So., Bengal. March 1898.

557 **Braine,** Woodhouse. 76 *Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square, W., London.* **Past Senior Grand Deacon, Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** March 1892.

558 **Braithwaite,** Edward A. *Edmonton, N.W.T., Canada.* **Grand Registrar.** November 1900.

559 **Bramble,** Colonel James Roger, F.S.A. P. Clifton Antiquarian Club. *Seafield, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft) **and Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.), **England.** February 1887.

560 **Brayshaw.** John Lund. *Settle, Yorkshire.* 2091, *265.* January 1889.

561 **Brederkoft,** Jacob E. *Perth, West Australia.* 861 (S.C.) March 1900.

562 **Breed,** Edward Arics Thomas. 2 *Prince Albert Street, Brighton.* Pr.Gr.W. January 1894.

563 **Brereton,** Charles A. *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* 711. June 1898.

564 **Brewer,** Charles Samuel, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 7, *Park Road, E., Birkenhead.* P.P.G.D., P.P.A.G.So. January 1895.

565 **Brewster,** William Henry. *Middlebury, Vermont, U.S.A.* 2, P.M., *22*, P.H.P. March 1900.

566 **Briant,** William. *Town Hall, Westminster, S.W., London.* 101, P.M., *1329.* January 1896.

567 **Brice,** Albert Gallatin. *Hennen Building, New Orleans, Louisiana.* **Past Grand Master.** March 1891.

568 **Brickhill,** James. *Zeehan, Tasmania.* **Past Dep. Grand Secretary, Tasmania.** May 1895.

569 **Bridger,** Percy Louis Grey. 1169 *Calle Alsina, Buenos Aires.* 2517, W.M., *617.* March 1902.

570 **Bridgman,** William Henry. 5 *Milton Villas, Aylesbury, Bucks.* Pr.G.S.D. March 1901.

571 **Briers,** Frank Ellis. *Box* 243, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. November 1900.

572 **Brindley,** Charles Frederick. *Severn Road, Sheffield.* 2491, P.M. May 1898.

573 **Briscoe,** Edward John. 120 *Caixa, Pernambuco, Brazil.* 1601. March 1900.

574 **Britton,** George. 66 *Wardour Street, W., London.* 22, P.M. November 1898.

575 ***Broadbent,** Claude Davos. *Nicola Lake, P.O., British Columbia.* 10 (B.C.C.), *2738.* June 1902.

576 **Broderip,** Edmund Francis, J.P. 7 *York Crescent Road, Clifton, Bristol.* 1363, P.M. June 1900.

577 **Brogden,** Thomas Skillbeck. *Walton House, Boston Spa, Yorks.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G Sc.N. June 1890.

578 **Brooking,** William. *Northlew, near Beaworthy, Devon.* 248. October 1895.

579 **Brooking,** William Francis. *Broughton Street, New Plymouth, New Zealand.* P.P.G.W. (I.C.) October 1895.

580 **Brooks,** Arthur David. 95 *Colmore Row, Birmingham,* 587. June 1899.

581 **Brooks,** Francis Augustus, M.D. *St. Felix, Felixstowe, Suffolk.* 2371, P.M., *376.* October 1895.

582 ***Brough,** Bennett-Hooper, F.G.S., F.C.S. 28 *Victoria Street, S.W., London.* 771. November 1895.

583 **Brough,** James R. 29 *Alexandra Villas, Seven Sisters' Road, N., London.* 2397. January 1899.

584 **Brown,** Albert. 19 *Fairholt Road, Stamford Hill, N., London.* 1024. November 1894.

585 **Brown,** Alexander Burnett, F.S.I. 33 *Waldegrave Park, Strawberry Hill, Middlesex.* 1503. P.M., *1503*, H. January 1901.

586 **Brown,** Clarence Willliam Haig. *Charterhouse, Godalming, Surrey.* 2101, P.M. June 1902.

587 **Brown,** Ernest. *Woodberry House, Woodberry Down, N., London.* 1024. November 1894.

588 **Brown,** Frederick. 10 *Fairholt Road, Stoke Newington, N., London.* 1365. October 1899.

589 **Brown,** George Herold. 3 *South Hill Grove, Oxton, Birkenhead.* P.Pr.G.W. November 1892.

590 **Brown,** G. R. *Burt Street, Boulder, West Australia.* 903, S.C. October 1902.

591 **Brown,** Harry. 6 *Ravensworth Terrace, Durham.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.Reg. (R.A.) May 1896.

592 **Brown,** Henry Samuel. *Eumundi, N. Coast Railway, Queensland.* 2267, P.M., *194* (S.C.) March 1895.

593 **Brown,** J. *Gori Gali, Punjab.* 1960, P.M. June 1888.

594 **Brown,** Julius L. 1 & 2 *Brown Block, Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A.* 96, *16.* June 1892.

595 **Brown,** Macdonald, F.R.C.S. 2 *Frognal, Hampstead, N.W., London.* 2408, P.M. January 1900.

596 **Brown,** Robert Smith. 75 *Queen Street, Edinburgh.* **Grand Scribe Ezra, Scotland.** Local Secretary for Edinburgh and Vicinity. May 1889.

597 **Brown,** Thomas. *Linthorpe, Middlesbrough, Yorks.* 602. January 1901.

598 **Brown,** Walter Herbert, F.R.G.S. 236 *Kennington Park Road, S.E., London.* 23. June 1900.

599 **Brown,** William Alban Haig. *c/o King King & Co., Bombay.* 549, W.M., *549.* March 1901.

600 **Brown,** Capt. William Henry. *Rock Life Insurance Company, Cape Town.* 398, (S.C.) June 1902.

601 **Brown,** William Peter. 3 *Austin Friars, E.C., London.* **Past Gr. Std. Bearer.** June 1897.

602 **Browne,** George Duncan. *Box 458, Manilla, Phillipine Islands.* 373. January 1900.

603 **Browne,** Herbert Henry. *Bethlehem, O.R.C.* 2522, P.M. Local Secretary for Orange River Colony, North. June 1895.

604 **Browne,** Major Henry Buxton. *Durban, Natal.* P.Pr.G.D., Cheshire. November 1889.

605 **Browne,** John. *Parr's Bank, Wigan.* 1335, 2226, P.M. June 1894.

606 **Browning,** A. G., F.S.A. *Spencer Lodge, Wandsworth Com., S.W., London.* 83, P.M., P.Z. Jan. 1891.

607 **Browning,** Robert William. *Concord Junction, Mass., U.S.A.* Corinthian L., Walden Ch. Jan 1899.

608 ***Bruce,** Alexander. *Clyne House, Pollokshields, Glasgow.* **Grand Steward. Second Grand Principal.** June 1894.

609 **Bruce,** Frederick. 2 *York Buildings, Hastings.* 2692. June 1897.

610 **Bruce,** John M'Lean. *Gladstone, Queensland.* 2235, P.M. March 1896.

611 **Bruce,** J. McPhail. 83 *Osborne Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne,* 481, P.M., *481.* October 1898.

612 ***Bruennich,** Johannes Christian. *Agricultural Dept., Brisbane, Queensland.* P.D.G.Sup.W. Oct. 1893.

613 **Brummerstaedt,** H. W. 5 *Lewisham Road, Highgate Road, N.W., London.* 238. March 1902.

614 **Bruton,** James. *Wootton Hill Cottage, Gloucester.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft and R.A.) June 1890.

615 **Bryant,** James. 48 *Osborne Road, Southsea.* 1099. June 1900.

616 **Bryant,** R. R. *The Chantry, Sawbridgeworth.* Pr.G.Std.B., P.Pr.G.J., Suffolk. October 1889.

617 **Buchanan,** Sir Ebenezer John. Puisne Judge. *Judges' Chambers, Supreme Court, Cape Town.* De Goede Hoop Lodge, P.M., P.Pr.Gr.Orator, South Africa (D.C.) October 1898.

618 **Buchanan,** Francis C. *Clarinish, Row, Dumbartonshire.* **Past Prov. Grand Master.** May 1894.

619 **Buchanan,** James Isaac. *Vandergrift Building, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.* 219, P.M., *162.* Nov. 1896.

620 **Buchanan,** John. *Daily Graphic, Strand, W.C., London.* 1853, P.M. March 1901.

621 **Buchanan-Dunlop,** Lieutenant A. H. 2 *Royal Berks Regt., Bloemfontein, O.R.C.* 1022. Oct. 1901.

622 **Buck,** Edward H. *The Priory, Hardway, Gosport.* 2153. October 1892.

623 **Buckham,** George Milward. *Campfield, Battle, Sussex.* 1184, *40.* January 1899.

624 **Buckeridge,** Edward Henry. *Bancroft Road, E., London.* 15, P.M., *2191.* March 1898.

625 ***Buckley,** Llewellyn Edison, I.C.S. *Madras.* 150, *150.* June 1896.

626 **Budden,** Horace. *Boscastle, Iddesleigh Road, Bournemouth.* P.P.A.G.D.C., Dorset. Nov. 1895.

627 **Bugler,** Thomas. 43 *Morley Road, Lewisham, S.E., London.* 171. March 1895.

628 **Buist,** George Alexander. *Gympie, Queensland.* 816 (S.C.), P.M., *260* (S.C.), P.Z. May 1898.

629 **Bumstead,** Alfred. 9 *Strada Mercanti, Valletta, Malta.* P.G.D., P.G.D. of C. (R.A.) Oct. 1896.

630 **Burdon,** Charles Sambrook. 24 *Lausanne Road, Hornsey, N., London.* 2738, P.M., *2738,* P.Z. October 1898.

631 **Burge,** J. *Bloemfontein, O.R.C.* March 1901.

632 **Burgess,** Henry. *Craigengillan, Layton Road, Hounslow.* P.Pr.G.Stew., Surrey. January 1900.

633 **Burgess,** J. W. 2 *Fulham Road, S.W., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** November 1898.

634 ***Burkitt,** Hon. William Robert, Judge, B.C.S. *Allahabad, India.* D.D.G.M., D.G.H., Bengal. Oct. 1898.

635 ***Burnand,** Alphonse A. 1103 *Emerson Street, Denver, Colorado.* **Past Grand Master. Past Grand High Priest.** March 1891.

636 **Burne,** Thomas. *Royal Hospital, Chelsea, S.W., London.* P.Pr.G.D., Sussex. January 1889.

637 **Burnicle,** John Scoby. 10 *Woodlands Terrace, Middlesbrough, Yorks.* 1848. October 1900.

638 **Burningham,** Alonzo James. 1120 *Burn's Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota.* 5, *1.* March 1898.

639 **Burr,** Frederick Horst. P.W.D., *French Rocks, Mysore, Madras.* 1841. October 1900.

640 **Burslem,** Albert. 77 *Calverley Road, Tunbridge Wells.* 2200, P.M., *874.* May 1899.

641 **Burstow,** Thomas Stephen. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* P.S.D.G.M. November 1892.

642 **Burtchaell,** George Dames, M.A., LL.B., B.L. 44 *Morehampton Road, Dublin.* 241, *357.* Jan. 1895.

643 **Busbridge,** Walter. *Grasmere, Herbert Road, Plumstead, Kent.* 913, P.M. October 1893.

644 **Butler,** Charles. 104 *Craven Park, Willesden, N.W., London.* 2489, P.M., *2489,* P.Z. March 1898.

645 **Butler,** Charles McArthur. *St. James's Hall, W., London.* 195, *195.* May 1897.

646 **Butler,** Rev. G. Corly. *Wesley Manse, Dongarra, West Australia.* Dis.G.B.B. June 1900.

647 **Butterworth,** John. *Easingwold, Smedley Lane, Manchester.* 2387, P.M., *204.* May 1901.

648 **Byford,** Thomas. *Bangor, Sutton Road, Southend-on-Sea.* 898. January 1902.

649 **Byrne,** William Samuel, M.B. *Anne Street, Brisbane, Queensland.* D.Pr.G.M. (I.C.) Nov. 1892.

650 **Cairns,** Andrew Struthers. *Dalveen, Queensland.* 2588. October 1900.

651 **Calhoun,** Dr. S. Frederick, D.D., A.M. 69 *Crawford Road, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.* **Grand Chaplain of Grand Royal Arch Chapter, Vermont.** September 1887.

652 **Callingham,** Percy. 94 *Cannon Street, E.C., London.* 1599. January 1902.

653 **Calvert,** Albert F. *Royston, Eton Avenue, N.W., London.* 28, P.M. January 1900.

654 ***Cama,** Dorabjee Pestonjee. 3 *Great Winchester Street, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Treasurer.** September 1887.

655 **Cameron,** Sir Charles Alexander, M.D. 51 *Pembroke Road, Dublin.* **Past Grand Deacon.** May 1896.

656 **Campbell,** Archibald John. Lieut. 19th Hussars. *Charing, Kent.* 434. January 1898.

657 **Campbell,** Henry Johnstone, M.D. *Manningham Lane, Bradford.* 974. March 1900.

658 **Campbell,** John Lorne. *Melita, Manitoba, Canada.* P.M. January 1899.

659 **Campbell,** John MacNaught, C.E., F.Z.S., F.R.S.G.S. 6 *Franklin Terrace, Glasgow.* **Past Grand Bible Bearer; Grand Representative, Dakota; Past Grand Joshua; Grand Representative of G. C. of Maryland.** March 1889.

660 **Campbell,** Philip Charles John. *Freemantle, West Australia.* **Past Senior Grand Warden.** March 1898.

661 **Campbell,** Robert John. 33 *Aldershot Road, Brondesbury, N.W., London.* 183, P.M. March 1899.

662 **Campbell-Everden,** William Preston. *Suffolk House, Cannon Street, E.C., London.* 19. May 1901.

663 **Campkin,** Harry Herbert. *Indian Head, Assa., Canada.* P.Dep.Dis.G.M. March 1901.

664 **Campling,** George Herbert. *Stracey House, Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich.* 1500. October 1902.

665 **Cane,** Herbert. 25 *Savage Gardens, E.C., London.* 188. March 1902.

666 **Caney,** Stanley. 44 *Cheapside, E.C., London.* 1415, *720.* October 1899.

667 **Canham,** George Masters. 19 *Great Winchester Street, E.C., London.* 2694. May 1902.

668 **Cannon,** A. J. 43 *Westhill Road, Southfields, S.W., London.* 1044, P.M. January 1897.

669 **Capel,** George William. *Abingdon, Addiscombe Grove, Croydon.* 19, P.M. May 1894.

670 **Carew,** Walter Alexander. *Christchurch, New Zealand.* 4. Local Sec. for Christchurch. Oct. 1898.

671 **Carey,** James. 15 *Trinity Place, Windsor.* 179, *179.* January 1893.

672 **Carkeek,** Charles. *Blackall, Queensland.* 2207, P.M. Local Secretary for Blackall. Oct. 1895.

673 **Carmon,** William Francis. 3 *Queen Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 481, P.M., P.Z. November 1889.

674 **Carnell,** James. *Ormond, Florida, U.S.A.* **Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest.** May 1894.

675 **Carpenter,** A. J. 49 *Havelock Road, Brighton.* Pr.A.G.Sec., P.P.G.So. January 1901.

676 **Carpenter,** Arthur. *Elmsleigh, Staines, Middlesex.* 2536, *135.* June 1900.

677 **Carpenter,** Lieutenant-Colonel John Austin. 17 *Greencroft Gardens, South Hampstead, N.W., London.* 2565, P.M. June 1900.

678 **Carrell,** Major Charles William. *Holmwood, Leytonstone.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** January 1894.

679 **Carrick,** William Lowther. *Stokesley, Yorks.* Pr.G.R., North and East Yorks. March 1897.

680 **Carruthers,** John. 8 *Firpark Terrace, Dennistoun, Glasgow.* **Past Senior Grand Deacon; Grand Representative of Connecticut; Past First Grand Sojourner; Representative of G. C. of Dakota.** May 1892.

681 **Carsberg,** George Risden. 8 *Meredith Street, E.C., London.* 19. May 1893.

682 **Carson,** Joseph Lougheed. *Alexander Terrace, Enniskillen, Ireland.* P.P.G.W., *205,* P.K. March 1890.

683 **Carstens,** C. *Moulmein, Burma.* Dis.G.Sw.B. March 1899.

684 **Cart,** Rev. Henry Thomas. 47 *Harold Road, Upper Norwood, S.E., London.* 2705. May 1900.

685 **Carter,** C. A. 18 *Clyde Street, Port Elizabeth, S.A.* P.Dis.G.D., P.Dis.A.G.So., E. Div. Oct. 1888.

686 ***Carter,** Elmer Josiah. *Box* 496, *Missoula, Montana, U.S.A.* 40, *25.* October 1899.

687 **Cartwright,** Ernest H., D.M., B.Ch., Oxon. 1 *Bower Terrace, Maidstone.* P.Pr.G.Pt., P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Oxon. January 1891.

688 **Cartwright,** Rev. Canon Harry Beauchamp. *St. John's, Newfoundland.* 776. October 1901.

689 **Carus-Wilson,** Edward Willyams. *Penmount, Truro, Cornwall.* 331, P.M. March 1889.

690 **Casper,** Ezekiel. *Perth, Western Australia.* P.D.G.W. (S.C.) Queensland. Local Secretary for Perth. May 1891.

691 **Cass,** Rev. Frederick Charles Guise. *Conservative Club, St. James' Street, S.W., London.* 622. May 1888.

692 **Cassal,** Charles Edward, F.I.C., F.C.S. *Brenne House, Routh Road, Wandsworth Coommon, S.W., London.* P.Pr.G.W., Middlesex. March 1891.

693 **Cassal,** Marcel Victor. *Boundaries Road, Balham, S.W., London.* 1415. November 1896.

694 **Castello,** James. 46 *Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park, W., London.* 227, P.M., *7*, P.Z. January 1891.

695 **Caster,** F. *Devon House, Park Road, Peterborough.* P.P.G.A.D.C., P.P.G.So, Norths and Hunts. May 1898.

696 **Caster,** G. C. *Madehamsted, Peterborough, Northamptonshire.* P.P.G.W., P.G.J. March 1892.

697 **Cathcart,** W. T. *Silcuri Tea Estate, Silchar, Assam.* 2726. October 1900.

698 **Cauthorne,** Edward Everett. 350 *Smithfield Street, Pittsburg, Penna, U.S.A.* 106, *76*. March 1902.

699 **Cave,** William Henry. 11 *Highlever Road, North Kensington, W., London.* 1767. January 1899.

700 **Cawley,** Richard. *Seagirt Cottage, Deal.* May 1902.

701 **Cawthorne,** John Elstone. *Elmete House, Sherburn, South Milford, Yorks.* 1221. May 1897.

702 **Cerf,** Albert J. W., M.A. 10 *St. Mary's Road, Dublin.* 357. May 1897.

703 **Chabot,** Clement. 50 *Old Broad Street, E.C., London.* 11, P.M. June 1900.

704 **Chamberlin,** Dr. Jehiel Weston. *Lowry Arcade, St. Peter's Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.* 163, *45*. March 1893.

705 **Chambers,** Paul Bell. *Oficina de Ingenieros, Plaza Constitucion, Buenos Aires.* 2517, *617*. May 1902.

706 **Chambers,** W. Boughton, Ed. *Indian Freemason. Clyde Row, Hastings, Calcutta.* P.M. June 1895.

707 **Chambers,** William. *Boy's School, South Ealing, W., London.* 2662. January 1901.

708 **Changuoin,** François Daniel, D.Lit.Ph. *Malmesbury, Cape Colony.* L.San.Jan. (D.C.) May 1895.

709 **Chant,** Thomas Whitemore. *Stone Lodge, St. Andrew's, Watford, Herts.* 2128. June 1896.

710 **Chapman,** A. C. 7 *Regent's Park Road, N.W., London.* 2397. November 1898.

711 **Chapman,** Arthur. *Durban, Natal.* D.G.Tr., East Africa. October 1895.

712 **Chapman,** D.S. 1 *Park Road, North Shields.* 431, P.M. January 1899.

713 **Chapman,** E. J. *Marlborough Head, Drury Lane, W.C., London.* 179. June 1902.

714 **Chapman,** John Midelton. 20 *Whitefriars Gate, Hull.* 907, P.M., P.Z. May 1898.

715 **Charles,** Wilfred J. 24 *College Street, E.C., London.* 22, P.M. March 1899.

716 **Charlton,** Matthew Forster. *Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire.* 1036. May 1893.

717 **Charlton,** William, J.P. *Burnage House, Levenshulme, Manchester.* Pr.G.J.D., E. Lancs. March 1901.

718 **Cheesman,** William Norwood. *The Crescent, Selby, Yorks.* P.P.G.D.C., P.P.G.A.So. Jan. 1893.

719 **Cheffin,** James. *Box* 59, *Perth, West Australia.* 860 (S.C.) November 1898.

720 **Cheshire,** John Fitzherbert. *Inglewood, Queensland.* 883 (S.C.), *200* (S.C.) October 1901.

721 **Chesterton,** Lewis Birch. *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 72. October 1891.

722 **Chick,** Frank. 83 *Queen Street, Exeter.* 2659. June 1899.

723 **Chilcott,** Will Winsland. 113 *St. George's Road, Warwick Square, S.W., London.* 407, P.M., *407*, H. March 1901.

724 **Childe,** Rev. Canon C. V., LL.D. 8 *York Gate, Regents Park, N.W., London.* **Past Grand Chaplain.** January 1898.

725 **Childs,** John Frederick. 22 *Chancery Lane, W.C., London.* P.P.G.R., Cornwall. May 1899.

726 **Chillingworth,** George. *Foleshill, Farnley Road, Chingford, Essex.* 1228, P.M. May 1902.

727 **Chinn,** Thomas Morton. *Sharia Emad El-Din, Abdin, Cairo.* 43 (Eg.C.) March 1902.

728 **Chirgwin,** Percy Teague. *Market Place, Penzance, Cornwall.* 121, *121*. May 1890.

729 **Chisholm,** Edward A. 96 *George Street, Edinburgh.* **Grand Treasurer.** October 1900.

730 **Clare,** James H. 416 *Mare Street, Hackney, N.E., London.* 1489, P.M., *1365*, P.Z. May 1901.

731 **Clark,** Charles Crabb. *Durban, Natal.* 731 (S.C.), P.M. November 1898.

732 **Clark,** David R., M.A., F.S.A., Scot. 8 *Park Drive, W., Glasgow.* **Past District Grand Master.** (S.C.) June 1890.

733 **Clark,** Henry Lewis. *Maid's Head Hotel, Norwich.* 93. October 1902.

734 **Clark,** Robert Douglas, M.A. *The College, Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* P.D.G.W. March 1889.

735 **Clarke,** Albert Edward. 40 *Long Street, Cape Town.* 2379, *2379*. June 1897.

736 **Clarke,** Arthur Laver. *Gas Works, Maldon, Essex.* 1024. October 1900.

737 **Clarke,** Rev. F. C. P. C. *Moulmein, Burma.* Dis.G.Ch., Dis.G.Sc.N. March 1899.

738 **Clarke,** Francis Edward, M.D., LL.D., M.R.I.A. *The Rectory, Boyle, Ireland.* Dep.Pr.G.M., North Connaught. March 1892.

739 **Clarke,** John Alford *Ravenscourt, South Norwood, S.E., London.* 1139, *1260.* March 1902.

740 **Clarke,** John Richard. *Redhill, Surrey.* P.Pr.G.A.P., Lincoln. March 1891.

741 **Clarke,** John William Christy. 93 *Hurstbourne Road, Forest Hill, S.E., London.* 206, *1260.* March 1902.

742 **Clarry,** George. *West Mount, Llandaff, Cardiff.* P.Pr.G.W., Pr.G.Sc.E. March 1900.

743 **Clay,** Robert Keating. *Anglesey, Killiney, Co. Dublin.* **Grand Treasurer, Ireland,** Representative of Grand Lodge of Ohio. January 1897.

744 **Clayton,** Robert G. *Levenside, The Avenue, Linthorpe, Middlesbrough, Yorks.* 2391. October 1900.

745 **Cleaton,** Edmund Richard. 12 *Palace Mansions, Kensington, W., London.* 2077, P.M. May 1900.

746 **Cleburne,** William. *Omaha, Nebraska, U.S.A.* 3 (N.C.), Representative of Grand Lodge of Ireland. January 1902.

747 ***Clendinning,** James Hermon. 95 *Hill Street, Lurgan, Ireland.* 134, P.M., *602,* P.K. May 1890.

748 ***Clifford,** Henry John. *Morrinsville, New Zealand.* 52. October 1898.

749 **Clift,** William Edwin. *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.* 711. March 1901.

750 **Cloudsdale,** Benjamin. *Institute for Blind, South Brisbane, Queensland.* 879 (S.C.), *258,* (S C.) June 1900.

751 **Clough,** G. T. 73 *Earlham Grove, Forest Gate, E., London.* 2077. March 1895.

752 **Coates,** Arthur Robert. *Labasa, Vanua Levu, Fiji.* 1931, P.M. October 1899.

753 **Cobb,** J. G. 31 *Gresham Street, E.C., London.* P.Pr.G.St.B., Herts. June 1900.

754 **Cobbett,** Charles Newberry, M.D. 26 *Church Row, Hampstead, N.W., London.* January 1900.

755 ***Cobham,** Charles, F.S.I. *The Shrubbery, Gravesend.* P.P.G.Sup.W., Durham. June 1900.

756 ***Cobham,** George W. 1 *Edwin Street, Gravesend.* 1464. January 1902.

757 **Cochran,** Sam P. *Box* 119, *Dallas, Texas, U.S.A.* 760, *47.* June 1899.

758 **Cochrane,** E. F. *Box* 299, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 711. January 1898.

759 **Cochrane,** W. N. 2 *Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C., London.* 1379, P.M. January 1897.

760 **Cochrane,** William Percy. *Rezzola, Lerici, Sarzana, Italy.* 1448, *602.* November 1890.

761 **Cock,** William. 147 *Queen's Road, Peckham, S.E., London.* P.Pr.G.St., Middlesex. Nov. 1889.

762 **Cockburn,** Sir John Alexander, K.C.G.M., M.D. 1 *Crosby Square, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Warden, South Australia. Past Grand Deacon, England.** November 1900.

763 **Cockburn,** Brigade Surgeon J. Balfour, M.D. *Elm House, Guernsey.* **Provincial Grand Master, Guernsey** and **Alderney.** October 1890.

764 **Cockson,** Edward Herbert. *Engcobo, Tembuland, South Africa.* 2451. June 1893.

765 **Cockson,** William Vincent Shepstone. *Engcobo, Tembuland, South Africa.* May 1889.

766 **Coffin,** Maitland, M.D. 8 *Wetherby Terrace, Earl's Court, S.W., London.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (Craft and R.A.) October 1900.

767 **Cohen,** Arthur P. 40 *Colville Terrace, Bayswater, W., London.* 395. March 1902.

768 **Cohn,** Albert. *Hazeldene,* 84 *Canfield Gardens, West Hampstead, N.W., London.* May 1897.

769 **Cohu,** Thomas. *Glatney, Edward Road, Bromley, Kent.* P.P.G.W., Guernsey & Alderney. Nov. 1890.

770 **Cole,** Christian John. P.O.B. 468 *Cape Town.* 654 (S.C.), P.M. March 1899.

771 **Cole,** Charles William. 55 *Dafforne Road, Upper Tooting, S.W., London.* 2105, P.M. May 1899.

772 **Cole,** William F. *Box* 1333, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 822. January 1892.

773 **Coleman,** George D. 7 *King Street, Cheapside, E.C., London.* 2581, P.M. January 1902.

774 **Collens,** William James. 2 *Gresham Bldgs., Guildhall, E.C., London.* P.Pr.G.Sc.N.,Kent. Jan. 1896.

775 **Collier,** Henry James. 22 *Highbury Place, Highbury, N., London.* 2192, P.M. May 1896.

776 **Collingwood,** George Meadows. *St. David's Hill, Exeter.* 1437. June 1899.

777 **Collins,** Algernon Lionel. *Frankfort House, Maida Vale, W., London.* 1460. January 1902.

778 **Collins,** George Sherrington. 149 *High Street, Notting Hill Gate, W., London.* 2192, P.M. *1471.* January 1897.

779 **Collins,** Howard J. *General Hospital, Birmingham.* P.P.G.D., P.P.G.D.C. (R.A.) January 1894.

780 **Colman,** Thomas W. 29 *Castle Meadow, Norwich.* 93. October 1902.

781 **Colman,** Walter Stacey, M.D. 9 *Wimpole Street, W., London.* 2870. March 1902.

782 **Colman,** William Henry, B.A. 5 *Sprules Road, Brockley, S.E., London.* 2513. October 1895.

783 **Compton,** Walter George. *Box* 495, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2481. May 1898.

784 **Condell,** Thomas De Renzy. *Christchurch, New Zealand.* Dis.G.Sec. June 1899.

785 **Conder,** Edward. *New Court, Colwall, Malvern, Herefordshire.* 1204. May 1893.

786 **Cone,** Arthur H. 19 *Darenth Road, Stamford Hill, North London.* 11, W.M. June 1902.

787 ***Conner,** William Tait, A.R.I.B.A. 9 *Scott Street, Garnethill, Glasgow.* 510 (S.C.), *50* (S.C.) January 1902.

788 **Cook,** Charles James. *Mueller Road, Subeaco, Perth, West Australia.* P.D.G.W. (S.C.) Nov. 1898.
789 **Cook,** John Oliver. *Wrottesley Road, Plumstead, Kent.* 913, P.M., *913*, P.Z. May 1898.
790 **Cook,** Thomas. *Box 105, Durban, Natal.* P.D.G.W., P.D.G.J. Local Sec. for Natal. March 1889.
791 **Cooke,** C. Whitehall, M.D. *129 Walm Lane, Cricklewood, N.W., London.* 2361. May 1899.
792 **Cooksey,** James Hughes. *Town Clerk, Bridgnorth, Salop.* Pr.G.Treas. May 1896.
793 **Cooper,** Edward, Surg. R.N. *Portchester Lodge, Dean Park, Bournemouth.* 278. January 1897.
794 **Cooper,** Edwin Ernest. *37 Harley Street, W., London.* **Past Grand Steward.** May 1894.
795 **Cooper,** Rev. Horace Hayes, B.A. *Bridge House, Castletownbere, Co. Cork.* 84 (I.C.) Jan. 1897.
796 **Cooper,** John William. *P.O.B. 588, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 1574. June 1890.
797 **Cooper,** Percy Stephen. *55 Feldon Street, Fulham, S.W., London.* 1694. May 1901.
798 **Cooper,** William Henry, J.P. *P.O.B. 244, Auckland, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Warden, New Zealand.** Local Secretary for Auckland, N.Z. May 1893.
799 **Coote,** John. *265 High Road, Lee, S.E., London.* 1259, P.M. November 1897.
800 **Corbett,** John W., M.D. *Camden, South Carolina, U.S.A.* 29, P.M., *4*. June 1896.
801 **Corkill,** F. P. *New Plymouth, Taranaki, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Warden, Past Grand Chancellor.** May 1902.
802 **Cornish,** James Mitchell. *Stanley House, Alverton, Penzance, Cornwall.* 121, *121*. March 1890.
803 **Corsham,** Reuben. *28 Kingsland Road, N.E., London.* 183, P.M. November 1891.
804 **Cory,** Paul Peter John. *Box 411, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2481. May 1898.
805 ***Cory-Wright,** Dudley. *Northwood, Hornsey Lane, N., London.* 357, *357*. October 1897.
806 **Costello,** F. *Saville Street, Hull.* 250. May 1898.
807 **Couch,** Richard Pearce. *21 Chapel Street, Penzance, Cornwall.* Pr.J.G.W., P.Z. March 1890.
808 **Cowan,** James Bryce. *Commercial Bank, Hawick, N.B.* 111, P.M., *89*, Pr.Gr.Treas., Roxburgh, Peebles and Selkirk. Local Secretary for South Scotland. January 1892.
809 **Cowen,** George, M.D. *Dunurlin, New Malden, Surrey.* 889. November 1898.
810 **Cowell,** Sidney George. *Chester Street, Brisbane, Queensland.* P.A.D.G.D.C. March 1894.
811 **Cowey,** Charles Wesley. *Box 636, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2481. May 1898.
812 **Cowins,** Henry Somerfield. *Bound Brook, New Jersey, U.S.A.* 3, *27*. October 1897.
813 **Cowley,** Arthur Ernest. *Wadham College, Oxford.* 357. January 1902.
814 **Cox,** Charles Henry. *61 Acre Lane, Brixton, S.W., London.* 163, *141*. May 1890.
815 **Cox,** F. J. *Lustleigh, Dorville Road, Lee, Kent.* 190, P.M. March 1898.
816 **Cox,** George David. *Swan Creek, Warwick, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.), *194* (S.C.) March 1896.
817 **Cox,** John Samuel. *198 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.* P.Dis.G.R., Hong Kong and South China. February 1887.
818 **Cox,** W. Herbert. *12 Lebanon Gardens, Wandsworth, S.W., London.* 1706, *2182*. March 1899.
819 **Coxen,** William George. *155 High Road, Kilburn, N.W., London.* 183. March 1899.
820 **Crabtree,** Charles. *Hillside Villas, Bradford.* P.P.G.D., P.Pr.G.So., West Yorks. March 1888.
821 **Craig,** William. *G.P.O., Singapore.* 508, P.M., *508*. March 1902.
822 **Cramp,** Charles Edward. *10 Denzil Terrace, Westcombe Park, S.E., London.* 871. May 1899.
823 **Cran,** Alexander, M.B. *Townfield House, Great Horwood, Lancashire.* 1504, P.M. March 1893.
824 **Crane,** Robert Newton. *1 Essex Court, Temple, E.C., London.* 2397. November 1895.
825 **Crane,** Stephen. *76 Aslett Street, Wandsworth, S.W., London.* 2664. October 1899.
826 **Crank,** William Henry. *Hughenden, North Queensland.* 769 (S.C.) March 1900.
827 ***Cranswick,** William F. *Kimberley, South Africa.* D.G.Tr., C.S.Africa. March 1888.
828 **Craster,** Lieutenant - Colonel James Cecil Balfour. *Sedgewood, Vittoria Walk, Cheltenham.* P.P.Dis.B.G.P., P.D.G.A.So.E., Bengal. May 1896.
829 **Craven,** Rev. James Brown. *St. Olaf's Episcopal Church, Kirkwall, Orkney.* Pr.G.Ch., Caithness, Orkney and Zetland. February 1887.
830 **Crawford,** George. *21 St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.* **Junior Grand Deacon.** Nov. 1897.
831 **Creasey,** Lionel. *15 Wensum Street, Norwich.* 213. October 1902.
832 **Crerae,** John. *Melita P.O., Manitoba, Canada.* **Grand Registrar, Manitoba.** January 1898.
833 **Creswell,** Frank O. *25 Church Road, W., Walton, Liverpool.* 823. March 1901.
834 ***Creswell,** John. *5 Penmartin Road, Brockley, S.E., London.* 957. January 1894.
835 **Cribb,** James Clarke. *Ipswich, Queensland.* 898 (S.C.) March 1902.
836 **Crick,** William Clifton. *102 Chancery Lane, W.C., London.* P.Pr.G.St.B., Middlesex. Oct. 1898.
837 **Crider,** George A. *917 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* 91, *52*. May 1897.

838 **Criswick,** George Strickland, F.R.S.A. *Rothley, Mycenæ Road, Westcombe Park, Blackheath, S.E., London* 1593, P.M., *1593*, P.Z. January 1891.

839 **Crockford,** Alfred Hood. *Valletta, Malta.* 2755, *515*. January 1902.

840 **Crombie,** Walter G. *Junior Constitutional Club, S.W., London.* 574. October 1899.

841 **Crompton,** Frederick Leslie. *Shanghai.* P.D.G.O., Northern China. May 1895.

842 **Crone,** John Mann. *St. Anne's-on-Sea, West Lancashire.* 1375, *1387*. January 1899.

843 **Crookshank,** Robert Percy, M.D. *Box 125, Rapid City, Manitoba.* D.D.G.M., *105*. June 1900.

844 **Cross,** Edward William. *Old Bank, Portland, Dorset.* P.P.G.D., P.P.G.Sc.N., Hants. March 1887.

845 **Cross,** Samuel J. 1 *Tower Villas, South Woodford, Essex.* 2242, P.M. March 1898.

846 **Crossle,** Francis C., M.B. 11 *Trevor Hill, Newry, Ireland.* Pr.Dep.G.Master, Down. January 1893.

847 **Crossthwaite,** Lawrence. *Dandy Rigg, Colby, Isle of Man.* 1289, P.M., *537*. October 1898.

848 **Crow,** William Lawrence. *Crow's Nest, Dowsett Avenue, Southend-on-Sea.* P.G.A.Sec., Essex. November 1901.

849 **Crundall,** Arthur William. *Vilela, F.C. Sud. Argentina, Argentine Republic.* 617, *617*. Oct. 1900.

850 **Cuckow,** Walter Mason. *The Lodge, Walton, Suffolk.* P.P.G.St., Suffolk. November 1895.

851 **Cullen,** T. F. *Inverell, New South Wales.* 48, P.M. March 1895.

852 **Cumming,** John Arthur, I.C.S. *c/o Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras.* 2356. October 1901.

853 **Cummings,** William Hayman, Mus. Doc. *Sydcote, West Dulwich, S.E., London.* **Past Grand Organist.** November 1900.

854 **Cundill,** Thomas Jordan. *Gladstone, De Beers, Kimberley.* 2486. November 1894.

855 **Cunliffe,** William Joseph. 16 *Byrom Street, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.D. East Lancs. January 1889.

856 **Cunningham,** Rev. William, D.D. *Trinity College, Cambridge.* P.Pr.G.Ch., Cambridge. May 1896.

857 **Curry,** William. 195 *Great Portland Street,* W., *London.* 435, P.M. January 1901.

858 **Curtis,** William Edward. *Bundaberg, Queensland.* 752 (S.C.), *246* (S.C.) Local Secretary for Bundaberg. March 1894.

859 **Daley,** G. J. *Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.* 1938, P.M. October 1902.

860 **Daley,** W. *Mossel Bay, Cape Colony.* 1938, W.M. October 1902.

861 **Dally,** Dr. Frederick. 51 *Waterloo Roads, Wolverhampton.* P.Pr.G.D., Stafford. March 1888.

862 **Dalrymple,** James D. G., F.S.A. London and Scotland, F.R.S.E. *Meiklewood, Stirling, N.B.* **Subs. Grand Master, Past Dep. Grand Zerubbabel, Scotland.** June 1888.

863 **Dangerfield,** Frederick. *Haselmere, Beaconsfield Road, St. Alban's.* 1260, P.M., P.Z. May 1894.

864 **Daniels,** L. E. 1104, *Main Street, La Porte, Indiana, U.S.A.* 124, *31*. May 1887.

865 **Danielsson,** Leonard. 64 *Antrim Mansions, Haverstock Hill, N.W., London.* 1471. June 1897.

866 **Danneel,** Henry Maurice. 325 *Camp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S.A.* **Grand Warden.** March 1901.

867 **Dansie,** Brandon. 86 *Lee Road, Blackheath, S.E., London.* *529*, P.M. January 1896.

868 **Dansie,** Crown. *Durban, Natal.* March 1897.

869 **Danziger,** Bernhard. *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* Star of the Rand Lodge (D.C.), P.M. May 1889.

870 **Darby,** James Thomas. 54 *Brook street, Bootle, Liverpool.* P.P.G.D.C., W. Lancs. *241*. June 1892.

871 **Darley-Hartley,** W., M.D. *Mayfield, Gilmour Hill Road, Kloof Road, Cape Town.* P.Dis.G.W., P.Dis.G.R., East Division, South Africa. October 1888.

872 **Darling,,** Alexander. *Governor's House, Berwick-on-Tweed.* 293, P.M., *393*. October 1895.

873 **Darlington,** George. *Amersham, Bucks.* 2421, P.M. May 1899.

874 **Davey,** Rev. H. M. *Cawley Priory, Chichester, Sussex.* P.Pr.G.Ch. March 1899.

875 **Davidson,** Frank A. 182 *Mount Vernon Street, Boston, Mass, U.S.A.* Doric Lodge. January 1902.

876 **Davidson,** James Bell. *Box 23, Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 69. October 1901.

877 **Davidson,** John, M.B. *St. Andrew's, Uxbridge, Middlesex.* 2000, *2000*. March 1901.

878 **Davies,** Charles. 50 *Wellington Street, Oldham, Lancashire.* 467. March 1898.

879 **Davies,** Charles H. 3 *Hamilton Street, Hoole, Cheshire.* 1576. May 1901.

880 **Davies,** F. Trehawke. 9 *Cavendish Square, W., London.* 2771. October 1900.

881 **Davies,** J. Hudson. *Sion House, near Shrewsbury.* 117. January 1898.

882 **Davies,** James John. *Gwynnecote, Sanderstead Hill, Surrey.* P.Dis.G.Treas., Punjab. Oct. 1892.

883 **Davies,** John William. *Davalia, Anerley Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.* 511. May 1902.

884 **Davies,** Richard. *Brynmawr, Rosecroft Avenue, Hampstead, N.W., London.* 176. January 1899.

885 **Davies,** Samuel. *Alvanley House, Frodsham, Cheshire.* P.Pr.G.St.B. June 1897.

886 **Davis,** Edward Laurence Hines. 57 *Devonshire Street, Gt.Portland Street, W., London.* 435. Jan. 1901.
887 **Davis,** F. R. 80 *Worting Road, Basingstoke.* 1373. November 1899.
888 **Davis,** W. H. *Hill Crest, Alton, Warwicks.* 1782, P.M. May 1901.
889 **Davison,** T. 28 *Great Ormond Street, W.C., London.* 200. June 1899.
890 **Davy,** F. D. 18, *St. James' Mansions, West Hampstead, N.W., London.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.A.So., Lincoln. June 1896.
891 **Davy,** Percy Haddon. 161 *Brigstock Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.* 1196. May 1898.
892 **Dawe,** Alfred. *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 744 (S.C.), P.M., *245* (S.C.) January 1895.
893 **Dawson,** William. 31 *St. James', Hatcham, S.E.. London.* P.D.G.D.C., Middlesex, *2048*, P.Z. October 1901.
894 **Day,** Edward P., M.D. 3 *Holles Street, Cavendish Square, S.W., London.* 1636. June 1894.
895 **Day,** Edward Harry. *Assiout, Upper Egypt.* 1982. October 1898.
896 **Day,** Henry Shadforth. *Kwala Lumpor, Selangor, Straits Settlements.* D.G.D.C. March 1899.
897 **Day,** Robert, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., V.P.R.S.A., J.P. *Myrtle Hill House, Cork.* 8, P.M., *1* (I.C.), P.K. October 1898.
898 **D'Amer-Drew,** J. 69 *Park Street, West Melbourne, Victoria.* **Past Deputy Grand Master, Past Grand Zerubbabel.** May 1898.
899 **Deacon,** Rev. Ernest W. 149 *Mitcham Road, Streatham, S.W., London.* October 1900.
900 **Dearden,** Verdon George Steade. *Bush House, Attercliffe Common, Sheffield.* P.P.G.D., *139*, P.Z. March 1890.
901 **Deats,** Hiram Edmund. *Flemington, New Jersey, U.S.A.* 37, P.M., *37*. May 1897.
902 **De Beer,** Houlton Augustus. *Box* 26, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 1574, P.M., P.Z. October 1899.
903 **Debenham,** Edward Percy. 55 *London Road, St. Alban's, Herts.* P.P.G.Reg., Herts. Jan. 1893.
904 **De Conlay,** James. *Warwick, Queensland.* 818 (S.C), P.M., *200* (S.C.), P.Z. May 1895.
905 **Dee,** Thomas George. 15 *Bessborough Street, Westminster, S.W., London.* 2664, P.M. March 1898.
906 ***De Fabeck,** Surgeon-Major-General (I.M.S., retired) William Frederick, M.D. *Bangalore.* P.D.G.S B., Madras. January 1893.
907 **Denholm,** William Munro. 6 *Charing Cross, Glasgow.* **Senior Grand Warden, Past Grand Joshua, Scotland ; Grand Representative of G. C. of Delaware and Grand Lodge, Utah.** March 1891.
908 **Denny,** Charles Hill. 18 *Wood Street, E.C., London.* 1671, P.M. May 1897.
909 **Dentith,** Arthur W. *Ecclesbourne, Park Road, West Dulwich, S.E., London.* 859. June 1898.
910 **Denton,** John Burton. *Huby, near Leeds.* 1001. May 1900.
911 **De Rabours,** Jules. 2 *Chemin du Square de Contamines, Geneva.* Union des Coeurs. Oct. 1900.
912 **De Ridder,** Louis E. *Brookland, Ulwell Road, Swanage.* 152, *68*. January 1890.
913 **Derbyshire,** John Stanley. *Ashfield Road, Altrincham, Cheshire.* Pr.G.D. of C., *1045*. May 1896.
914 **Derrick,** George Alexander. *Masonic Hall, Singapore.* Dis.G.Sec., Eastern Archipelago. Oct. 1890.
915 **De Saone,** G. Prier. *Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.* 549, *549*. March 1901.
916 **Deutsch,** Franz. 4 *Whitehall Court, S.W., London.* 2108. June 1897.
917 **Dew,** F. W. 4 *Limesford Road, Nunhead, S.E., London.* 87. June 1899.
918 ***Dewell,** James D. *New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A.* 1. January 1888.
919 **De Whalley,** L. J. 172 *Erlanger Road, New Cross, S.E., London.* 1275. October 1897.
920 **De Wolf Smith,** William Andrew. *New Westminster, B.C., Canada.* 9, P.M., P.G.O., Gr.Hist.(R.A.) June 1901.
921 **Dewsbury,** Alfred. *Burcot, Four Oaks, Warwicks.* P.Pr.D.C., Staffords. May 1900.
922 ***Dey,** Thomas Henry. 23 *Douglas Road, Canonbury, N., London.* 2021, *2738*. May 1902.
923 **Diamond,** Arthur William. 28 *Maldon Road, Wallington, Surrey.* 1365, *1471*. March 1898.
924 **Dibdin,** W. T. 2 *Edinburgh Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W., London.* January 1899.
925 **Dickins,** Vernon W. Frank. *The Oaks, Arkwright Road, Hampstead, N.W., London.* 822, *29*. May 1898.
926 **Dickinson,** William. *Sunnymount, Austen Road, Guildford, Surrey.* 1395. October 1898.
927 **Dickson,** Robert. *Jönköping, Sweden.* **Grand Secretary, Sweden.** September 1887.
928 **Dieffenbach,** William Hermann. 1748 *Broadway, New York, U.S.A.* 454. June 1901.
929 **Diercks,** Dr. Gustav. *Berlin, S.* 14, *Splittgerbergasse* 3. **Grand Keeper of the Archives.** March 1898.
930 **Digby-Green,** Arthur. 5 *Mount Adon Park, Dulwich, S.E., London.* 19, P.M. May 1890.
931 ***Dill,** James Brooks. 27 *Pine Street, New York, U.S.A.* 124. June 1898.
932 **Dinwiddie,** William Alexander. *Bridge Bank, Dumfries, N.B.* **Provincial Grand Master, Dumfriesshire.** May 1892.

933 **Dixon,** Rev. Edward Young. *Mount Ayliff, East Griqualand.* 2113. November 1889.

934 **Dixon,** Lieut.-Col. George. *St. Valery, Sutton, Surrey.* **Dep. Grand Sword Bearer.** June 1899.

935 **Dixon,** James John. 6 *Dartmouth Park Avenue, N.W., London.* 1415, P.M. November 1896.

936 **Dobrovich,** Venceslao. 27 *South Parade, Bangalore, Madras.* 1048, *71* (S.C.) May 1902.

937 **Dobson,** Edward Howard. *Chronicle Office, Yea, Victoria.* 172, P.M. October 1899.

938 **Docker,** Robert Arthur. *Money Order Office, Sydney, New South Wales.* 57, P.M. October 1894.

939 **Dod,** Thomas Crewe Wolley. *Pretoria, V.R.C.* 770 (S.C.), *231* (S.C.) October 1894.

940 **Dodd,** Matthew Henry. 41 *Devonshire Place, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* P.Pr.G.R., Durham. March 1890.

941 **Dodds,** William. *Murray Street, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 932. March 1897.

942 **Dodds,** William. P.O.B. 33, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2481, P.M., *2313.* May 1897.

943 **Doe,** George Mark. *Enfield, Great Torrington.* P.Pr.G.Reg., Devon, *251.* October 1897.

944 **Doe,** Herbert William, A.R.I.B.A. 30 *Speenham Road, Stockwell, S.E., London.* 268 (I.C.), *73* (I.C.) January 1901.

945 **Dolby,** Rev. Reginald, M.A., R.N. *H.M.S. Australia, Netley, Hants.* Dis G.Ch., Malta. March 1890.

946 **Dolling-Smith,** H. 65 *Wool Exchange, E.C., London.* 946. March 1898.

947 **Dorai,** Raj, Gnanaprakasam Vedamonikam. 1-13 *Oilmongers Street, Blacktown, Madras.* 465. May 1902.

948 **Dorman,** Thomas Phipps. *Renicliffe House, Northampton.* A.G.D.C. March 1889.

949 **Dow,** J. M. 64, *Grove Street, Liverpool.* 1013. May 1901.

950 **Dowden,** W. J. M. 41 *Bermondsey Square, S.E., London.* 2208, P.M. March 1897.

951 **Dowding,** Capt. H. H. Hewitt. *Simla, Punjab.* 2439. January 1898.

952 **Downie,** Tom. *Northampton Downs, Blackall, Queensland.* 2207, P.M. October 1898.

953 **Dowse,** Francis. *Godalming, Surrey.* 2101, P.M., *777,* P.Z. May 1895.

954 **Dowse,** George Arthur. 520 *Caledonian Road, N., London.* 1602, *1602.* January 1898.

955 **Dowsett,** G. H. 1, *Gloucester Street, Portman Square, W., London.* 79. May 1900.

956 **Drew,** William George. 68 *Richmond Road, Islington, N., London.* 765, *1602.* November 1899.

957 **Dring,** Edmund Hunt. 40 *Buckleigh Road, Streatham, S.W., London.* 229. January 1899.

958 **Dring,** John Whitford. 22 *Billiter Square, E.C., London.* 1297, W.M. June 1899.

959 **Drummond,** Charles James. 21 *Dalmore Road, West Dulwich, S.E., London.* 1541, P.M., *1269,* M.E.Z. January 1899.

960 **Drummond,** the Hon. Josiah Hayden. *Portland, Maine, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest, Maine; Past General Grand High Priest, U.S.A.** November 1891.

961 **Drysdale,** J. W. *Melley, College Park, Lewisham, S.E., Londan.* 263, P.M. June 1898.

962 **Du Cros,** Alfred. *Maitland House, Church Street, Kensington, W. London.* 2108. March 1902.

963 **Dudfield,** Reginald S. Orme, M.B. 19 *Blomfield Road, Maida Vale, W., London.* 1974. Oct. 1898.

964 **Dudley,** William George. *Wolfgang Station, Clermont, Queensland.* 2207. January 1897.

965 **Duffield,** Albert John. *Box 74, Grahamstown, Cape.* 828, P.M., *711.* June 1895.

966 **Duffill,** John Henry. *Durban, Natal.* 730 (S.C.), *175* (S.C.), P.Z. May 1899.

967 **Dumolo,** William. 20 *Bridge Street, Aberdeen, N.B.* P.Pr.G.I.G., Munster. October 1888.

968 **Dunaway,** H. J. *Glan Mor, Keyes Road, Cricklewood, N.W., London.* 2698. May 1901.

969 **Dunn,** William Haynes. 9 *Brownswood Park, Green Lanes, N., London.* P.P.G.S. of W., Herts. March 1895.

970 **Dunscombe,** William. 25*a Lisle Street, Leicester Square, W., London.* November 1898.

971 ***Durell,** Captain A. J. V. 3 *Whitehall Place, S.W., London.* 2537. October 1901.

972 **Dutt,** Prosonno Coomar. 14 *Sectarim Ghose's Street, Calcutta.* P.D.D.G.M., P.Dis.G.H. (R.A.) March 1887.

973 **Dutton,** Arthur. 65 *Tulse Hill, S.E., London.* 34, P.M., *34,* P.Z. May 1894.

974 **Dyke,** Edwin George, F.G.S. 5 *Connaught Avenue, Plymouth.* P.Pr.G.O., Cornwall. June 1899.

975 **Dyson,** John William. 38 *Jesmond Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 2520, W.M., *24.* October 1898.

976 **Eaborn,** H. *Glen Helen, Heber Road, Dulwich, S.E., London.* 1539. November 1898.

977 **Eales,** Rev. Arthur R. T. *Elstree Rectory,, Herts.* P.Pr G.Ch., Essex. October 1899.

978 ***Eales,** C. L. M., I.C.S. *Lucknow, India.* D.G.R., Bengal. October 1900.

979 **Earley,** James Jerome. *St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.* 3, P.M. June 1900.

980 **East,** Fred J. 42 *St. Kilda Road, Stoke Newington, N., London.* 11, P.M. June 1902.

981 **Eastcott,** Thomas. *Nelson, New Zealand.* 40. March 1896.

982 **Eaton,** Alfred W. *Eldred, McKean Co., Penna, U.S.A.* 560. May 1902.

983 **Eaton,** Frank G. 2006 *Spring Gardens Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* 610. October 1902.

984 **Ebblewhite,** Ernest Arthur, Barrister-at-Law, F.S.A. *Tintern, Christchurch Road, Crouch End, N., London.* 99, P.M., *2580.* January 1898.

985 **Eden,** Alfred John. *Railway Station, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 932. Local Secretary for Rockhampton. June 1896.

986 **Eden,** Charles Stockwell. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.), *787,* (S C.) May 1896.

987 **Edwardes-Evans,** Rev. John, M.A. *The Grammar School, Lymm, Cheshire.* P.P.G.Chap. May 1901.

988 **Edwards,** Charles. *Barberton, V.R.C.* 747 (S.C.) May 1895.

989 ***Edwards,** Charles Lewis, F.S.S. 299 *Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Ayres.* D.A.Gr.Sec. October 1897.

990 **Edwards,** Charles Lund Fry. *The Court, Axbridge, Somerset.* **Past Grand Deacon.** October 1888.

991 **Edwards,** Ellis. *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. May 1902.

992 **Edwards,** Edward Tickner. *Camp Field, Overhill Road, Dulwich, S.E., London.* 788, P.M. October 1889.

993 **Edwards,** Joseph Hughes, M.D. *Wylam, Alabama, U.S.A.* 492, P.M., *108.* January 1902.

994 **Edwards,** P. G. 33 *Ardbeg Road, Herne Hill, S.E., London.* 1627, P.M. January 1896.

995 **Edwards,** Percy J. *Argyll Lodge, Waldegrave Road, Upper Norwood, S.E., London.* 2105. Jan. 1898.

996 **Edwards,** Walter. *Belle Vue, Old Catton, Norwich.* 1500. October 1902.

997 **Edwards,** W. G. A. 3 *Coleman Street, E.C., London.* 2500. January 1899.

998 **Eedle,** F. T. 8 *Railway Approach, London Bridge, S.E., London.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Essex. June 1898.

999 **Egan,** Charles, James, M.D. *Grey's Hospital, King Williams Town, South Africa.* **District Grand Master, Eastern Division of South Africa.** January 1889.

1000 **Eggleston,** Dr. Wardner. *State Hospital, Binghampton, New York, U.S.A.* 435. May 1901.

1001 **Eisenmann,** J. 46 *Basinghall Street, E.C., London.* 185, P.M., P.Z. May 1899.

1002 **Elder,** Henry Vavasour. 98 *Holland Road, Kensington, W., London.* 645. May 1901.

1003 **Elgee,** Richard Waddy. *The Cottage, Carcur Road, Wexford.* 935 (I.C.) March 1901.

1004 **Elkington,** George, F.R.I.B.A. 95 *Cannon Street, E.C., London.* 2416, P.M., P.Z. January 1898.

1005 **Ellis,** J. W. Hay. *Pettigrew Street, St. John's Hill, Bangalore, India.* 1841. May 1899.

1006 **Ellis,** Lilley. 9 *Rock Park, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead.* P.P.G.W., P.P.G.R. (R.A.) November 1893.

1007 **Ellis,** Lieut. Col. Richard Sidney. 22a *Old Bond Street, W., London.* 2242, P.M. May 1896.

1008 **Ellis,** R. Uther. 465 *Chiswick High Road, Gunnersbury, W., London.* March 1902.

1009 **Ellis,** Tom Henry. 68 *Buckleigh Road, Streatham, S.W., London.* 1339. March 1899.

1010 **Ellor,** Andrew. *Ashfield, High Road, Gorton, Manchester.* 104. January 1898.

1011 **Elstob,** Arthur Charles Frank. *Durban, Natal.* 738, *738.* October 1895.

1012 **Elvin,** John William. *Overton Lodge, Overton Road, Brixton, S.W., London.* 2395, P.M. **Past Asst. Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) March 1898.

1013 **Ely,** Thomas Robert, J.P. *Ballaghmore Castle, Roscrea, Ireland.* G. Sec. Midland Counties. January 1900.

1014 **Embleton,** Henry C. *Central Bank Chambers, Leeds.* 289. January 1895.

1015 **Emmerson,** Joseph Ralph. *Gill Street, Charters Towers, Queensland.* 1546. October 1900.

1016 **England,** Frederick. *Baxter Avenue, Southend-on-Sea.* 2442, P.M., *1000,* P.Z. June 1901.

1017 **Enslin,** Ludwig Johann Frederick. *Barberton, V.R.C.* 747 (S.C) October 1898.

1018 **Ernst,** Waldemar Frederick Carl. *Uganda Railway, Nairobi, British East Africa.* 401 (S.C.) January 1902.

1019 **Evans,** A. W. Charles. *Royal Chambers, Port Said, Egypt.* P.A.G.D.C., Egypt. D.G.St.B. of D.G.L., North Africa. June 1899.

1020 **Evans,** Major George Alfred Penrhys. *Military Prison, Dublin.* P.D.G.St.B., Punjab. Jan. 1897.

1021 **Evans,** J. Henry. *Woodlands, Lymm, Warrington, Cheshire.* P.Pr.G.St.B. May 1899.

1022 **Evans,** Rev. John Pugh. *Llanddoget Rectory, Llanrwst, North Wales.* P.P.G.Chap. May 1901.

1023 **Evans,** Marthinus Andreas. P.O., *Lindequi's Drift, V.R.C.* 766 (S.C.), *245* (S.C.) June 1899.

1024 **Evans,** Oliver Rhys. *Port Fairy, Victoria.* **Past Grand Deacon.** October 1892.

1025 **Evekink,** Huibert, jun. *Ravenstraat 2, Zutphen, Holland.* Karel van Zweden. May 1900.

1026 **Evens,** Richard. 81 *Bromfelde Road, Clapham, S.W., London.* 1949, P.M., *1589,* P.Z. Jan. 1893.

1027 **Everett,** Herbert Southwell. *Box 146, Cape Town.* Dis.Gr.Sec., S. Africa, W. Division. *334.* January 1898.

1028 **Everingham,** Edward. *Pittsworth, Queensland.* 2588, P.M., *1315.* June 1894.

1029 **Eversley,** William Pinder. 13 *Upper King Street, Norwich.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J. June 1893.

1030 **Ewbank,** Rev. Thomas Cranmer. *Sedgbrook, Grantham.* Pr.G.Chap., *1094.* January 1901.

1031 **Ewen,** Alfred. *Hardingstone, Northampton.* March 1898.

1032 **Ewing,** William Henry. *Templin, Boonah, Queensland.* 808 (S.C.), P.M. May 1897.

1033 **Ezard,** Edward Henry, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.Hist S. 220 *Lewisham High Road, S.E., London.* 2140, P.M., *25*, P.Z. January 1891.

1034 **Fairbank,** Robert Stephens. 13 *Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W., London.* 2000, P.M., *2000*, J. June 1900.

1035 **Fairburn,** Henry. *Market Place, Northallerton, Yorks.* 1337, W.M., *236.* March 1902.

1036 **Falconer,** William. 67 *Hope Street, Glasgow.* **Grand Bard.** June 1890.

1037 **Farrar,** Jacob Rushton. 120 *Calabria Road, Highbury, N., London.* 1339. May 1896.

1038 **Farrow,** Frederick Richard, F.R.I.B.A. 22 *New Bridge Street, Ludgate Circus, E C., London.* 1196, P.M., *1196*, P.Z. March 1897.

1039 ***Fawcett,** John E. *Low Royd, Apperley Bridge, near Bradford.* 974, P.M. November 1900.

1040 **Fearnley,** James Banks. 12 *Springwood Avenue, Huddersfield.* 2321, P.M. January 1899.

1041 **Fendelow,** Charles. *Carisbrooke, Riches Road, Wolverhampton.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer and Past Grand Deputy Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) Nov. 1887.

1042 **Fennell,** George H. 50*b* *Romford Road, Stratford, E., London.* 1805, P.M. October 1899.

1043 **Fenwick,** R. *William Edward Street, Birmingham.* 1016, W.M. May 1901.

1044 **Ferguson,** James Finlay. *Durban, Natal.* 731, P.M. May 1897.

1045 **Ferguson,** John. *The Neuk, Bowdon, Cheshire.* 2793, P.M., Pr.G.A.Sec., P.Pr.G.A.Sc.E. Nov. 1898.

1046 **Fern,** Edmund Watkins. 55 *Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.* 338 (S.C.), *71* (S.C.), Z. June 1900.

1047 **Ferrier,** Richard Frederick Ernest. 6 *Kimberley, Great Yarmouth.* P.P.S.G.W. November 1901.

1048 **Ferry,** C. E. *Beverleys, Thornbury Road, Spring Grove, Isleworth.* 65, P.M., P.Z. February 1887.

1049 **Fick,** William Charles. 4 *Raeland Street, Capetown.* De Goede Hoop Lodge. May 1899.

1050 **Fillingham,** Rev. Robert Charles. *Hexton Vicarage, Ampthill, Bedfordshire.* 393, *393.* June 1890.

1051 **Filt,** Thomas. *Box* 203, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. October 1901.

1052 **Finch,** Charles William. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2678, *201.* October 1901.

1053 **Finch,** Fred. *Dalby, Queensland.* 655 (S.C.), P.M., *206*, P.Z. June 1895.

1054 **Finlay,** Capt. Alexander Russel. *Bedford Regiment, Barracks, Lichfield.* 1960, *1960.* May 1896.

1055 ***Finnemore,** Robert Isaac, the Hon. Mr. Justice. *Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* **Past District Grand Master and Past Grand Superintendent, Natal.** January 1889.

1056 **Finney,** Maurice E. *Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.* 21, *21.* May 1897.

1057 **Firebrace,** Cordell William. *Stratton House, Cirencester.* 2. March 1896.

1058 **Firminger,** Rev. Walter Kelly. *Bishop's Palace, Chowringhee, Calcutta.* 229. March 1900.

1059 **Firth,** Oliver. 10, *Selborne Terrace, Manningham, Bradford.* 1545, P.M. May 1891.

1060 **Fischer,** Geheim-Regierungs-Rath Robert. Editor of "Latomia." *Gera, Germany.* L. Archimedes z.d.e.B., W.M. October 1894.

1061 **Fisher,** A. 55 *Victoria Road, South Southsea.* 342, *342.* January 1901.

1062 **Fisher,** Rev. Canon Frank Hawkins, D.D. *Pretoria, V.R.C.* D.G.Chaplain. June 1895.

1063 **Fitzgerald,** James Percy. 38 *Balmoral Road, Willesden Green, N.W., London.* **Grand Standard Bearer.** *22*, P.Z. May 1902.

1064 **FitzGibbon,** Gerald, jun., B.A., B.L. *Smith's Buildings, Upper Ely Place, Dublin.* January 1895.

1065 **Fitz Herbert,** Arthur Hugh Francis. 6 *Gatcombe Road, Tufnell Park, N., London.* 1461, *2425.* March 1899.

1066 **Fletcher,** Elliott G. *Riversdale, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.* 1000, P.M. May 1900.

1067 **Fletcher,** James. *Point Durban, Natal.* Dis.G.A.Sec., Natal. October 1888.

1068 **Fletcher,** John William. 12 *Prince's Street, Bishop Auckland, Durham.* 1121. October 1898.

1069 **Flick,** R. W. 12 *Stanley Villas, Pembury Road, Tottenham.* P.Pr.G.D., Suffolk. March 1899.

1070 **Flintoff,** J. *Rokeby Road, Subeaco, Perth, West Australia.* 860 (S.C.) November 1898.

1071 **Fogg,** James. *Hughenden, North Queensland.* 2167, P.M., D.G.S. October 1900.

1072 **Foley,** Thomson. *Westwood Road, Beverley, Yorks.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.Soj. June 1899.

1073 **Folker,** Herbert Henry. *Bedford Villa, Shelton, Stoke-on-Trent.* 2149, *418.* June 1902.

1074 **Fooks,** William, LL.B. 2 *Brick Court, Temple, E.C., London.* 2033. October 1891.

1075 **Footer,** Thomas. *Cumberland, Maryland, U.S.A.* **Past Junior Grand Warden.** Oct. 1895.

1076 **Foppoli,** L. *Holford Villa, Holford Square, W.C., London.* 2687. January 1899.

1077 **Forbes,** Henry. *Port Elizabeth, Cape.* 711, P.M. May 1895.

1078 **Forbes,** Samuel Russell, Ph.D. 76 *Via della Croce, Rome.* Lodge Universo. November 1887.

1079 **Forbes,** Rev. William. *Buôna Vista, Wynberg, Cape Town.* 398 (S.C.), W.M. *86.* January 1898.

1080 **Ford,** James H. 11 *South Parade, Leeds.* 1221, P.M., *289,* P.Z. January 1894.

1081 **Fordham,** C. H. *Chaloner Street, Guisborough, Yorks.* 561, P.M. June 1901.

1082 **Forrester,** William. *Powell House, Staplehurst, Kent.* 2600, *599.* October 1901.

1083 **Forsyth,** Peter Hempseed. *Glencoe, via Gowrie Junction, Queensland.* 1596. June 1902.

1084 **Fortescue,** George West. *Termain, Keswick Road, Putney, S.W., London.* 2437, P.M., *946.* November 1898.

1085 **Fortmeyer,** George William. *East Orange, New Jersey, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** March 1895.

1086 **Foster,** Charles Ross. *Armaside, Hampton Hill, Middlesex.* Pr.G.D., Sussex. May 1900.

1087 **Foster,** Frank Oswald. *Rockhampton, Queensland.* P.Dis.G.D. Local Secretary for Rockhampton. June 1899.

1088 **Foster,** John Belcher. 4 *Nelson Road, Hastings, Sussex.* P.Pr.G.Pt. March 1892.

1089 **Foster,** Thomas. 40 *George Street, Richmond, Surrey.* 1656. June 1900.

1090 **Foster,** Walter A. *Glyn Menai, Bangor, North Wales.* P.Pr.G.St.B., P.Pr.G.S.B. (R A.) May 1894.

1091 **Foster,** Wilbur Fisk. *Nashville, Tennessee, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest, Tennessee.** March 1892.

1092 **Fowler,** Thomas Benjamin Davis. 441 *Calle Piedad, Buenos Ayres.* P.D.G.D.C. October 1890.

1093 **Fowler,** William. 2 *Wilson Road, Southend-on-Sea.* 1728. March 1902.

1094 **Fox,** Charles. 21 *Stratford Road, Kensington, W., London.* 90, P.M., *2000,* P.S. March 1901.

1095 **Fox,** Clement Lyman. *State School, Bulimba, Brisbane, Queensland.* 2419, P.M., *908,* P.Z. March 1893.

1096 **Fox,** Edwin. 99 *Gresham Street, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Steward.** June 1899.

1097 **Fox,** John Hives. *Christchurch Road, Norwich.* 943, W.M. October 1902.

1098 **Fox,** Thomas E. *Willow City, North Dakota, U.S.A.* 47, P.M. October 1899.

1099 **Fox,** Walter Caughey. *Park Villa, Grange Crescent, Sheffield.* P.P.A.D. of C. *1260,* P.Z. May 1891.

1100 **Fox-Thomas,** Egbert. *Hill Top Hall, Bramley, Leeds.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, Past Asst. Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) March 1896.

1101 **Fox-Warner,** Richard. *Minto Villa, Staines.* P.P.G.D., Middlesex, P.G.Sw.B., Stafford. Jan. 1901.

1102 **Francis,** Charles King. 425 *Walnut Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* 610, P.M. February 1887.

1103 **Francis,** Robert C. *Pretoria, T.R.C.* 1665. March 1894.

1104 **Francis,** Thomas. *Havant, Hants.* P.Pr.G.D., Sussex. May 1887.

1105 **Francis,** Wesley. *Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* **District Grand Master and Grand Superintendent, Natal.** March 1889.

1106 **Fraser,** Rev. W. Henry, D.D. *Constitutional Club, S.W., London.* P.Pr.G.Chap. January 1899.

1107 **Freeman,** Archibald de Morgan. *Cunnamulla, Queensland.* 835 (S.C.) October 1902.

1108 **Freeman,** Vincent Paine. 25 *Queen's Road, Brighton.* Pr.G.S. **Past Grand Deacon.** October 1894.

1109 **Freer,** Richard, M.D. *Church Street, Rugeley, Staffords.* 1941, P.M. March 1899.

1110 **French,** Frank Togill. *Witney, Oxon.* 1703. May 1899.

1111 **Friedman,** Monroe J. 4559 *Lake Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.* 311, *69.* November 1899.

1112 **Fripp,** John Trude, L.D.S., R.C.S. *Station Road, Willesden Junction, N.W., London.* 2098. June 1899.

1113 **Frost,** Fred Cornish, F.S.I. 5 *Regent Street, Teignmouth, Devon.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.), Devon. June 1891.

1114 **Fruen,** Charles. 120 *Victoria Street, S.W., London.* P.P.G.D., P.P.A.So., Middlesex. Jan. 1891.

1115 **Fry,** George Charles Lovell. 9 *Fenchurch Street, E.C., London.* 2427. March 1896.

1116 **Fryberger,** Dr. Ludwig. 41 *Regents Park Road, N.W., London.* 1397. June 1898.

1117 **Fuerst,** H. 64 *Ladbroke Grove, Kensington Park, W., London.* 238, P.M. October 1897.

1118 **Fullbrook,** George. 49 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C., London.* 1471. March 1898.

1119 **Fuller,** Rev. A. S., D.D. *Leeson Park, Dublin.* **Representative of Grand Lodge Hamburg.** May 1899.

1120 **Fuller,** Capt. Henry James. *Blewburton House, Aston Upthorpe, Wallingford, Berkshire.* 51. March 1902.

1121 **Furby,** William Stafford, M.I.E.E. *Wellington, New Zealand.* 1338, P.M. November 1893.

1122 **Furman,** Henry M. *Ardmore, Indian Territory, U.S.A.* **Grand Master.** March 1899.

1123 **Furze,** John Joseph. *Box 260, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 799 (S.C.), *245* (S.C.), J. March 1895.

1124 **Gale,** Frederick William, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. *St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Organist, New Zealand.** June 1897.

1125 **Gammon,** Victor Emmanuel. *94 Lamb's Conduit Street, W.C., London.* 177. March 1898.

1126 **Gane,** William James, *Sandhill House, Pembury, Tunbridge Wells.* 2200. March 1899.

1127 **Gankrodger,** David William. *Terrick Terrick Station, Blackall, Queensland.* 2207. May 1901.

1128 **Garbutt,** Matthew, A.M.I.C.E., A.R.I.B.A. *40 Great James Street, Bedford Row, W.C., London.* 2416. January 1898.

1129 **Garden,** John. *National Bank, Winburg, O.R.C.* Unity Lodge (D.C.), P.M. October 1893.

1130 **Gardiner,** Bruce Herbert John, M.D. *Gloucester House, Barry Road, East Dulwich, S.E., London.* 1261. March 1895

1131 **Gardner,** Frederick Leigh. *14 Marlborough Road, Gunnersbury, W., London.* 1017. March 1895.

1132 **Gardner,** James Cardwell. *The Firs, Amersham, Bucks.* March 1901.

1133 **Gardner,** Joseph Goodes. *Box 1461, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 862. January 1901.

1134 **Garland,** Rev. Canon David John. *Church Office, Perth, Western Australia.* 485. October 1894.

1135 **Garner,** Frederick. *Brisbane, Queensland.* 455 (S.C.), P.M. June 1892.

1136 **Garnon,** Edward William. *701 High Road, Tottenham, Middlesex.* 1777. May 1902.

1137 **Garraway,** Capt. Charles William. *Karrachee, Sind, India.* P.Dis.G.A.D.C. January 1897.

1138 **Gathercole,** William Henry Joseph. *141 Rendlesham Road, N.E., London.* 2664. Nov. 1898.

1139 **Gauntlett,** Edwin. *Lavington Lodge, Coplestone Road, Peckham, S.E., London.* 1901, P.M., P.Z. March 1898.

1140 **Gaye,** W. H. E. *Barberton, V.R.C.* Jubilee Lodge (D.C.) January 1898.

1141 **Gedge,** Alfred Sydney. *Endsleigh, Holwood Road, Bromley, Kent.* 1692. January 1901.

1142 **Gensan,** A. von. *P.O.B. 25, Heidelberg, V.R.C.* 2345, P.M. June 1897.

1143 **George,** George Stewart. *Brisbane Street, Launceston, Tasmania.* 2. June 1898.

1144 **Gerrard,** John Henry. *Barkly West, South Africa.* 1417, P.M. October 1894.

1145 **Gerstenkorn,** Karl Andreas. *Esk Street, Invercargill, Southland, New Zealand.* P.G.St.B., *3*, P.Z May 1901.

1146 **Gervis,** Frederick Heudebourck. *1 Fellows Road, Hampstead, N.W., London.* 2408, P.M. June 1895.

1147 **Gervis,** Dr. Henry. *74 Dyke Road, Brighton.* 409, P.M., *271.* March 1897.

1148 **Ghislain,** Louis. *16 Rue du Mont de Piété, Mons, Belgium.* Lodge Parfaite Union. October 1895.

1149 **Gibbings,** George W. *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. May 1902.

1150 **Gibbs,** Clement Stanley. *256 Willesden Lane, N.W., London.* 2489, *2489.* March 1898.

1151 **Gibbs,** Capt. James Alec Charles. *Roseneath, Goring-on-Thames.* P.D.G.Pt., Barbados. *1005.* January 1898.

1152 **Gibbs,** Charles Alfred. *Gloucester Lodge, Laurie Park Road, Sydenham, S.E., London.* 1397, *1397.* May 1900.

1153 **Gibson-Sugars,** John Sugars. *H.M.S. Pioneer, Mediterranean.* P.D.G.St.B., P.D.G.S.B. (R.A.), Malta. Local Secretary H.M. Navy. March 1889.

1154 **Gieve,** John William. *High Street, Portsmouth.* Pr.G.Treas., Pr.G.Sc.N., Hants. January 1889.

1155 **Gilbert,** Alfred George Fisher. *5 Lothbury, E.C., London.* 1521. January 1900.

1156 **Gilbert,** Arthur. *4 Walbrook, E.C., London.* 15. January 1900.

1157 **Gilbert,** H. P. *22 Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, N.W., London.* 1828, P.M. June 1898.

1158 **Gilbert,** John. *Grove Park, Liskeard, Cornwall.* 510. October, 1897.

1159 **Gilks,** William J. *15 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., London.* 2201, P.M. November 1894.

1160 **Gill,** Henry Frederick. *P.O.B. 242, Bloemfontein, O R.C.* 1022, P.M., *241* (S.C.), P.Z. Jan. 1894.

1161 **Gillespie,** Rev. Canon Henry John, D.D. *Finnoe Rectory, Borris O'Kane, Tipperary.* P.G.Chap., Midland Counties. May 1900.

1162 **Gillott,** Arthur G. M. *Box 385, San José, Costa Rica.* **Past Grand Master.** Local Secretary for Costa Rica. November 1901.

1163 **Giraud,** Francis Frederick. *Faversham, Kent.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J. May 1891.

1164 **Glaeser,** Edward Nicholas. *Cairngorm, Ullathorn Road, Streatham, S.W., London.* 1627. May 1893.
1165 **Glaeser,** F. A. *Hurstcomb, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.* 238, P.M. May 1897.
1166 **Glaister,** George J. 47 *Ash Grove, Hyde Park, Leeds.* 424, *48.* May 1897.
1167 **Glass,** John. 4 *Lordship Park, Green Lanes, N., London.* P.Pr.G.S. of W., Essex. May 1890.
1168 **Glen,** George. *Yoker Holm, Yoker, by Glasgow.* 426, P.M., *114*, P.Z. January 1902.
1169 **Glover,** Charles Richmond John. 165 *Gilles Street, Adelaide, South Australia.* **Jun. Grand Deacon,** *4*, J. June 1901.
1170 **Goblet D'Alviella,** Le Comte, Membre de l'Academie, Royale. *Court St. Etienne, Brabant, Belgium.* **Past Grand Master, Belgium.** February 1890.
1171 **Godding,** Clarence Miles, M.D. 312 *Benefit Street, Providence, R.I., U.S.A.* 33, P.M. May 1893.
1172 **Godding,** J. W. S. 7 *Wyndham Square, Plymouth.* P.P.G.St.B., Oxon. March 1890.
1173 **Godfray,** Arthur Walter. 67 *St. John's Road, Jersey.* Pr.G.D.C. March 1897.
1174 **Godfree,** John. *Ficksburg, Orange River Colony.* Unity Lodge (D.C.), P.M. March 1895.
1175 **Goffage,** John. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* 1315, *194* (S.C.) May 1891.
1176 **Gohl,** Jacob Coenraad. *Cape of Good Hope Savings Bank Co., Cape Town.* De Goede Hoop. January 1901.
1177 **Goldberg,** Albert Nathan Simon. *Box 248, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2478, *225* (S.C.), P.Z. March 1895.
1178 **Goldenberg,** Maurice. *Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Cairo.* **P. Grand Warden, Egypt.** May 1897.
1179 **Goldstein,** Oscar. 4 *Whitehall Court, S.W., London.* 2108. June 1897.
1180 **Goode,** Henry. *East Street, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 677 (S.C.), P.M. June 1899.
1181 **Goodinge,** James W. 10 *Gower Street, W.C., London.* 1818, P.M., *1269.* June 1899.
1182 **Goodfellow,** George Ben. *Birch Vale House, Romiley, nr. Stockport.* 1030, P.M. March 1900.
1183 **Goodman,** G. H. *Maiwand, Brockhurst, Gosport.* P.P.G.Stew., Hants and I. of W. March 1898.
1184 **Goodrich,** Edward Conyers, M.D. *Augusta, Georgia, U.S.A.* 166, *2*, P.H.P. March 1898.
1185 **Gordon,** George. *Freemantle, West Australia.* **P.Gr. Registrar, S. Australia.** May 1888.
1186 **Gordon,** Gerald. *Charters Towers, Queensland.* 2313, *1546.* October 1900.
1187 **Gordon,** Thomas. *P.O. Herberton, Queensland.* 685 (S.C.) January 1902.
1188 **Gorgas,** William Luther. *Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.* D.D.G.M. May 1896.
1189 **Gotthold,** Professor Dr. Christian Christoph Karl. Editor of *Bauhütte, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany.* W.M. Lodge Einigkeit. January 1896.
1190 **Gottlieb,** George Spencer Harris. *Penang.* P.Dis.G.Sup.W., Eastern Archipelago. Local Secretary for Penang. January 1889.
1191 **Gould,** Joseph. 4 *Bouverie Place, Exeter.* 39, P.M. March 1899.
1192 **Gowan,** Hyde Clarendon. *Raven Dene, Stanmore, Middlesex.* 2323. March 1902.
1193 **Gowan,** Robert A. *National Liberal Club, S.W., London.* 2029, P.Pr.G.St.B., Surrey. May 1888.
1194 **Gowing,** Lionel Francis. 4 *Belsize Grove Mansions, Hampstead, N.W., London.* 1928, P.M., *1928.* May 1902.
1195 **Graddage,** Stephen Albert. *The Wellington, Archway Road, Highgate, N., London.* 1708, P.M., *1385.* May 1896.
1196 **Graham,** Alexander. *Dogpole Chambers, Shrewsbury.* P.Pr.G.A.Pt., Salop. May 1896.
1197 **Granger,** Thomas. *Braemar, Beech Road, Stockport.* 323. June 1901.
1198 **Granja,** Dr. Edward de la. 265 *Shawmut Avenue, Boston, U.S.A.* Gate of the Temple Lodge. October 1888.
1199 **Grant,** Alexander. 541 *Calle Ituzaingo, Buenos Aires.* Dis.Gr.D. of C., *617.* June 1901.
1200 **Grant,** Captain Donald. *The Chantry, near Frome, Somersetshire.* 2328. May 1890.
1201 **Grant,** Donald John. 4 *High Street, Shrewsbury.* 117. January 1897.
1202 **Grant,** George, M.D. *Woodthorpe, Padiham, East Lancashire.* P.Pr.G.D. March 1892.
1203 **Grant,** John Miller, jun. 136 *Sutherland Avenue, W., London.* 176, P.M. March 1900.
1204 **Grasé,** Jan Carl Gysbert. 32 *Alex Boerstraat, Amsterdam.* Nes Vinxit Libertas, W.M. Jan. 1901.
1205 **Gratton,** Frederick Montague, F.R.I.B.A., M.S.A. 2 *Lexham Gardens, W., London.* P.D.G.W. June 1894.
1206 **Gray,** Percy. 12 *Hewitt Road, Hornsey, N., London.* 1597, P.M. March 1898.
1207 **Gray,** Joseph. *Masonic Club, Singapore.* **P.D.G.D., E. Archipelago.** *508*, H. March 1901.
1208 ***Gray,** Thomas Lowe. 349 *Reconquista, Buenos Aires.* 1025, *617.* October 1899.
1209 **Gray,** William Edwards. 2 *Rutland Park, Sheffield.* P.P.G.D., West Yorks, *296*, P.Z. June 1902.
1210 **Greatbatch,** D. W. *Kimberley, South Africa.* D.G.Sup.W., C.S.Africa. May 1892.

1211 **Greaves,** W. C. 6 *Dyers Buildings, Holborn, E.C., London.* 22, P.M. January 1901.
1212 **Green,** Edward Thaddeus. *Georgetown, Queensland.* 2366, P.M. October 1894.
1213 **Green,** Robert Sheddon St. John. *Jagersfontein, O.R.C.* Lodge Star of Africa (D.C.) May 1893.
1214 **Greene,** William Sturdy. 19 *Lillian Avenue, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* 4. June 1901.
1215 **Greenefield,** Joseph C. *Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A.* P.M. June 1898.
1216 **Greening,** Robert. 49 *Fenchurch Street, E.C., London.* 1426. November 1900.
1217 **Greenland,** Oliver. 10 *Great St. Helen's, E.C., London.* 1227. January 1898.
1218 **Greenleaf,** Lawrence N. *Denver, Colorado, U.S.A.* March 1899.
1219 **Greenstreet,** William John, M.A., F.R.A.S. *Marling School, Stroud, Gloucestershire.* P.P.G.D.C., *702.* January 1897.
1220 **Greenwood,** Charles. 26 *Akeds Road, Halifax, Yorks.* 448. Local Secretary for Halifax. November 1888.
1221 **Greenwood,** Thomas. *Alderbury Farmhouse, Salisbury.* P.P.G St., P.P.G.Sc.N., Oxon. Mar. 1888.
1222 **Greever,** Charles O. 1345 *East Ninth Street, Des Moines, Iowa, U.S.A.* 110, P.M., *14,* P.H.P. March 1899.
1223 **Gregory,** George. 25 *Barnsbury Park, N., London.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.T. (R.A.) M'sex. Oct. 1889.
1224 **Gregory,** George Ernest. 100 *Haverstock Hill, N.W., London.* 1539. January 1900.
1225 **Gregory,** Harry. 116 *Union Street, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* 37. May 1892.
1226 **Greiner,** Ernest. 10 & 12 *Milton Street, E.C., London.* 92, P.M. November 1894.
1227 **Grey,** Arthur. *Lahore, Punjab.* P.D.G.W. October 1898.
1228 **Gribble,** James Dunning Baker. *Hyderabad, India.* D.G.S.B., Madras. October 1893.
1229 **Griffith,** Frank. *The Gables, Plaistow Lane, Bromley, Kent.* 2508, P.M. May 1902.
1230 **Griffith,** Right Hon. His Excellency Sir Samuel Walker, G.C.M.C. Chief Justice. *Merthyr, Brisbane, Queensland.* **Past Provincial Grand Master (I.C.) Queensland.** March 1894.
1231 **Griffiths,** Arthur. *Box 3928, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2481. May 1898.
1232 **Griffiths,** C. J. W. *Blenheim, New Zealand.* **Deputy Grand Master, Past Grand Chancellor.** March 1899.
1233 **Griffiths,** Harold. *Folgefonden, Lansdowne Road, East Croydon, Surrey.* 1347, P.M. May 1898.
1234 **Grigg,** William Henry. 11 *Oxberry Avenue, Fulham, S.W., London.* 2664. January 1898.
1235 **Gripper,** Walter, M.D. *The Poplars, Wallington, Surrey.* **Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Sword Bearer.** November 1894.
1236 **Grisdale,** J. 100 *Wood Street, E.C., London.* 1708. November 1895.
1237 **Grisenthwaite,** R. T. 143 *Streatham High Road, S.W., London.* 857, P.M. January 1900.
1238 **Grosvenor,** Wilshaw W., M.D. 18 *Clarence Street, Gloucester.* 829. October 1900.
1239 **Guenzel,** Ludwig. 1 *Herbert Road, Stockwell, S.W., London.* 2021, P.M. January 1898.
1240 **Gundelfinger,** Isaac. 26 *Aberdare Gardens, West Hampstead, N.W., London.* Lodge Star of the Rand. P.M. October 1892.
1241 **Gunnell,** Louis J. 440 *Commercial Road, Portsmouth.* 342. October 1899.
1242 **Gunson,** Rev. Herbert E., M.A. *Middlesex Hospital, W., London.* 2843. October 1901.
1243 ***Gunther,** Gustav Carl Hermann. 28 *Cleveland Road, Brighton.* 1198, *1198.* March 1896.
1244 **Gurney,** Arnold. 36 *Anerley Park, S.E., London.* 1139. January 1898.
1245 **Guthrie,** Adam White. *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* Dis.G.Sup.W., East Div., S.A. June 1887.
1246 **Guthrie,** James. 13 *Bourtree Place, Hawick, N.B.* 424. March 1894.
1247 **Guttmann,** C. 3 *Acol Road, Priory Road, West Hampstead, N.W., London.* 2191. May 1902.

1248 **Haarburger,** Ivan H. *Bloemfontein, O.R.C.* 1022, W.M. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** October 1895.
1249 ***Haarhoff,** Daniel Johannes. *Kimberley, South Africa.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** D.D.G.M., C.S. Africa. January 1889.
1250 **Hackett,** Sir John Winthrap, M.A. *St. George's Terrace, Perth, West Australia.* **Grand Master. Past Grand Warden, England.** October 1901.
1251 **Haes,** David. 28 *Bassett Road, North Kensington, S.W., London.* 1056. June 1898.
1252 **Hagborg,** Gustav. 2 *St. Alban's Villas, Highgate Road, N.W., London.* 2562. March 1898.
1253 **Hale,** Albert H. 3 *York Street, Broadstairs, Kent.* P.Pr.G.A.D.C. November 1892.
1254 **Hale,** Major Charles Henry, D.S.O. *A.M.S. South Camp, Aldershot.* 1971. January 1898.
1255 **Hall,** Albert Ernest, F.E.S. *Norbury, Pitsmoor, Sheffield.* 1779, *1296.* May 1898.
1256 **Hall,** Charles Robert. *Singapore, Harcourt Road, Wallington, Surrey.* 1815, *1507.* June 1899.

1257 **Hall,** Edward. 4 *Glenton Road, Lee, S.E., London.* 1793, P.M. March 1899.

1258 **Hall,** Ernest James. 267 *Borough High Street, S.E., London.* 1346. November 1898.

1259 **Hall,** Col. Geoffrey Craythorne, I.M.S. *Lahore, India.* P.D.A.G.D.C., P.D.G.So., Bengal. Oct. 1898.

1260 **Hall,** George W. 1131 *Arch Street, Philadelphia.* 121, P.M., *183.* May 1891.

1261 **Hall,** Henry Foljambe, F.R.Hist.S. 17 *Collegiate Crescent, Sheffield.* 296. June 1900.

1262 **Hall,** James J. 17 *Empress Avenue, Ilford, Essex.* 1278, P.M. November 1892.

1263 **Hall,** Matthew A. *Omaha, Nebraska, U.S.A.* 25. January 1902.

1264 **Hallenstein,** E.M. 29 *St. James' Street, S.W., London.* 410. March 1902.

1265 **Hallett,** Frederick Charles. 23 *Brunswick Street, Teignmouth, Devon.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.) March 1890.

1266 **Halliwell,** Frederick William. *North Eastern Hotel, Scarborough.* 1611. January 1888.

1267 **Hallock,** James. Postmaster, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.* P.Dis.Gr.St.B., E.Div. S. Africa. June 1902.

1268 **Hallows,** Frederick. 41 *Noble Street, E.C., London.* 861, P.M., *141,* P.Z. January 1896.

1269 **Hamel,** Fergus Edward. 73 *Hillfield Avenue, Hornsey, N., London.* 2408. June 1897.

1270 **Hamilton,** George, M.E. 43 *St. Mary Axe, E.C., London.* 1446, P.M., P.Z. October 1900.

1271 **Hamm,** Johannes M. 57 *Lordship Park, Stoke Newington, N., London.* 238, P.M. March 1891.

1272 **Hammer,** Edwin Howard. 116 *William Street, New York.* 771, *160.* May 1898.

1273 **Hammerich,** Sophus Johannes August. *Durban, Natal.* 1747 (E.C.), *175* (S.C.), P.Z. June 1896.

1274 **Hammett,** B. W. 184 *Barking Road, E., London.* 860. March 1899.

1275 **Hammond,** William. *Bolingbroke Lodge, Wandsworth Common, S.W., London.* 209. Oct. 1899.

1276 **Hammond,** Dr. William. *Stuart House, Liskeard, Cornwall.* P.P.G.W., P.Pr.G.So. March 1888.

1277 **Hamsher,** William. *Gulistan, Lawrie Park Road, Sydenham, S.E., London.* 1139, P.M. Jan. 1898.

1278 **Ham-Smith,** W. J. 71 *The High Street, South Norwood, S.E., London.* 2096. May 1899.

1279 **Hanckel,** Robert Stuart. *Casilla* 362, *San José, Costa Rica.* **Grand Director of Ceremonies.** November 1901.

1280 **Hancock,** Frank Rider. 536 *Calle Cangallo, Buenos Ayres.* Dep.Dis.G.M. May 1890.

1281 **Hancock,** F. W. 33 *Shooters Hill Road, Blackheath, S.E., London.* Pr.G.J.D., Surrey. March 1898.

1282 **Hancock,** Walter, M.I.E.E. 10 *Upper Chadwell Street, E.C., London.* 2191, P.M., *91,* P.Z. May 1898.

1283 **Hands,** Joshua. 57 *Portsdown Road, Maida Vale, W., London.* 188. May 1899.

1284 **Hanify,** Gerald Page. *Box* 281, *Brisbane, Queensland.* 339 (I.C.), P.M., *127* (S.C.), P.Z. Local Secretary for South Brisbane. May 1895.

1285 **Hankin,** Herbert Ingle. *The Firs, St. Ives, Hunts.* Pr.G.W. January 1900.

1286 **Hanks,** Walter Samuel. 14 *Davenport Road, Catford, S.E., London.* 2466. March 1893.

1287 **Hann,** Lewis. *Lindisfarne, Cheltenham.* 82, P.M. June 1900.

1288 **Hannay,** David Ferguson. 2 *Downshire Hill, Hampstead, N.W., London.* 2742. March 1902.

1289 **Hansen,** Johan Henrik. *Oxböl, Mejeri pr. Varde, Denmark.* June 1901.

1290 **Hanson,** John Currie. 5 *Hong Kong Road, Shanghai.* 570, *570.* Local Secretary for Shanghai. March 1898.

1291 **Hantke,** Theodore John Charles. 82 *Rundle Street, Adelaide, South Australia.* **Past Grand Warden, Past Grand Joshua, South Australia.** November 1889.

1292 **Harben,** Henry Andrade. 107 *Westbourne Terrace, W., London.* 2408. May 1899.

1293 **Hardie,** Peter Curtis. *Charters Towers, Queensland.* 2365. January 1896.

1294 **Hardiman,** John Percy. *Pegu Club, Rangoon, Burma.* 542. May 1901.

1295 **Harding,** James Cooper, M.I.Mech.E. *Fernville Terrace, West Hartlepool.* 2162, P.M., *764.* Nov. 1898.

1296 **Harding,** Thomas James. *West Street, West Durban, Natal.* 738, W.M. March 1902.

1297 **Hardy,** Andrew Allen. 7 *St. John's Terrace, Southall, Middlesex.* 2163, P.M., *1549.* May 1899.

1298 **Hardy,** Charles Albert Creery. *Rakaia, Canterbury, New Zealand.* **Deputy Grand Master.** June 1900.

1299 **Hardyment,** Archibald Frost. 112 & 114 *High Road, Kilburn, N.W., London.* 2698, P.M. Jan. 1901.

1300 **Hare,** Sholto Henry, F.R.Hist.S. 7 *Litfield Place, Clifton, Bristol.* P.Pr.G.D., Cornwall. Jan. 1892.

1301 **Harrer,** Dr. C. 34 *City Road, E.C., London.* 238, P.M. January 1898.

1302 **Harris,** Edward Bernard. 1 *Holy Innocent's Road, Hornsey, N., London.* 2580. June 1900.

1303 **Harris,** Ernest Edmund. *Box* 340, *Durban, Natal.* 1937, *1937.* October 1899.

1304 **Harris,** Ernest Wormser. 124 *Lower Baggot Street, Dublin.* 158, P.M., P.K. October 1899.

1305 **Harris,** Henry. 2 *Bancroft Road, E., London.* 1349. March 1894.

1306 **Harris,** Herbert. 47 *High Street, Bangor, Maine, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Warden, Maine.** March 1894.

1307 **Harris,** James. *Boundary Street, Charters Towers, Queensland.* 655 (S.C.), *206* (S.C.) Nov. 1901.

1308 **Harris,** Richard. *Aliwal North, Cape Colony.* P.Dis.G.Stew., E. Div., South Africa. May 1891.

1309 **Harris,** William Henry. *Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* P.D.G.D., P.Z. June 1891.

1310 **Harris,** Walter. 300 *Banbury Road, Oxford.* 1515, P.M. November 1894.

1311 **Harrison,** Frank Drake. 15 *Springfield Place, Bradford.* 600. October 1888.

1312 **Harrison,** Frederick Drake. *Henley Beach Road, West Adelaide, South Australia.* 22 (S.A.C.), P.M., *363* (I.C.). January 1902.

1313 **Harrison,** G. H. 3 *College Road, Norwich.* 85. October 1902.

1314 **Harrison,** Percy, I.C.S. *Allahabad, India.* P.Dis.G.R., Bengal. March 1897.

1315 **Harry,** William Moodie. *Box* 176, *Cape Town.* 2379, P.M., *2379*, J. October 1896.

1316 **Hart,** Charles Sumner. *Concord Junction, Massachusetts.* Corinthian Lodge, P.M. Walden Chapter. Local Secretary for Massachusetts. May 1898.

1317 **Hart,** George. *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* 863, P.M. June 1898.

1318 **Hart,** Harry. 59 *Umfreville Road, Harringay, N., London.* 183. March 1902.

1319 **Harte,** Albert Edward. *Brisbane, Queensland.* P.D.G.D., P.D.G.St.B. (R.A.) January 1894.

1320 **Harty,** John. P.O. *No.* 11, *East London Division, Cape Colony.* D.G.W., E. Div. August 1892.

1321 **Harvest,** Major William Sidney Smith, R.M. *R.M. Barracks, Plymouth.* 2721, *1269.* Jan. 1901.

1322 **Harvey,** J. M. *Palace Green, Ely.* P.Pr.G.W. Suffolk. October 1899.

1323 **Hascall,** Lee Clafin. 36 *Bromfield Street, Boston, Massachusetts.* Mt. Hermon Lodge. Jan. 1891.

1324 **Hasell,** John. *Gooburrum, Bundaberg, Queensland.* 901 (S.C.) January 1902.

1325 **Haslam,** Professor Francis William Chapman. *Canterbury College, University, Christchurch, New Zealand.* P.Dis G.W. January 1897.

1326 **Hastings,** David Whyte. *Townsville, Queensland.* 819 (S.C.) March 1896.

1327 **Hatherly,** William Firmer. *Hong Kong.* 1341. October 1888.

1328 **Hauguberg,** Drengman J. *Flandreau, South Dakota, U.S.A.* 11, *19.* March 1901.

1329 **Haward,** Edwin, F.R.C.S. 34*a Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W., London.* 231. Oct. 1889.

1330 **Hawkins,** Elyot Sidney. *The Lindens, Ferrers Road, Oswestry.* 2131. May 1898.

1331 **Hawkins,** William Charles. *The Rectory, Toowong, Brisbane, Queensland.* 898 (S.C.), P.M. March 1902.

1332 **Hawkins,** William Isaac. *Bank House, Dunstable, Bedfords.* 31. March 1898.

1333 ***Haworth,** Wallace Ellwood, M.B., C.M. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2678. June 1899.

1334 **Hawthorn,** James George. 41 *East India Road, E., London.* 871. May 1897.

1335 **Hawtin,** W. G. 3 *Middle Temple Lane, E.C., London.* 2694. May 1902.

1336 **Hawtrey,** Wilfred R. J. *Assistant Superintendent Police, Penang.* 1555. June 1902.

1337 **Haydon,** William Nicholson. 12 *St. George's Road, Abbey Road, N.W., London.* 2128. Jan. 1896.

1338 **Hayes,** George S. 111 *Fifth Avenue, New York City, U.S.A.* 454. May 1902.

1339 **Haysom,** George. 109 *Fenchurch Street, E.C., London.* 1816. May 1899.

1340 **Hazel,** H. J. 2 *Caversham Road, Kentish Town, N.W., London.* 1693, P.M., P.Z. October 1901.

1341 **Hazzledine,** F. A. *Church House, Westminster, S.W., London.* 2098, P.M., *141.* March 1899.

1342 **Headlam,** John Emmerson Wharton, Capt. R.H.A. *Meerut, India.* 1789. October 1897.

1343 **Heanley,** Marshall. *Little Houghton, Northampton.* 2533. March 1899.

1344 **Heap,** Herbert Ryder. *Citalgarth, Frongoch, Bala, Merionethshire.* P.G.Stew. March 1895.

1345 **Heard,** Henry Charles. *Hailey Hall, Hertford.* P.Pr.G.D., Herts. May 1890.

1346 **Heath,** Meyrick William. *Mortimer House, Clifton, Bristol.* Pr.A.G.Sec., Bristol. May 1893.

1347 **Heath,** Rev. William Mortimer. *Lytchett Matravers, Poole, Dorset.* **Past Grand Chaplain.** November 1887.

1348 **Hehner,** Otto. 11 *Billiter Square, E.C., London.* 238, P.M. February 1887.

1349 **Heimann,** C. A. 6 *Wedderburn Road, Hampstead, N.W., London.* P.D.G.Tr., Japan. March 1898.

1350 **Heitzman,** Charles C. *Heathfield, East Drive, Queen's Park, Brighton.* 2395. January 1898.

1351 **Heller,** Adolf. *Barberton, V.R.C.* 747 (S.C.) May 1895.

1352 **Hellmuth,** Carl August. *Bethlehem, O.R.C.* 2522, P.M. March 1899.

1353 **Hellyer,** Herbert Rowe. 41 *Bridge Row, West Battersea, S.W., London.* Dis.G.D.C., Dis.G Sw.B., Malta. March 1898.

1354 **Hemming,** Alfred O. *St. Agnes, Pinner, Middlesex.* 1503, *1503.* March 1902.

1355 **Henderson,** John Robson. 34 *St. Alban's Terrace, Gateshead.* 2520. October 1899.

1356 **Henderson**, William, J.P. *Klipdam, South Africa.* P.D.G.R., C.S.Africa. November 1887.

1357 **Hendry**, Major John Burke. 7 *New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., London.* 396 (N.Y.C.), *173* (N.Y.C.) June 1889.

1358 **Henley**, Edward W. *Barnwood, Gloucester.* 839, P.M. October 1900.

1359 **Henley**, J. F. 62 *Kennington Oval, S.E., London.* 2504. January 1897.

1360 **Henning**, Albert. 21 *Dingwall Road, Croydon.* 1471. January 1898.

1361 **Henry**, George. 3 *Trewsbury Road, Sydenham, S.E., London.* 1139, P.M., *180.* January 1898.

1362 **Henry**, Joseph Carruthers. 1895 *Iglehart Street, St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.* 190, P.M., *55*, P.H.P. January 1899.

1363 **Hensley**, Henry Clay. *Nashville, Tennessee, U.S.A.* **Past Grand High Priest.** March 1892.

1364 **Herbert**, Captain D., I.S.C. *Dep. Com., Shillong, Assam.* P.D.G.D. Bengal. October 1900.

1365 **Herman**, Henry Edward. 92 *Bartholomew Close, E.C., London.* 2501, P.M. October 1894.

1366 **Hertslet**, Gerald Spencer. 22 *Linacre Road, Willesden Green, N.W., London.* 2722. Oct. 1899.

1367 **Hertslet**, Godfrey Edward Procter, F.R.G.S. *Brooklyn, Larkfield, Richmond, Surrey.* 1503, *1503.* October 1899.

1368 **Hesketh**, William Thomas. 10 *Brook Road, Heaton Chapel, Stockport.* 1375,P.M.,P.Z. March 1899.

1369 **Hewer**, Henry John, M.D. *Blackall, Queensland.* 2207. May 1896.

1370 **Hewett**, Graham. *Cunnamulla, Queensland.* 835 (S.C.), *248* (S.C.) October 1901.

1371 **Hewitt**, David John. 2 *Bonfield Road, Lewisham, S.E., London.* 1339. March 1899.

1372 **Heymann**, Samuel Leopold. P.O.B. 77, *Johannesburg, T.R.C.* 744 (S.C.) October 1892.

1373 **Heyzer**, Charles Henry. 407 *Sixth Avenue, New York.* **Representative of G. L. of New South Wales.** May 1899.

1374 **Hick**, Dr. H. E. *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. May 1902.

1375 **Hicks**, Edward. *Sunnyside, Sutton, Surrey.* 1025, P.M., *617.* October 1898.

1376 **Hicks**, Thomas. *Tregamere, St. Columb, Cornwall.* P.Pr.G.W., Cornwall. June 1889.

1377 **Hide**, George John. 682 *Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Ayres.* 617. June 1901.

1378 **Higgs**, Charles James. *c/o Higginbotham & Co., Mount Road, Madras.* Dis.G.Asst.Sec., P.D.G.D.C. (R.A.) October 1893.

1379 **Higman**, John Wheeler. *St. Austell, Cornwall.* P.Pr.G.D., Cornwall. May 1888.

1380 **Hildesheim**, Paul. 27 *Clement's Lane, E.C., London.* 34. March 1901.

1381 **Hill**, Elliot. *Moulmein, Burma.* Dis.G.D., Dis.G.A So. June 1895.

1382 **Hill**, George Henry. 20 *Abchurch Lane, E.C., London.* 183. March 1901.

1383 **Hill**, J. Coteswortlh. *The Moors, Barnwood, Gloucester.* P.Pr.G.D. March 1898.

1384 **Hillman**, W. *George Hotel, Solihull, Warwickshire.* 539, P.M. November 1894.

1385 **Hills**, David. *St. Brelades, Elm Road, Beckenham, Kent.* 185, P.M. May 1899.

1386 **Hills**, Gordon P. G., A.R.I.B.A. 4 *Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C., London.* 2416. May 1897.

1387 **Hinxman**, Ernest. 8 *Thurloe Place, Winchester, Hants.* Pr.Sup. of W. October 1895.

1388 **Hitchcock**, John Franklin. 339 *Broadway, New York.* 197, P.M., *160.* May 1893.

1389 **Hoare**, George. 105 *Mount View Road, Stroud Green, N., London.* 1950. March 1901.

1390 **Hobbs**, Hugh Marcus. *Lloyds, E.C., London.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J., Surrey. January 1890.

1391 **Hobbs**, Thomas H. 59 *Grosvenor Road, S.W., London.* P.P.A.G.Sec., Bucks. May 1899.

1392 **Hobbs**, W. C. *Kingswood, Gipsy Lane, Barnes, Surrey.* 901. November 1899.

1393 **Hoblyn**, Edward Robert. 97 *Union Street, Plymouth.* 39, *247.* May 1899.

1394 **Hodge**, A. P. D. *Barberton, T.R.C.* 747 (S.C.) October 1896.

1395 **Hodge**, William John. 785 *Rivadavia, Buenos Aires.* **Past Dis. Grand Warden.** June 1901.

1396 **Hodgkinson**, John Newton. 3 *Ripon Place, Whitehall Street, Aylesbury.* 2420, *1501.* May 1900.

1397 **Hodgkinson**, Rev. William Eccles. 286 *Calle 25 de Mayo, Buenos Ayres.* January 1897.

1398 **Hodgson**, Charles Wilbert. 65 *Jesmond Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 659, P.M. May 1901.

1399 **Hodson**, F. H. 31, *Spenser Road, Brixton, S.W., London.* 2744. March 1902.

1400 **Hodson**, James. *Mill House, Robertsbridge, Sussex.* 1184, P.M. May 1892.

1401 **Hoffman**, Gert Joel. P.O.B. 86, *Capetown.* Lodge Oranje. P.M., *103*, P.Z. January 1899.

1402 **Hogg**, James C. 2 *Clifton Terrace, Forest Hill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 58 (S.C.), P.M. January 1894.

1403 **Hokanson**, Carl Gustav. 34 *Hans Road, Hans Place, S.W., London.* 1513. May 1894.

1404 **Holbrook**, Jasper Leslie. *Anne Street, Brisbane, Queensland.* 872 (S.C.) March 1899.

1405 **Hole**, Hugh Marshall, J.P. *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 2479, P.M., *2566*, Z. Local Secretary for Matabeleland. January 1898.

1406 **Holland**, Job. *Eclipse Ganister Works, Attercliffe Road, Sheffield.* P.P.G.D.D. of C. May 1898.

1407 **Holland**, Joseph H. 119 *Victoria Road, Seacombe, Cheshire.* 1276. October 1901.

1408 **Hollander**, George Henry. *Winburg Road, O.R.C.* Unity Lodge (D.C.), P.M. November 1892.

1409 ***Holliday**, Cecil. *Box 18, Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* 1729, P.M. October 1889.

1410 **Hollingshurst**, H. G. C. 127 *Fenchurch Street, E.C., London.* 1524. June 1900.

1411 **Holloway**, John Majendie. *Herberton, Queensland.* 1978, P.M., *206* (S.C.) November 1896.

1412 **Holman**, Major Herbert W. L., R.M. *Government House, Sydney, N. S. Wales.* 2612. Jan. 1901.

1413 ***Holme**, Henry Edward. *Pilibhit, N.W.P., India.* 391, *398.* October 1896.

1414 **Holme**, Richard Hopper. 6 *Chester Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 1676, *48.* Local Secretary for Northumberland. October 1890.

1415 **Holmes**, Andrew. 71 *London Street, Greenwich, S.E., London.* 548, P.M., P.Z. March 1895.

1416 **Holmes**, John Richard, District Judge Papho. *Cyprus.* 387. June 1888.

1417 **Holt**, John. *Yarm-on-Tees, Durham.* P.P.G.D., P.P.G.H. June 1900.

1418 **Holt**, William Henry. 11 *Ashville Road, Birkenhead.* P.P.G.W. November 1894.

1419 **Hood**, Harry John, M.A. 115 *St. George's Road, S.W., London.* P.P.G.D.C., Oxon. June 1899.

1420 **Hood**, James. *Mary Street, Gympie, Queensland.* 329 (I.C.), P.M., *260* (S.C.) May 1898.

1421 **Hope**, Andrew. 38 *Prospect Park, Exeter.* Pr.G.D., Pr.A.So. November 1889.

1422 **Hopkins**, A. Bassett. 5 *King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C., London.* 2108, P.M. May 1901.

1423 **Hopwood**, James William. *Vrede, Orange River Colony.* Lodge Vrede. May 1899.

1424 **Horley**, Percy H. *Griqualand, Woodside, South Norwood, S.E., London.* 1139, P.M. Jan. 1898.

1425 **Hornsby**, Thomas Nightingale. *Cuyo* 760, *Buenos Ayres.* 617. October 1900.

1426 **Horton**, Edward. *Stanley Street, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 932. January 1892.

1427 **Horwill**, Hughes. 80 *Worting Road, Basingstoke.* 694. January 1898.

1428 **Hosker**, J. R. *Argus Printing Co., Tudor Street, E.C., London.* 2528. June 1901.

1429 **Houlden**, John William. *Rose Grove, Burnley, Lancashire.* 1504, P.M. Local Secretary for Burnley and vicinity. March 1893.

1430 **Houndle**, Henry Charles Herman Hawker. 3 *Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C., London.* P.Pr.G.W., Surrey. January 1890.

1431 **Howard**, John William. *Box 221, Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 2566, P.M., P.Z. October 1899.

1432 **Howard**, Sir Richard Nicholas. *Greenhill House, Weymouth.* **Past Grand Deacon.** Jan. 1894.

1433 **Howard**, William Crewdson. *Box 551, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.* 28 (Man. C.) October 1902.

1434 **Howe**, George. *Tallarook, Victoria.* 87, P.M. March 1894.

1435 **Howell**, Alexander Nathaniel Yatman. 109 *High Street, Portsmouth.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.O. (R.A.) Hants. March 1888.

1436 **Howlett**, Arthur G. 29 *Bracondale, Norwich.* 93, W.M. October 1902.

1437 **Howson**, Alfred James. *Park Side, Fir Road, Waterloo, Liverpool.* 241, *241.* March 1899.

1438 **Hubbard**, Frederick Joseph. *Halton, Tring, Herts.* P.Pr.G.D., West Lancs., P.Pr.G.Tr., Bucks. March 1899.

1439 **Hubbard**, Edmund Isle. *Moorgate Street, Rotherham, Yorks.* 904, P.M. November 1890.

1440 **Hudson**, Robert. 24 *Hotspur Street, Tynemouth.* Pr.G.Sec. and Pr.G.Sc.E. **Past Grand Sword Bearer and Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.) March 1889.

1441 **Hudson**, Robert James. *Rathfriland, Ireland.* 80, P.M., *80,* P.K. October 1899.

1442 **Hughes**, A. 20 *Dalmeny Avenue, Camden Road, N., London.* 179, P.M. June 1902.

1443 **Hughes**, Frank. *Lea Bridge House, Handsworth, Birmingham.* 482, P.M., Pr.G.Reg., Staffs. March 1898.

1444 **Hughes**, George W. *Window Lane, Garston, near Liverpool.* 220, P.M., *220* P.Z. March 1901.

1445 **Hughes**, William. 66 *High Street, Sandgate, Kent.* P.Dis.G.W., P.Dis.G.J., Malta. May 1892.

1446 **Hughes-Hallett**, Colonel Henry Thomas. *Headquarters Office, Valetta, Malta.* **District Grand Master, Malta.** *407.* January 1902.

1447 **Hullett**, Alfred Charles. *Christchurch, New Zealand.* **Grand Janitor.** May 1899.

1448 **Hully**, Francis. 2*a Piazza, Miratore, Floriana, Malta.* 2755, *515.* January 1902.

1449 **Humphreys**, Alfred W. 46 *Clerkenwell Road, E.C., London.* 1677. June 1892.

1450 **Hunt**, A. H. *Clovelly House, Marine Terrace, Lowestoft.* 71, P.M. June 1898.

1451 **Hunt**, Charles John. *State School, Nudgee, Queensland.* 803 (S.C.) June 1899.

1452 **Hunt**, Frank. *c/o J. Kirschbaum, Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. October 1901.

1453 **Hunt**, Rev. Jasper Benjamin.. *Casilla Correo 26, Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentine Republic.* 1553, *1553.* May 1901.

1454 **Hunt**, J. H. *St. George's Terrace, Perth, West Australia.* District Grand Inner Guard. June 1900.

1455 **Hunter,** Colonel Charles, F.R.S. Edin., F.S.A. Scot. *Plas Coch, Anglesey.* **Past Grand Warden, Greece, Past Grand Deacon, England.** March 1893.

1456 ***Hunter,** William Sutherland. *Kildonan, Maxwell Drive, Pollokshields, Glasgow.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.), **Scotland.** March 1890.

1457 **Husbands,** Joseph. 7 *Little Britain, E.C., London.* 23, P.M., *720.* October 1902.

1458 **Hutchence,** William Albert. 32 *Albert Road, Middlesborough, Yorks.* P.P.G.D. May 1901.

1459 **Ikkink,** Peter Jan. *Boksburg, V.R.C.* 2480. May 1896.

1460 **Inches,** Robert Kirk. 2 *Strathearn Road, Edinburgh.* **Past Grand Jeweller.** June 1900.

1461 **Inghram,** John T. 236 *N. Fifth Street, Quincey, Illinois, U.S.A.* 159 (Mich.C.) *5.* P.H.P Mar. 1899.

1462 ***Ingle,** Thomas. 10 *Albert Road, Brockley, S.E., London.* 79, P.M., *79,* P.Z. November 1897.

1463 **Inglis,** Joseph W. S. 110 *George Street, Edinburgh.* 757, *56,* J. June 1899.

1464 **Innes,** Harry Osborne Blois. 9 *Strada Mercanti, Valetta, Malta.* 2755, *515.* January 1902.

1465 **Inskipp,** George, F.R.I.B.A. 5 *Bedford Row, W.C., London.* 1997, P.M. March 1897.

1466 **Irvine,** Thomas William. *East London, Cape.* 1800. May 1898.

1467 **Irving,** David Halliday. *Morning Herald Office, Freemantle, West Australia.* 35 (W.A.C.) June 1900.

1468 **Irving,** William. *Cintra Villa, Lover's Walk, Dumfries, N.B.* 63, *174.* November 1896.

1469 **Isebree-Moens,** Joost. *Villa Bloois, Rotterdam, Holland.* L. Frederick Royal, W.M. **Grand Secretary, Grand Lodge of the Netherlands.** October 1890.

1470 **Isherwood,** John Vernon. *West View, Ravensthorpe, Dewsbury, Yorks.* 827. January 1899.

1471 **Isitt,** Frank Neilson. 80 *Adelaide Road, N.W., London.* 2108. March 1900.

1472 **Isitt,** Sidney Frederick. *Little West Hatch, Chigwell, Essex.* 2108. March 1902.

1473 **Isler,** C. 45 *Marlboro Mansions, Cannon Hill, Finchley Road, N.W., London.* 1471. October 1897.

1474 **Jackman,** Joseph. 4 *Kenwood Park Road, Sharrow, Sheffield.* P.Pr.G.D. June 1891.

1475 **Jackson,** Charles Napier. 1 *Cleveland Villas, The Green, South Tottenham, Middlesex.* 1579, P.M. May 1901.

1476 **Jackson,** Harry George Lees Giffard. 91 *Grove Park, Camberwell, S.E., London.* 1297. Jan. 1902.

1477 **Jackson,** Henry, J.P. *Osborne House, Staleybridge, Cheshire.* **Past Grand Deacon.** March 1901.

1478 **Jackson,** Richard. 17 *Commercial Street, Leeds.* 289, P.M. January 1893.

1479 **Jackson,** Robert. 16 *Dixon Avenue, Crosshill, Glasgow.* 313, P.M. **Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) January 1895.

1480 **Jackson,** Thomas Clepham. *Caixa 675, Rio de Janeiro.* 3. January 1897.

1481 ***Jackson-Jones,** W. 222 *Chepstow Road, Maindee, Newport, Monmouth.* March 1894.

1482 **Jacob,** William Henry. *Magdala Villas, Winchester.* Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.So. March 1888.

1483 **Jacobsen,** W. 9 *Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, E.C., London.* 238. March 1902.

1484 **James,** Rev. Francis Grant. *Marske-by-the-Sea, Yorks.* 1618. October 1899.

1485 **James,** Henry J. *Ahaura, Grey Valley, West Coast, New Zealand.* 40 (N.Z.C.) October 1900.

1486 **James,** Hugh. 85 *Nightingale Lane, Wandsworth Common, S.W., London.* 1441, W.M., *946.* June 1898.

1487 **Jamieson,** James. *Gibson Place, St. Andrew's, N.B.* May 1899.

1488 **Jarvis,** Matthew Jervoise. *Hawthorns, Twyford, R.S.O., Berks.* 12. May 1895.

1489 **Jauncey,** John. 2 *Bridgewater Street, E.C., London.* 1471. March 1898.

1490 **Jefferis,** Arthur Henry. 4 *St. Peter's Square, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.J. September 1887.

1491 **Jenkins,** Frederick. 55 *Windsor Road, The Brook, Liverpool.* 673, P.M., P.Z. November 1898.

1492 **Jenkins,** Henry. 5 *Henry Road, Finsbury Park, N., London.* 860, P.M., *860,* P.Z. June 1894.

1493 **Jenkins,** Joseph Molyneux. *Headmaster, Grammar School, Rye, Sussex.* P.Pr.G.St.B. Jan. 1892.

1494 **Jenks,** Maurice. 2 *Pall Mall East, S.W., London.* 2108. March 1902.

1495 **Johns,** Frederick. *South Australian Register Office, Adelaide.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, South Australia.** Local Secretary for South Australia. November 1891.

1496 **Johnson,** Charles Thompson, A.M.I.C.E. *Town Hall, Thornaby-on-Tees.* Pr.G.D.C., P.A.D.Sc.E. March 1899.

1497 **Johnson,** Harry. *East Street, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 667 (S.C.), P.M., *205* (S.C.), P.Z. October 1895.

1498 **Johnson,** H. T. C. 346 *Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.* 110. May 1898.

1499 **Johnson,** Joseph. *Danderoo, via Warwick, Queensland.* 293 (I.C.), P.M. May 1898.

1500 **Johnson,** Louis Stanley. 16 *Shacklewell Lane, N.E., London.* 453. March 1899.

1501 **Johnston,** James. *Emu Vale, Warwick, Queensland.* 2629. October 1900.

1502 **Johnston,** Professor Swift Paine, M.A. 6 *Trinity College, Dublin.* 357, P.M. June 1898.

1503 **Jolley,** Philip Henry. *Waipukurau, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand.* **Past Assistant Grand Sword Bearer, New Zealand.** May 1894.

1504 **Jones,** D. W. Carmalt. *Corpus Christi College, Oxford.* 2183, P.M. March 1899.

1505 **Jones,** John Archyll, B.Sc., F.C.S. 27 *Southfield Road, Middlesborough, Yorks.* 391. Nov. 1895.

1506 **Jones,** Rev. S. Wickham. *Salt Vicarage, Stafford.* P.P.G.Ch., Staffords. June 1895.

1507 **Jones,** Thomas. 52 *Oxford Road, Hoe Street, Walthamstow, Essex.* 1607, P.M. January 1890.

1508 **Jones,** Thomas. 34 *Ancrley Hill, S.E., London.* **Past Grand Deacon.** March 1898.

1509 **Jones,** Thomas Banfield. *Crescent Road, Gympie, Queensland.* 2067, P.M., *260* (S.C.) May 1898.

1510 **Jones,** W. Douglas. *Glanaethwy, Bangor, North Wales.* 1849, P.M. March 1901.

1511 **Jones,** William W. 21 *Huskinson Street, Liverpool.* P.P.D.G.Reg., West Lancs. January 1900.

1512 **Joslin,** J. F. 4 *Ilbert Street, Plymouth.* 156. January 1899.

1513 **Joy,** J. T. *Beaconsfield House, The Avenue, Linthorpe, Middlesborough, Yorks.* 2391. January 1901.

1514 **Joyce,** Alfred. *c/o Messrs. Binney and Co., Madras.* 2356, P.M. October 1900.

1515 **Judd,** Joseph H. *Pier Hotel, Folkestone.* 558. May 1902.

1516 **Junius,** Gustav Edward. 24 *Rue Pasquier, Paris.* 538. June 1901.

1517 **Junius,** Heinrich. *Banhofstrasse* 29, *Hagen in Westphalia, Germany.* Lodge Victoria zu Morgenröthe. June 1901.

1518 **Justice,** Lt. Col. Charles le Gendre. *48th Pioneers, Lucknow, India.* 552, *552.* October 1902.

1519 **Karn,** Dr. Frederick J., Mus. Bac. 70 *Parkhill Road, Haverstock Hill, N.W., London.* 2769. October 1902.

1520 **Kautz,** C. W. J. H. *Inverell, New South Wales.* 48. May 1896.

1521 **Kayser,** Julius. *Traben, near Mosel, Germany.* Lodge Friedrich zur Vaterlands Liebe. Mar. 1902.

1522 **Keble,** Harman, J.P. *Albyfield, Cliftonville, Margate.* 183. March 1894.

1523 **Keeble,** Frederick Thomas Coleman. 87 *Gilmore Place, Edinburgh.* P.G.B.B. January 1895.

1524 **Keeson,** Charles Albert Cuthbert. *St. Cuthbert's, Credition Road, West Hampstead, N.W., London.* 822, *29.* November 1895.

1525 ***Keighley,** Lieut.-Col. C. M., C.B., D.S.O. *c/o T. Cook & Son, Ludgate Circus, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Deacon.** January 1897.

1526 **Keith,** John Meiggs. *San José, Costa Rica.* **Grand Treasurer.** November 1901.

1527 **Kelley,** John Goshorn. 27 *North 38th Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* 368, *250.* May 1897.

1528 **Kellner,** E. F. F. G., B.A. *Horst College, Pannal, Harrogate.* 1001. November 1899.

1529 **Kelly,** Charles Frederick. *Box 1160, Johannesburg, T.R.C.* 2481. May 1898.

1530 **Kelly,** John Robert. *Blackall, Queensland.* 2207. May 1901.

1531 **Kemmis,** Henry William Shore. *Livingstone P.O., Alberta, Canada.* 45, P.M. March 1901.

1532 **Kemp,** H. 7 *Thavies Inn, Holborn Circus, E.C., London.* 862, P.M. May 1901.

1533 **Kemp,** William Coster. 13 *Marlborough Grove, Birkenhead.* 477, *477.* November 1893.

1534 **Kemp,** William David. 32 *Academy Street, Inverness.* 339, *115.* May 1894.

1535 **Kempster,** William Henry, M.D. *Chesterfield, Clapham Common, North Side, S.W., London.* **Past Grand Steward.** March 1888.

1536 **Kendal,** Edwin Austin, I.C.S. *Gonda, Oudh, N.W.P., India.* 1422, *1936.* January 1899.

1537 **Kennan,** Henry Laurens. *Spokane, Washington, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** Jan. 1900.

1538 **Kennedy,** Alfred C. *Omaha, Nebraska, U.S.A.* 3. June 1902.

1539 **Kennedy,** James Edward. *Ba River, Fiji.* 1391. May 1902.

1540 **Kenning,** Frank Reginald. *Upper Sydenham, S.E., London.* 192, *192.* March 1894.

1541 **Kenworthy,** Robert Judson. 41 *Park Row, New York.* P.Dis.D.G.M. January 1898.

1542 **Kenyon,** George Henry, M.D. 123 *North Main Street, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest, Rhode Island.** October 1890.

1543 **Kenyon,** William John Charles. *South Omaha, Nebraska, U.S.A.* 25 (Neb. C.), *45.* Jan. 1893.

1544 **Kephart,** Rev. William H. 683 *East 143rd Street, New York City, U.S.A.* 435, *139.* Oct. 1900.

1545 **Kerbey,** F. W. 4 *Bloomfield Road, Burdett Road, Bow, E., London.* 11. June 1902.

1546 **Kerr,** James A. S. 19 *St. Vincent Place, Glasgow.* **Grand Steward, Past Grand Joshua, Representative of G.C. Massachusetts.** November 1893.

1547 **Kerr,** Robert England, M.B., M.A. *Box* 2909, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 339. June 1895.

1548 **Key,** Thomas E. *Kent House, Aldeburgh, Suffolk.* 936, *376.* May 1899.

1549 **Keys,** W. Hall. *Lyndon House, West Bromwich, Staffords.* 2784, W.M. October 1901.

1550 **Keyser,** Charles Edward. *Aldermaston Court, Reading.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.) January 1893.

1551 **Khory,** Edalji Jamsedji. 8 *Rafles Place, Singapore.* P.Dis.G.W., Eastern Archipelago. Local Secretary for Singapore. October 1890.

1552 **Kiallmark,** Henry Walter. 5 *Pembridge Gardens, W., London.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.) October 1895.

1553 **Kieser,** Charles John. *Klipdam, Kimberley, South Africa.* 2486. June 1899.

1554 **Kilham,** John. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* 1315, P.M., *194* (S.C.), P.Z. May 1891.

1555 **Kindness,** William. *Te Kowai, Mackay, Queensland.* 737 (S.C.) May 1902.

1556 **King,** Andrew. 62 *Market Place, Hull.* P.P.G.D., P.P.G.Sc.N. March 1902.

1557 **King,** Arthur William. *Preston Road, Blackburn, Lancashire.* 345. January 1896.

1558 **King,** Frank. 22a *Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, W., London.* 1607. January 1890.

1559 **King,** George Seymour. 91 *Fore Street, E.C., London.* 765. November 1898.

1560 **King,** G. T. *Bangalore, Madras, India.* 1043, *1043.* October 1899.

1561 **King,** Henry. 29 *The Avenue, Ealing, W., London.* 1329, *1339.* May 1902.

1562 **King,** Herbert. *Upper Bangor, North Wales.* 384. March 1901.

1563 **King,** Stephen. *Barberton, V.R.C.* 747 (S.C.) October 1896.

1564 **King,** William Yuill. 27 *Rutland Street, Edinburgh.* 1 bis, P.M. March 1898.

1565 **Kingdon,** Henry Faulkes. 1 *Staple Inn, W.C., London.* 822. May 1898.

1566 **Kingston,** William Richard. *Strada Reale, Valletta, Malta.* P.D.G.Stew. January 1893.

1567 **Kipps,** William. 93 *Lewisham High Road, S.E., London.* **Assistant Grand Pursuivant, Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A). June 1894.

1568 **Kirchhoffer,** Samuel G., M.A., F.G.S., F.R.G.S. *Yately Grange, Blackwater, Hants.* **Past Dep. Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.) Nov. 1887.

1569 **Kirchner,** Conrad Philip. *Broadwater Sugar Mill, Richmond River, N.S. Wales.* 1554. May 1897.

1570 **Kirk,** John Croisdale. 39 *Clarendon Road, Leeds.* 2069, *2069* May 1896.

1571 **Kirkpatrick,** Samuel. *Nelson, New Zealand.* P.Dis.G.So. May 1897.

1572 **Kitson,** George H. 43 *Malpas Road, Brockley, S.E., London.* 548, P.M., *79,* Z. October 1894.

1573 **Klein,** Dr. Valdemar. *Sölvgade* 87, *Copenhagen.* June 1901.

1574 **Knight,** Arthur. *Singapore.* P.D.D.G.M., Eastern Archipelago. May 1896.

1575 **Knight,** Charles Neil. 36 *Kensington Park Road, W., London.* 1036. May 1895.

1576 **Knight,** Herbert Manning. *Melbourne, Victoria.* **Past Grand Warden,** *17,* Z. **President Board of General Purposes.** June 1892.

1577 **Knight,** W. Walworth. P.O. *Albany, West Australia.* **Grand Steward.** Local Secretary for West Australia, S. Div. March 1900.

1578 **Knobel,** Alfred. *Mackay, Queensland.* 1554. October 1897.

1579 **Knowlton,** David Waldo. 522 *New York Life Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota, U.S.A.* 112, P.M. March 1901.

1580 **Koetze,** Gysbert Willem. *Malmesbury, Cape Colony.* Lodge San Jan, W.M. May 1898.

1581 **Krasa,** Ferdinand. 9 *Garlinge Road, West Hampstead, N.W., London.* 1504. January 1899.

1582 **Krueger,** Albert J. 45 *Deep de Wael Street, Antwerp.* **Grand Director of Ceremonies.** November 1899.

1583 **Kuehn,** M. 33 *Maitland Park Villas, N.W., London.* 238. March 1902.

1584 **Kuhn,** William Frederick, M.D. 1103 *Main Street, Kansas City, Missouri, U.S.A.* **Past Grand High Priest.** March 1900.

1585 **Kuhles,** George F. 451 *Dewey Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota.* 190, *55.* November 1899.

1586 **Kundig,** Henry. *Case Post* 54 *Stand, Geneva.* Union des. Cœurs. March 1900.

1587 **Kyle,** Hugh. *Box* 28, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 779 (S.C.) March 1895.

1588 ***Kyle,** James, sen. *Box* 28, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 152 (I.C.), P.M. *198* (I.C.) March 1895.

1589 **Kyle,** James, jun. *Box* 28 *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 591 (S.C.), *179* (S.C.) March 1895.

1590 **Kyle,** William Boyle. *Box* 28, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 159 (I.C.), *225* (S.C.) March 1895.

1591 **Lacey,** Frederick J. *Campbell Lodge, Norwich.* P.P.G.Sup.W. October 1902.

1592 **Lake,** Richard, F.R.C.S. 19 *Harley Street, W., London.* 2000, P.M., *2000,* H. November 1898.

1593 **Lake**, William. *Kenwyn, Queen's Road, Beckenham.* **Assistant Grand Secretary.** May 1887.
1594 **Lambert**, Alfred. *Belclare, Ashburton Road, Croydon, Surrey.* P.Pr.G.W., P.P.G.J. Jan. 1897.
1595 **Lambert**, Charles Alexander. *Warwick, Queensland.* 818 (S.C.), P.M., *200* (S.C.), P.Z. June 1896.
1596 **Lambert**, R. P.O., *Roodepoort, V.R.C.* 2539. October 1899.
1597 **Lambert**, Richard. *Room 21, Masonic Temple, New Orleans, U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary, Past Grand High Priest, Louisiana.** Local Secretary for Louisiana. May 1887.
1598 **Lambert**, Thomas. *Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne, Victoria.* **Past Grand Deacon. Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.) October 1899.
1599 **Lamberton**, James McCormick. P.O.B. 297, *Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.* 21, P.M. January 1897.
1600 **Lambton**, John William. 96 *West Percy Street, North Shields.* P.Pr.G.St.B. January 1897.
1601 **Lamonby**, William Farquharson. *Ballarat, Kitto Road, St. Catherine's Park, S.E., London.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, England ; Past Deputy Grand Master, Victoria.** November 1889.
1602 **Lancaster**, George Felton. *St. John's Cottage, Forton, Gosport.* **Past Grand Pursuivant, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) May 1887.
1603 **Lane**, Charles Sheriff. *Market Place, Ripon.* P.Pr.G.W., Pr.G.H. March 1888.
1604 **Lane**, J. Ernest, F.R.C.S. 46 *Queen Anne Street, S.W., London.* 2183, P.M. May 1901.
1605 **Lane**, Stanley Herbert Newman. 33 *Morgan Avenue, Torquay.* 1402. May 1900.
1606 **Lange**, Albert Jacob. *Eidsvold, Voerk, Norway.* 39 (S.C.) October 1899.
1607 **Lange**, Paul. *Senekal, O.R.C.* Lodge Unity (D.C.) May 1893.
1608 **Langemann**, Max. 42 *Holborn Viaduct, E.C., London.* 1409. March 1902.
1609 **Langlands**, G. Nasymth, R.S.W. 2 *Melville Street, Edinburgh.* 2, *56*. May 1901.
1610 **Langton**, John Gordon. *Finsbury Pavement House, E.C., London.* P.Pr.Gr.Treas., P.Pr.G.Sc.N., Middlesex. October 1898.
1611 **Lansdell**, Edwin. *Pumula Lodge, Umbilo Road, Durban, Natal.* 799 (S.C.) March 1895.
1612 ***Lapham**, Thomas Uriah. *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. May 1902.
1613 **Lapin**, Bernard. *Pretoria, V.R.C.* 744 (S.C.) June 1889.
1614 **Lapsley**, James M. *Fire Brigade Station, Perth, West Australia.* Dis.G.W., (S.C.) Nov. 1898.
1615 **Lardner**, Henry Joseph. 27 *Clement's Lane, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) May 1890.
1616 **Large**, James Richard. 15 *Springfield Gardens, Upper Clapton, N.E., London.* 1607, P.M., *174*. March 1890.
1617 **Larkin**, Edgar. *Christchurch, New Zealand.* October 1899.
1618 **Larkins**, Charles. 58 *Ringstead Court, Catford, S.E., London.* 1339. March 1889.
1619 **Larsen**, August. 117 *Holborn, E.C., London.* 2105. May 1898.
1620 **Larter**, Ezekial Henry. *State School, Nundah, Brisbane, Queensland.* 2167. October 1900.
1621 **Last**, John Thomas. 48 *Sunbridge Road, Bradford.* P.Pr.G.R., West Yorks. March 1887.
1622 **Last**, J. T., F.R.G.S. *Zanzibar.* 2098. January 1900.
1623 **Lavery**, Hugh. *Survey Office, Bendigo, Victoria.* 64, P.M., **Past Grand Scribe N.** Oct. 1892.
1624 **Law**, C. G. Lawrence. *Kingscliffe, Wansford, Northamptonshire.* 607. November 1900.
1625 **Lawrance**, Walter, F.S.I. 13 *Hart Street, Bloomsbury, W.C., London.* 2416, *2416*. October 1889.
1626 ***Lawrence**, General Samuel Crocker. 28 *Lancaster Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master of Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.** March 1888.
1627 **Lazenby**, Frederick. *Capital & Counties Bank, Basingstoke.* 694, P.M. May 1901.
1628 **Lea**, Edwin, J.P. *Cear Glow, Churchdown, near Cheltenham.* P.P.J.G.W. October 1900.
1629 **Leah**, John. *Cobar, New South Wales.* P.D.G.W. October 1895.
1630 **Le Cronier**, Dr. Maxwell. 40 *David Place, Jersey.* P.Pr.G.D. March 1897.
1631 **Lee-Bryce**, Robert. *Elizabeth Street, Brisbane, Queensland.* Dep.D.G.M. (S.C.) March 1895.
1632 **Lee-Dillon**, the Hon. Harry Lee Stanton. *Ditchley, Enstone, Oxon.* 1165, *1165*. May 1897.
1633 **Le Feuvre**, Major John Emilius, J.P. 19 *Carlton Street, Southampton.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.) September 1887.
1634 **Le Feuvre**, Dr. William Philip. *Tou's River, Cape Colony.* 1603. January 1899.
1635 **Lehmann**, Viggo. *Pilestroede 70b, Christiania, Norway.* Lodge Oscar til den flammende Stjerne. October 1897.
1636 **Leigh**, George. 52 *George Street, Hull.* P.Pr.G.St.B., North and East Yorks. May 1897.
1637 **Leigh**, George. *Heathside, Knutsford, Cheshire.* 941, P.M. May 1902.

1638 **Leighton,** Albert. *West Harding Street, Fetter Lane, E.C., London.* 263, P.M., *1326*, P.Z. May 1897.

1639 **Leighton,** Alexander Robert. 441 *Calle Piedad, Buenos Ayres.* P.Pres.D.B.G.P. October 1898.

1640 **Lello,** Horace John. 467 *West Street, Durban, Natal.* 1937. May 1898.

1641 **Lemon,** Rev. Thomas William, D.D., Oxon. *Vicarage, Poughill, nr. Bude, North Cornwall.* P.P.G.W., P.Pr.G.J., Devonshire. September 1887.

1642 **Lena,** Joseph. 132 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C., London.* 11. November 1900.

1643 **Lennard,** George Hamilton. *P.O. Box* 3082, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 265 (I.C.) October 1902.

1644 **Leslie,** Major John Henry, R.A. (Retired list.) *Hady House, Chesterfield, Derby.* P.D.G.W., P.D.G.A.D.C. (R.A.), Punjab. Local Secretary for H.M. Army. October 1891.

1645 **Letts,** Alfred Woodley. 2 *St. Wilfred's Road, New Barnet, Herts.* 2509. October 1898.

1646 **Levander,** Frederick William, F.R.A.S. 30 *North Villas, Camden Square, N.W., London.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.Treas. (R.A.), Middlesex. Local Secretary for Middlesex and North London. January 1890.

1647 **Leversedge,** Robert Coram. *Eng. Depmt., G.P.O., E.C., London.* Pr.G.D., Pr.A.G.S., Middlesex. June 1900.

1648 ***Leveson,** Edward John. 6 *Queen's Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W., London.* **Past Grand Steward.** January 1901.

1649 **Levoy,** Louis G. *Webster, South Dakota, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest, South Dakota.** Local Secretary for South Dakota. October 1893.

1650 **Lewenberg,** Jacob Frank, M.D. 2321 *Oxford Street, Philadelphia.* 11 (D.C.), *3* (D.C.) May 1891.

1651 **Lewin,** Francis Montague Spencer. 32 *Southampton Street, Strand, W.C., London.* 2000, *2000.* October 1900.

1652 **Lewis,** Charles Edwardes. *Baeda Street, Cape Town.* **Deputy Grand Master** (D.C.) Oct. 1892.

1653 **Lewis,** Edward Charles. 13 *Cheapside, E.C., London.* P.Pr.G.D., Essex. January 1897.

1654 **Lewis,** Harold. *Mercury Office, Bristol.* Keeper of the Archives, Bristol. February 1887.

1655 **Lewis,** J. J. *Fron Deg, Mold, North Wales.* 1477, P.M. October 1900.

1656 **Lewis,** Rayner Blount. 37 *Annerley Park, S.E., London.* P.Pr.G.D., Hereford. November 1897.

1657 **Lewis,** Thomas White, M.A., M.D. *Kingscliffe, Wansford, Northamptonshire.* XXV. (I.C.) Oct. 1898.

1658 **Lichtenfeld,** Sigmund. 300 *Regent Street, W., London.* Pr.G.Stew., Herts. October 1896.

1659 **Lidgey,** William. *Devoran, Truro, Cornwall.* 589, P.M., *1006*, P.Z. October 1889.

1660 **Lightfoot,** Bruce. *Station Master, Shoreham, Kent.* 1915, P.M. March 1889.

1661 **Lightfoot,** Richard Henry. *Herberton, Queensland.* 737 (S.C.), P.M. May 1894.

1662 **Lindesay,** Crawford. *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 1976, P.M., *738*, P.H. May 1902.

1663 **Lindsay,** Thomas. 13 *Minerva Street, Glasgow.* 553, *69.* October 1897.

1664 ***Lindsay,** Thomas A. *Carnoustie, N.B.* Pr.G.H., Angus and Mearns. May 1894.

1665 **Line,** Harry. *Willow Grove, Chislehurst, Kent.* 2266. May 1898.

1666 **Lininger,** George W. 224 *North 18th Street, Omaha, Nebraska, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest.** June 1902.

1667 **Linsell,** William Goode. *Little Waltham, Essex.* 1543. October 1900.

1668 **Lipinski,** Louis. *Box* 119, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 738 (S.C.) May 1889.

1669 **Lipscomb,** William Gull, M.A. *Hope Villas, Spring Grove, Isleworth.* 1479. March 1901.

1670 **Lissack,** Simeon. *Box* 511, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 744 (S.C.) January 1891.

1671 **Lister,** Colville William. *Railway Station, Grandchester, Queensland.* 755 (S.C.), *194* (S.C.) May 1893.

1672 **Littleton,** Joseph. 28 *Archfield Road, Cotham, Bristol.* P.Pr.G.St.B. March 1901.

1673 **Livingston,** Donald McKenzie. *B. & M. Railway, Beira, Portuguese E. Africa.* 2678. May 1902.

1674 **Llewellyn,** W. Melville. 57 *Barker Road, Nether Edge, Sheffield.* 2647. May 1902.

1675 **Lloyd,** F. *G.P.O., Durban, Natal.* 2126. October 1902.

1676 **Lloyd,** James John. *Roodepoort, V.R.C.* 2486. January 1897.

1677 **Lloyd,** Dr. Samuel. 50 *Bloomsbury Street, W.C., London.* 1201, P.M. June 1898.

1678 **Lloyd,** William Thomas. *Roodepoort, V.R.C.* 2539, P.M. Local Secretary for Krugersdorp. Oct. 1894.

1679 **Lobingier,** Charles Sumner. *Omaha, Nebraska, U.S.A.* 25. Local Sec. for Nebraska. May 1900.

1680 **Lockwood,** Joseph. 50 *Strada Reale, Malta.* 1926, *349.* May 1899.

1681 **Lockwood,** Luke A. 115 *Broadway, New York, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest, Connecticut, Grand Representative of England.** October 1894.

1682 **Lockwood,** Philip Henry. *Foregate Street, Chester.* 425, P.M., P.P.A.D.C. (R.A.) March 1902.

1683 **Lockyer,** James Edward. *Dharwar, Bombay.* 465, *465.* May 1902.

1684 **Lodge,** Alexander John. *Hartshill Cottage, Stoke-on-Trent.* 2149, *418.* May 1902.

1685 **Lodge**, W. R. 14 *Fern Terrace, Manningham, Bradford,* 2391. January 1901.

1686 **Loewy**, Benno. 206 *Broadway, New York, U.S.A.* 209, *220*, P.H.P. Local Secretary for New York. May 1894.

1687 **Logan**, William. *Langley Park, Durham.* P.Pr.G.R., Durham. February 1887.

1688 **Logan**, William Charles. *Lyls Alaw, Portmadoc, North Wales.* P.P.G.W., P.P.G.J. June 1895.

1689 ***Long**, Geoffrey Rogers. *Moulmein, Burma.* 542, *542*. November 1896.

1690 **Longman**, Henry. *Laurel Bank, Lancaster.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.So. January 1896.

1691 **Longman**, Val. J. Rod. 35 *Carleton Road, Tufnell Park, N., London.* 1328. January 1898.

1692 **Lord**, Paul Francis. 25 *Ramshill Road, Scarborough.* 1248. October 1902.

1693 **Loutit**, William F. *Naracoorte, South Australia.* 42, P.M. October 1900.

1694 **Lovegrove**, Henry, F.S.I., A.R.I.B.A. 18 *Foxgrove Road, Beckenham, Kent.* **Past Grand Sword Bearer.** November 1887.

1695 **Lovell**, Arthur. 5 *Portman Street, W., London.* 1425. October 1898.

1696 **Lowe**, F. J. *The Mount House, Shrewsbury.* 117. March 1898.

1697 **Lunn**, Alfred George. 85 *Northenden Road, Sale, Cheshire.* 317. June 1901.

1698 **Lunt**, Dr. D. C. M. *Lymm, Cheshire.* 1565. October 1901.

1699 **Lyell**, J. C. 55 *Victoria Street, S.W., London.* 2508. March 1902.

1700 **Lyon**, H. Thomson, M.I.E.E. 57 *Onslow Square, S.W., London.* 1789. January 1899.

1701 **Lyons-Montgomery**, Foster Kynaster Walter. *Brit. S.A. Co., Cape Town.* 1331. Jan. 1898.

1702 **MacAlister**, Robert. *Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* 701 (S.C.), P.M. October 1895.

1703 ***Macartney**, Samuel Robert. *Lynton House, Gravesend.* Pr.G.S.D., Kent. *829*. June 1902.

1704 **Macaulay**, John James. *c/o Denham Bros., Rockhampton, Queensland.* 314 (I.C.) October 1902.

1705 **MacBride**, Andrew Somerville. 17 *Doune Terrace, Kelvinside, Glasgow.* D.P.G.M., Dumbarton. May 1893.

1706 **MacCalla**, W. A. Editor of "Keystone." 239 *Dock Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* March 1894.

1707 **MacCullough**, William. *High Street, Auckland, New Zealand.* Pr.G.M., Dep.G.Sup. (R.A.) North Island. March 1891.

1708 **MacDonald**, Alexander. *Thornwood, Ardrishaig, Scotland.* 754, P.M., *69*. January 1893.

1709 **MacDonald**, John. *Bowen, Queensland.* 819 (S.C.), P.M., *127* (S.C.), P.Z. Local Secretary for Bowen. November 1896.

1710 **MacDonald**, John Christopher. 21 *Nixon Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 541. March 1898.

1711 **MacDonald**, Robert. 37 *Marquis Street, Glasgow.* **Grand Steward, Scotland.** June 1891.

1712 **MacDonnell**, Adam John Pettigrew, B.A. *Cairns, North Queensland.* 2139. May 1901.

1713 **MacDowall**, Andrew. *Beaconsfield, Kircudbright, N.B.* P.P.G.D.C., P.P.G.Sc.N., Berks and Bucks. March 1893.

1714 **MacDowall**, G. A. *Jesmond, Plaistow, Essex.* 2291. January 1892.

1715 **Mace**, Albert E. *Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire.* 1036. March 1894.

1716 **Macfarlane**, George. *Box* 211, *Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.* 1546, P.M., *1546*. June 1897.

1717 **Macfarlane**, John. 313 *Campbell Street, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 677 (S.C.) January 1902.

1718 **Macfarlane**, Rev. Peter. 281 *Fourth Avenue, New York City, U.S.A.* 454, *7*. June 1901.

1719 **MacGee**, Robert. 34 *South Castle Street, Liverpool.* 1675, P.M. May 1892.

1720 **Machin**, Harry. *Fircroft, Walton-on-Thames.* 231, P.M., *2489*. March 1901.

1721 **Macintyre**, Richard Beech. *Gayudah, Queensland.* March 1895.

1722 **Mackay**, Wallace. 26 *High Street, Exeter.* 1254. June 1899.

1723 **Mackenzie**, Alexander F. 15 *Union Street, Inverness.* Pr.G.Treas., Pr.G.Scribe E. Local Sec. for Inverness. November 1893.

1724 **Mackenzie**, Arthur Colin, M.D. *Inverness House, Mount Morgan, Queensland.* 763 (S.C.), P.M. *227* (S.C.) October 1900.

1725 **MacKenzie**, James. *Belize, British Honduras.* 339 (S.C.), *115* (S.C.) November 1894.

1726 **Mackersy**, Lindsay. 74 *Queen Street, Edinburgh.* 48 (S.C.), P.M. June 1900.

1727 **MacKinnon**, Ludovic, Lieutenant, Derbyshire Regiment. *Chatham.* 1843. March 1898.

1728 **Mackley**, Thomas Joseph. 74 *St. Giles' Street, Norwich.* Pr.G.Treas. October 1902.

1729 **MacKway**, Sydney Frederick. *Bottling Stores, Linsey Street, Bermondsey, S.E., London.* 2310, P.M., *1216*, P.Z. May 1901.

1730 **MacLean**, Lachlan. *Capetown.* 398 (S.C.), P.M. March 1893.

1731 **MacLean,** Peter. *Roma, Queensland.* 730 (S.C.), P.M., *247* (S.C.) October 1894.

1732 **MacLeavy,** James. *Wirral Hotel, New Ferry, Birkenhead.* 477, *477.* January 1894.

1733 **MacLeod,** George. *Richmond Hill, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.* Pr.G.S.W., *115*, H. Jan. 1895.

1734 **MacLeod,** James Morrison. 6 *Freemasons' Hall, W.C., London.* Secretary R.M.I.B. **Past Grand Sword Bearer.** November 1890.

1735 ***MacMillan,** Frederick Douglas. *Box 1541, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 744 (S.C.) November 1890.

1736 **MacNeill,** Percy Russell. 5 *Crossman Road, Kimberley, South Africa.* 1417. October 1894.

1737 **Macpherson-Grant,** George Bertram. *Ballindalloch Castle, Scotland.* Pr.G.W., Inverness. March 1896.

1738 **Macpherson-Grant,** John. *Milton Cottage, Kingussie, N.B.* **Provincial Grand Master, Inverness.** May 1894.

1739 **Mactaggart,** Major Charles, M.B., I.M.S. *Allahabad, India.* P.D.G.D., Bengal. March 1898.

1740 **Mager,** William Kelk. *Queenstown, South Africa.* P.M. May 1893.

1741 **Maguire,** Edward. *Ruthven Street, Toowoomba, Queensland.* 826 (S.C.), P.M. May 1898.

1742 **Mahon,** Ernest Leonard. *Pollibetta, Coorg, India.* 2576, P.M., *1043.* June 1896.

1743 **Makeham,** Henry William Payne, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A. 330 *New Cross Road, S.E., London.* 1559, P.M., *1275*, P.Z. October 1896.

1744 **Malcolm,** Alexander George. 16 *Crompton Avenue, Glasgow.* 754. November 1896.

1745 **Malcolm,** John Cooper. 30 *Spencer Street, Leeds.* **Past Grand Deacon.** October 1896.

1746 **Manfield,** Harry. *Moulton Grange, Northampton.* **Past Grand Treasurer.** May 1889.

1747 **Mangles,** William Waring. 20 *Montpelier Square, Knightsbridge, S.W., London.* 811. June 1897.

1748 **Manley,** Herbert, M.A., M.B. *West Bromwich, Staffordshire.* 2385, P.M., *662*, P.Z. June 1896.

1749 **Mann,** Edgar Montague. 7 *Clifton Hill, Exeter.* 39, *112.* March 1892.

1750 **Manning,** Dr. Leslie Samuel. *Christchurch, New Zealand.* 2597. June 1900.

1751 **Mansbridge,** Josiah. 32 *Birchington Road, West Hampstead, N.W., London.* October 1901.

1752 **Mansfield,** W. W. *Belle Vue House, Dean's Brook Lane, Edgware, Middlesex.* 1549, P.M., *1702*, P.Z. May 1898.

1753 **Manton,** James Odom. *Gower Street, Derby.* P.Pr.J.G.W., P.Pr.G.Sc.N. March 1892.

1754 **Manuel,** Robert. 5 *Pump Court, Temple, E.C., London.* 1196, P.M., *1196*, P.Z. October 1893.

1755 **Mapleton,** Cuthbert Walter. 29 *Schubert Road, Putney, S.W., London.* 256. June 1890.

1756 **March,** Arthur N. *West Bank, Oakwood Avenue, Shortlands, Kent.* 1321. May 1898.

1757 **Magerison,** James Bell. 47 *Shear Brow, Blackburn, Lancashire.* 345, P.M. May 1897.

1758 **Markham,** Christopher A., F.S.A. 4 *St. George's Place, Northampton.* P.P.G.W. May 1892.

1759 **Marling,** W. J. P. *Stanley Park, Stroud, Gloucester.* 702. January 1898.

1760 **Marlow,** C. F. 375 *Hagley Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.* 1551. May 1891.

1761 **Marples,** Robert Moffatt. 57 *Holborn Viaduct, E.C., London.* 754. June 1900.

1762 **Marr,** Robert. 29 *Corn Exchange Chambers, E.C., London.* 238. June 1896.

1763 **Marrian,** Charles J. 8 *Heathfield Park, Willesden Green, N.W., London.* 2489, P.M., *2489*, P.Z. June 1895.

1764 **Marrison,** Oswald S. *Patterson Street, Launceston, Tasmania.* **Past Grand Director of Ceremonies.** January 1899.

1765 **Marriott,** H. P. FitzGerald, F.R.G.S. *c/o H. S. King & Co., Pall Mall, S.W., London.* 5 (Sp.C.), *259* (S.C.) January 1897.

1766 **Marrs,** Henry John. *Casilla* 148, *G.P.O., Buenos Ayres.* D.Gr.Org., *2329.* June 1901.

1767 **Marrs,** John H. *Box* 113, *Concord Junction, Massachusetts.* Corinthian Lodge, Walden Chapter, K. October 1898.

1768 **Marshall,** Augustine, M.D. *London Road South, Kirkley, Lowestoft.* 1452. January 1899.

1769 **Marshall,** James. 24 *Charing Cross, S.W., London.* 4, P.M., . March 1892.

1770 **Marshall,** William Bayley, F.S.S., M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E. *Richmond Hill, Birmingham.* P.Pr.G.R., Warwickshire. June 1892.

1771 **Marshallsay,** Henry George. 120 *Victoria Road, Aldershot.* 723, P.M. March 1902.

1772 **Marsland,** Octavius. 15 *Seething Lane, E.C., London.* 19, W.M. November 1895.

1773 **Marson,** James Thomas. *Sandon Road, Stafford.* 2706, W.M., *726.* Local Secretary for Staffordshire. November 1893.

1774 **Marston,** Henry Charles. *Church Street, West Hartlepool.* P.Pr.G.St.B., Durham. March 1900.

1775 **Marston,** Thomas Henry. *Casilla* 170, *Rosaria de Santa Fé, Argentine Republic.* D.G.St.B., *1553.* June 1898.

1776 **Martin,** F. E. 14 *St. Andrew's Street, Dublin.* 261. May 1901.

1777 **Martin,** George. 7 *Belle Vue, Manningham Lane, Bradford.* 702, *702.* January 1890.

1778 **Martin,** George. 19 *Eltham Road, Lee, Kent.* 829, P.M., *2099.* October 1896.

1779 **Martin,** John. *Mornington Road, Woodford, Essex.* 1056. May 1899.

1780 **Martin,** Richard Biddulph, M.A., M.P. 10 *Hill Street, W., London.* 1506, P.M. March 1902.

1781 *****Marty,** Francis Charles. *Casilla Correo* 32, *Rosario de Santa Fé, Argentine Republic.* P.D.G.St.B., *1553.* May 1898.

1782 **Masey,** Francis Edward. 44 *Adderley Street, Cape Town.* October 1899.

1783 **Mason,** Charles Letch. *The Hollies, Cliff Road, Leeds.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.H. June 1887.

1784 **Mason,** J. J. *Hamilton, Ontario.* **Grand Secretary for Canada.** March 1888.

1785 **Mason,** John. *Freemasons' Hall, W.C., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** Oct. 1897.

1786 **Mason,** Richard Cogan. 18 *John Street, Bedford Row, W.C., London.* 2241. January 1901.

1787 **Massey,** Louis Conrad. *Orlando, Florida, U.S.A.* D.D.G.M., Florida. March 1898.

1788 **Massey-Hicks,** John Moses. P.O.B. 2031, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 853, P.M. October 1890.

1789 **Massie,** E. J. *Simla House, Spring Road, Bedford.* P.G.D.D.C., West Yorks. January 1888.

1790 **Masson,** David Parkes. *Lahore, Punjab, E.I.* P.Dis.G.Treas., Punjab. June 1888.

1791 **Matalha,** E., Baron de. *Pretoria, V.R.C.* 738, P.M., *738.* October 1889.

1792 **Mathews,** Robert Humphreys. *Cootamundra, New South Wales.* 185, P.M. November 1895.

1793 **Mathieson,** James. *Box* 1022, *Johannesbury, V.R.C.* 570 (S.C.) March 1895.

1794 **Matier,** Charles Fitzgerald. *Mark Masons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C., London.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** June 1888.

1795 **Matthew,** John. *Box* 92, *Pretoria, V.R.C.* October 1896.

1796 **Matthews,** Edmund Harry. *Royal Bank of Queensland, Croydon, Queensland.* 768 (S.C.), *273* (S.C.) October 1899.

1797 **Matthews,** H. J. 15 *St. Stephen's Square, Bayswater, W., London.* 2509, P.M. January 1899.

1798 **Matthews,** James Woodrow. 32 *Gt. St. Helen's, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Steward.** June 1899.

1799 **Matthews,** Robert C. *Sheridan Street, Gundagai, New South Wales.* 25, P.M. June 1895.

1800 **Matzinger,** Captain Theodore. 21 *Edith Road, West Kensington, S.W., London.* 174. May 1894.

1801 **Maughan,** T. *Egan Street, Kalgoorlie, West Australia.* Dep.Dis.G.M., *279,* Z. October 1902.

1802 **Maunsell,** Major G. W. *2nd Roy. W. Kent. R., Field Force, S. Africa.* P.D.G.D, Bengal. Nov. 1897.

1803 *****Maxwell,** John M. *Room* 1, *Chicago Block, East Fifth Street, Leadville, Colorado, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Colorado.** May 1890.

1804 **Maye,** William Bennett. *Abham, Buckfastleigh, Devon.* P.Pr.G.D.C., P.Pr.G.Std.B. (R.A.) Jan. 1889.

1805 **Mayer,** Daniel. 18 *Great Marlborough Street, W.C., London.* **Grand Deacon.** May 1898.

1806 **Mayfield,** Joseph. *Roma, Queensland.* 780 (S.C.), P.M., *190* (S.C.), P.Z. Local Secretary for Roma. October 1892.

1807 **McCarrick.** Henry, J.P. *Broom Warren, Teddington.* 238 (I.C.), *20.* June 1902.

1808 **McCaw,** J. Dysart, M.D., F.R.C.S. *Coolard Lodge, East Finchley, N., London.* 211 (I.C.) May 1897.

1809 **McCombie,** W. G. 20 *Queenhithe, E.C., London.* 1232, Bourne, Lincolns. March 1898.

1810 **M'Cullough,** David Ballantyne. *Melbourne Street, Brislane, Queensland.* 2119, P.M., *908.* October 1898.

1811 **McDowall,** Alexander. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2678. October 1901.

1812 **M'Eachern,** Archibald. *Malvern Hills, Blackall, Queensland.* 2207. October 1898.

1813 **McLaren,** Joseph Henry. *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 31 (W.A.C.) May 1901.

1814 **M'Lean,** Hugh Gordon. *Hughenden, Queensland.* 2338. Local Sec. for Hughenden. March 1899.

1815 **McLean,** William. *Ardgour Church Street, Middle Brighton, Victoria.* 57, P.M., *17.* May 1901.

1816 **McLennan,** John Paul. *Howie's Creek, Mansfield, Victoria.* 131, P.M., *64.* November 1899.

1817 **McMahon,** Major Arthur Henry, C.S.I., C.I.E. *Quetta, Baluchistan.* May 1902.

1818 **McMillan,** Donald. 12 *Willoughby Road, Hampstead, N.W., London.* 2408. May 1899.

1819 **McMurray,** Frederick Thomas. *Glencairn, Willis Road, Cambridge.* 2727, *88.* March 1901.

1820 **Mead,** Arthur Charles. 9 *Cheyne Gardens, Chelsea, S.W., London.* 1420, P.M. March 1900.

1821 **Mead,** William Rayment. 33 *Wellington Square, Chelsea, S.W., London.* 1420, *1694.* March 1902.

1822 **Meade,** Francis Marshall. *Hill Side, Langport, Somerset.* 2038, *329.* March 1902.

1823 **Mears,** Arthur. *Cairns, North Queensland.* P.Dis.G.St., P.Dis.G.S.B., Queensland. Local Secretary for Cairns. March 1888.

1824 **Meek,** J. M. 6 *Nelson Terrace, Coatham, Redcar, Yorks.* P.Pr.G.R., Durham. October 1898.

1825 **Meggy,** Arthur Robert. *Orthez, Hare Street, Romford, Essex.* P.Pr.G.W. January 1898.

1826 *****Mehta,** Roostumjee Dhunjeebhoy, J.P., C.I.E. 55 *Canning Street, Calcutta.* P.Dis.G.D. June 1891.

1827 *****Meikle,** John. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2678, P.M., *2566.* November 1900.

1828 **Meldrum,** Hon. Dato J. *Iskander Hall, Johore, Straits Settlements.* 1 (S.C.) January 1901.

1829 **Mella,** Frederick. 66 *Edith Road, West Kensington, W., London.* Lodge Zum Stillen Temple. October 1902.

1830 **Mendelssohn,** Max. 56 *Hilldrop Crescent, Camden Road, N., London.* 212, *1839.* January 1889.

1831 **Mendelssohn,** Sidney. *Ashleigh, Fairhazel Gdns., Hampstead, N.W., London.* 1409, P.M. Jan. 1889.

1832 **Menzies,** James Herbert. 47 *Earl's Court Square, S.W., London.* May 1901.

1833 **Mercer,** Harry West. *Box* 6, *Barberton, V.R.C.* 747 (S.C.), P.M. October 1898.

1834 **Mercer,** Thomas James. 7 *Connaught Road, Harlesden, N.W., London.* 2427, P.M., *1605.* Jan. 1895.

1835 **Meredith,** Sir James Creeed, LL.D. *Clonevin, Pembroke Road, Dublin.* **Deputy Grand Master, Ireland.** March 1898.

1836 **Meredith,** Morgan. *Isis Junc., North Coast Railway, Queensland.* 330 (I.C.), P.M. November 1896.

1837 **Merrick,** Rev. George Purnell. *Chaplain's House, Camden Road, N., London.* P.Pr.G.Chap., Surrey. June 1891.

1838 **Metcalf,** George Reuben, M.D. 110 *West Fourth Street, St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.* 3, P.M. Local Secretary for Minnesota. March 1892.

1839 **Metcalfe,** William. *Mount Pleasant, Cheshunt, Herts.* 2372, P.M., *2372,* P.Z. November 1900.

1840 **Meyer,** Ernest Alfred. *Boksburg, V.R.C.* Lodge Jubilee (D.C.) October 1898.

1841 **Meyer,** Frank. *Artesian Works, Bear Lane, S.E., London.* 1471. March 1895.

1842 **Meymott,** Sydney. *L. & S.W. Bank, Broadway, Ealing, Middlesex.* 847. November 1901.

1843 **Michael,** Dr. Gustave. 188 *Commercial Road, E., London.* 185. March 1901.

1844 **Michelsen,** Michel Bernard. 47 *London Road, Enmore, Sydney, New South Wales.* 42. Oct. 1900.

1845 **Milburn,** Robert. 84 *Brae Side Street, Glasgow.* 87 (S.C.), P.M., *87.* March 1900.

1846 **Miles,** Charles George. *Grahamstown, Cape of Good Hope.* 711. March 1888.

1847 **Millar,** George W. 64 *Duane Street, New York.* 271, P.M., *241.* May 1897.

1848 **Miller,** Frederick Richard, F.R.C.S. 31 *Shepherd's Bush Road, W., London.* 753. January 1898.

1849 **Miller,** Harry Risch. 9 *Great St. Helen's, E.C., London.* 58. June 1899.

1850 **Miller,** John. *Quilmes, Buenos Ayres.* Dis.S.Gr.D., *2329,* H. January 1901.

1851 **Miller,** T. L. *Eyre Cottage, Jews' Walk, Sydenham, S.E., London.* 2105. January 1897.

1852 **Miller,** W. S. *Market Place, Witney, Oxon.* 1703, P.M. May 1899.

1853 **Millington,** James. *Station Road, Horsforth, near Leeds.* 1221, P.M., *289,* P.Z. May 1893.

1854 **Milne,** J. G. *P.O. Roodepoort, V.R.C.* 2539. June 1898.

1855 **Milne,** W. G. *Box* 402, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* October 1896.

1856 **Milton,** John Harold. 9 *Staple Inn, W.C., London.* 2511, P.M., *174.* May 1897.

1857 **Mims,** Frederick Bosworth. *Laurifer, Arkwright Road, Hampstead, N.W., London.* 435, P.M. October 1898.

1858 **Mitchell,** Albert George. *Public School, Corrimal, New South Wales.* 204, P.M. June 1900.

1859 **Mitchell,** Frederick William. *Holmbury, Norbiton Avenue, Kingston-on-Thames.* 1013. Jan. 1896.

1860 **Mitchell,** John Mitchell. 110 *Cannon Street, E.C., London.* 92, P.M. November 1895.

1861 **Mitchell,** William Taylor. *Armenian Street, Blacktown, Madras.* P.Dis.G.S.B. October 1894.

1862 **Mitchell,** Wilmot Wadsworth. *Medfield, Norfolk Co., Mass., U.S.A.* Meridian L., P.M., Putman C. March 1900.

1863 **Moar,** John Ingram. 15 *Beak Street, W., London.* 813, P.M. March 1898.

1864 **Mocke,** Petrus Johannes Keeve. *Mutual Buildings, Cape Town.* Goede Trouw Lodge. Jan. 1899.

1865 **Mold,** Charles Trevor. 760 *Calle Cuyo, Buenos Ayres.* **District Grand Master, Past Grand Scribe N., England.** Secretary for Argentine Republic. June 1894.

1866 **Mold,** Reginald. 682 *Bartolomé Mitre, Buenos Ayres.* **District Senior Grand Warden, Past District Grand Scribe E.** June 1901.

1867 **Molesworth,** Rev. Hugh Thomas. *Wynnum, Queensland.* P.Pr.G.W. (I.C.) October 1899.

1868 **Molloy,** Harry J. *Insein, Burma.* P.D.G.Sup.W., Madras. May 1898.

1869 **Moncrieff,** John George. 3 *Burstock Road, Putney, S.W., London.* 2696. January 1900.

1870 **Montague,** John Henry. 101 *New Bond Street, W., London.* 2030, P.M. October 1896.

1871 **Monteith,** H. Campin. *Ipswich, Suffolk.* P.Pr.G.W. June 1898.

1872 **Monteith,** Robert. *State School, St. George, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.) October 1894.

1873 **Montesole,** Max. *Author's Club,* 3 *Whitehall Court, S.W., London.* 1766. June 1901.

1874 **Montgomery,** Thomas. *St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary.** May 1893.

1875 **Mooers,** Edwin. *Kingston, Ontario, Canada.* 70, *20.* March 1896.

1876 **Moon,** John G. *William Street, Sydney, New South Wales.* P.M. October 1896.

1877 **Moore,** Edward D. 318 *North East Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, U.S.A.* 500, *6.* May 1900.

1878 **Moore,** Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Montgomery John, R.A., C.I.E. *Madras.* **District Grand Master, District Grand Superintendent, Madras.** May 1893.

1879 **Moore,** Lieutenant-Colonel, W. F., A.S.C. 1 *Wellington Villa, Military Road, Cork.* P.Dep.D.G.M., Malta. June 1898.

1880 **Moorhouse,** Benjamin Michael, M.D. *Christchurch, New Zealand.* 2627, P.M. June 1900.

1881 **Moors,** Henry. 498 *Punt Hill, South Yarra, Victoria.* **Past Grand Deacon,** *7*, P.Z., Oct. 1892.

1882 **Morant,** W. 165 *Fentiman Road, Clapham, S.W., London.* 1624. March 1902.

1883 **Morecroft,** Arthur Hubert. 5 *Castle Street, Liverpool.* 2316. March 1890.

1884 **Morgan,** Benjamin Branford. 3 *Redwell Street, Norwich.* P.P.G.Tr. October 1902.

1885 **Morgan,** Charles Talgai. *Mackay, Queensland.* 1554. June 1894.

1886 **Morgan,** Robert Barton. 3 *Lincoln's Inn, Corporation Street, Birmingham.* P.P.G.St.B. Nov. 1893.

1887 **Morgan,** T. Westlake. *Bangor, North Wales.* **Past Grand Organist** (Craft and R.A.) March 1901.

1888 **Morison,** William Hunter. *Longreach, Queensland.* P.Dis.G.Stew. October 1901.

1889 **Morland,** Charles Henry Duncan, M.B., F.R.C.S. *Swatow, China.* 945. January 1902.

1890 **Morland,** John Thornhill. *Bath Street, Abingdon, Berks.* D.Pr.G.M. June 1896.

1891 **Morphy,** Ferdinand Jamison. *Club de Residentes Estrangeros, Buenos Ayres.* **Past Deputy District Grand Master.** March 1897.

1892 **Morrill,** Warren P. *Benton Harbour, Michigan, U.S.A.* 298, *72*. May 1901.

1893 **Morris,** John Jones. 24 *Lombard Street, Portmadoc, North Wales.* P.Pr.G.Reg. May 1894.

1894 **Morris,** Spencer William. 48 *Christchurch Road, Streatham, S.W., London.* 231, P.M. Jan. 1894.

1895 **Morrish,** Samuel William Furze, M.I.N.A. 25 *Overstrand Mansions, Battersea Park, S.W., London.* 1593. March 1898.

1896 **Morrison,** Robert. 99 *Napiershall Street, Glasgow, N.B.* 413, P.Dep.M., *50*, P.Z. October 1888.

1897 **Morrison,** Robert Leopold. *Oakleigh, Broomfield Street, Taringa, Queensland.* 898 (S.C.) March 1902.

1898 **Morton,** Francis William Watson. 39 *Brunswick Street, Fitzroy, Victoria.* **Past Grand Warden.** June 1896.

1899 **Moss,** William Edward. 7 *Rumford Street, Liverpool.* 357. March 1899.

1900 **Moulder,** Victor J., F.R.Hist.S. 110 *Hermitage Road, Finsbury Park, N., London.* 2694. Mar. 1900.

1901 **Moulder,** Warwick James. *Warwick Villa, Goldsmith Road, Friern Barnet, N., London.* 1366. January 1901.

1902 **Moultrie,** S. B. *Cedar Lea, Parklands, Surbiton, Surrey.* June 1902.

1903 **Moutray,** Rev. John Maxwell, LL.D. *Richmond Glebe, Ballygawley, Tyrone.* P.G.Ch. March 1895.

1904 **Moyle,** J. Copley. *Moulmein, Burma.* **District Grand Master, Grand Superintendent.** March 1893.

1905 **Moysey,** Thomas. 71 *Gresham Street, E.C., London.* 2128. January 1896.

1906 **Muckleston-Allen,** Major Francke. *Llanfachreth, Valley R.S.O., Anglesey.* 1861, *384*. Mar. 1893.

1907 **Mugford,** Sidney Arthur, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 135 *Kennington Park Road, S.E., London.* 276, P.M., J. January 1901.

1908 **Muggeridge,** Richard William. *The Brewery, Park Street, Southwark, S.E., London.* 1704, P.M., P.Z. March 1894.

1909 **Muller,** Cornelius Johannes. *Cathcart Villa, Capetown.* P.Pr.G.Ins., Netherlands. March 1889.

1910 **Müller,** R. 121 *Oxford Street, W., London.* 238. March 1902.

1911 **Mulligan,** J. *Chief Jailor, Bloemfontein, O.R.C.* March 1901.

1912 **Mullins,** Arthur Ernest. 48 *Peckham Road, S.E., London.* 1446, P.M., *720*, P.Z. March 1893.

1913 **Munday,** Rev. J. G. *St. John Baptist Vicarage, Felixstowe, Suffolk.* P.P.G.Ch., Lincoln. March 1893.

1914 **Munro,** John. P.O.B. 174, *Pretoria, V.R.C.* 770 (S.C.), P.M. January 1894.

1915 **Murphy,** James Alexander. *Police Station, Coomera, Queensland.* 330 (I.C.), *194* (S.C.) May 1894.

1916 **Murphy,** Major J. J. 25 *Wrottesley Road, Plumstead, Kent.* 913, P.M. June 1900.

1917 **Murray,** Alfred Alexander, LL.B., W.S., F.R.S.E. 20 *Warriston Crescent, Edinburgh.* 2. **Third Grand Principal, Representative Gr. Lodge of Norway.** March 1898.

1918 **Murray,** Donald. P.O. *Box 4, Boulder City, West Australia.* 902 (S.C.) January 1902.

1919 **Murray,** James. 144 *Craig Park, Denistoun, Glasgow.* 437, P.M., *50*, P.Z., Pr.G.Treas., Glasgow. March 1894.

1920 **Murray,** James Darling. *Mount Morgan, Queensland.* 763 (S.C.), *227* (S.C.) Local Secretary for Mount Morgan. October 1900.

1921 **Murray,** John Stewart. *Engineers' Institute, Penang.* 49 (S.C.) October 1902.

1922 **Murrow,** Baron. *Highbury House, St. Leonards.* 2189. March 1889.

1923 **Myers,** Gabriel. *Ficksburg, Orange River Colony.* Lodge Star of the Border (D.C.) October 1895.

1924 **Myers,** Henry. *York Passage, High Street, Birmingham.* 1180, P.M., *1031.* October 1901.

1925 **Myers,** Moss Phineas. 80 *Hamilton Terrace, N.W., London.* 2522. May 1896.

1926 **Mylne,** Thomas. *Brisbane, Queensland.* **District Grand Master, Provincial Grand Superintendent** (S.C.), **Queensland.** March 1892.

1927 **Nadel,** Naley. *Mount Road, Madras.* P.D.A.G.Pt. *1198.* March 1897.

1928 **Nagel,** Sigmund. *Vienna I., Operngasse* 6. January 1902.

1929 ***Nairne,** Perceval Alleyn. 3 *Crosby Square, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Deacon.** March 1898.

1930 **Naoroji,** Dadabhai. *Washington House, 72 Anerley Park, S.E., London.* 1159, P.M. Jan. 1895.

1931 **Napper,** Sidney. 9 *Fenchurch Street, E.C., London.* 1471, P.M. March 1898.

1932 **Nash,** Frank Archibald. *Clovelly, Strawberry Hill, Middlesex.* 2581. January 1898.

1933 **Nash,** Stewart. *Gympie, Queensland.* 1249, P.M., *260* (S.C.) May 1897.

1934 **Naylor,** Walter Olliver. *Box* 188, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2313, *2313.* October 1896.

1935 **Nelson,** George Cawood. *Myrtle Villa, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.* 651 (S.C.) June 1895.

1936 **Nelson,** William Cowper. 713 *Columbia Building, Louisville, Kentucky, U.S.A.* 1, *1*, P.H.P. May 1894.

1937 **Ness,** James Ross. *The Groves, Casal Balzan, Malta.* 2755, *349.* March 1900.

1938 **Nethersole,** Captain Alfred Ralph, I.S.C. *Waltair, Vizagapatam, Madras.* 150, *150.* March 1897.

1939 **New,** Thomas Cheney. 2 *Prospect Place, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire.* Pr.G.St.B. June 1896.

1940 **Newman,** A. P.O. *Pretoria, V.R.C.* October 1896.

1941 ***Newman,** Henry Field. 5 *Earle Street, Crewe.* 117. October 1888.

1942 **Newman,** Rev. W. J. Hermann. *East Dean Vicarage, Chichester.* 175. March 1902.

1943 **Newstead,** W. J. 128 *Lowden Road, Herne Hill, S.E., London.* 1973. November 1899.

1944 **Newton,** James. 23 *Silverwell Street, Bolton, Lancashire.* P.G.Sec., P.G.Sc.E., East Lancashire. **Past Grand Sword Bearer.** February 1887.

1945 **Newton,** John. *Wolstanton, Staffords.* 451, P.M. May 1902.

1946 **Newton,** William John. *Brightside, Heswall, Cheshire.* 1289, *537.* June 1898.

1947 **Newton,** William Watson. 52 *St. Enoch Square, Glasgow.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** May 1894.

1948 **Nicholl,** Allan Hume. *St. Hilda's, Laurie Park, Sydenham, S.E., London.* 2744, P.M. June 1900.

1949 **Nichols,** H. Bertram. 41 *Thornton Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W., London.* 1180. May 1898.

1950 **Nickel,** Dr. August Ferdinand Alexander. *Perleberg, Germany.* L. zur Perle. October 1895.

1951 **Nicklin,** John Bailey. *Chattanooga, Tennessee, U.S.A.* P.M. March 1892.

1952 **Nickolls,** J. B. *The Grange, Guernsey.* Pr.G.Sec. and Pr.G.Sc.E. Local Secretary for the Channel Islands. October 1901.

1953 **Nicol,** John Coulson. *Elmdon Lodge, Acocks Green, Birmingham.* 74, P.M. June 1899.

1954 **Nieuwoudt,** Gerrit, M.B., M.R.C.S. *Darling, Malmesbury, Cape Colony.* St. Jan. (D.C.), *56* (S.C.) October 1901.

1955 **Nightingale,** Charles. *Glover's Lodge, Reigate, Surrey.* 1362. January 1900.

1956 **Nilsson,** Pehr. *Waltham, Massachusetts, U.S.A.* Corinthian Lodge, Walden Chapter. May 1900.

1957 **Nixon,** Dr. Edward John. *Heidelberg, V.R.C.* 2354, P.M. May 1898.

1958 **Nixon,** John Clarke. *West Riding Asylum, Menston, Leeds.* 1522. October 1899.

1959 **Noakes,** H. W. 3 *Kirkstall Road, Streatham Hill, S.W., London.* 108, P.M., *749,* Z. May 1892.

1960 **Noakes,** J. Norman. *The Brewery, Bermondsey, S.E., London.* 92, *92.* March 1901.

1961 **Noakes,** Wickham. *Selsdon Park, Croydon, Surrey.* 92, P.M. March 1902.

1962 **Nock,** George Arthur. *National Provincial Bank of England, Hull.* 1896. January 1889.

1963 **Nock,** Guy Henry. *Lane Cottage, Shifnal, Salop.* 395. May 1901.

1964 **Noehmer,** C. W. 3 *Havelock Road, Croydon, Surrey.* 186, P.M. January 1895.

1965 **Norfolk,** Thomas. 9 *Manor Row, Roseberry Road, Bradford.* 600. January 1888.

1966 **Norman,** George. 12 *Brock Street, Bath.* 41, P.M., *41*, P.J.G.W., Somerset. November 1895.

1967 **North,** W. J. R. *P.O. Roodepoort, V.R.C.* 2539. June 1898.

1968 **Norton,** James Stephen. 8 *Broad Street, Hereford.* P.Pr.G.J.D. March 1900.

1969 **Nunn,** Richard Joseph, M.D. 5 *York Street, Savannah, Georgia, U.S.A* 15, P.M., *3*, P.K. Nov. 1889

1970 **Nunneley,** Frederick Pitcairn. *The Bath Club, Dover Street, W., London.* P.P.G.Pt. Oxon. January 1902.

1971 **Nuttall,** John Robert. 13 *Thornfield, Lancaster.* 1051, P.M., P.Z. May 1899.

1972 **Oakes,** Jabez James. 37 *Rushton Road, Burslem, Staffords.* 1339. January 1900.

1973 **Odell,** J. W. *Grove Farm, Stanmore, Middlesex.* 1549. March 1902.

1974 **O'Donnell,** Francis. 1570 *Grove Street, Oakland, California, U.S.A.* P.M., P.H.P. October 1900.

1975 **O'Duffy,** John. 54 *Rutland Square, Dublin.* 227, *93*. January 1899.

1976 **Oehley,** Oliver Charles. *Somerset East, Cape Colony.* 1585. October 1897.

1977 **Oetzmann,** Charles H. *Brighton Road, Surbiton, Surrey.* 2146. March 1898.

1978 **Officer,** William. 21 *Castle Street, Edinburgh.* **Past Grand Deacon.** October 1894.

1979 **O'Halloran,** George Michael. *Northam, West Australia.* 10 (W.A.C.) October 1902.

1980 **Öien,** Bertram. *Throndhjem, Norway.* June 1902.

1981 **Oliver,** Andrew. 5 *Queen's Gardens, Lancaster Gate, W., London.* 263, *2416*. May 1900.

1982 **Oppert,** Emile Daniel. 9 *New Broad Street, E.C., London.* 92, P.M. November 1895.

1983 **Oram,** William Adams. *Manila, Phillipine Islands.* P.Dis.G.D., Japan. May 1897.

1984 **Oranje,** Pieter. *Barberton, V.R.C.* Lodge Jubilee (D.C.), P.M. October 1898.

1985 **O'Rorke,** William Joseph. 22 *Lister Gate, Nottingham.* P.Pr.A.G.D.C. Local Secretary for Nottingham. January 1898.

1986 **Orton,** Thomas. *Byers Green, County Durham.* 1121. March 190 .

1987 **Orttewell,** Richard. *Maldon, Essex.* 1024, P.M., *1024* November 1894.

1988 **Osborne,** Edmund Arthur. *San José, Costa Rica.* **Grand Secretary.** November 1901.

1989 **Osman,** Constant Edward. 132 *Commercial Road, E., London.* 2469, P.M. November 1898.

1990 **Overbeck,** H. E. 51 *Station Road, Finchley, N., London.* 216, P.M. May 1898.

1991 **Owen,** S. Walsh, L.R.C.P. 10 *Shepherd's Bush Road, W., London.* 901, *201*. October 1898.

1992 **Owens,** Frederick Edward. 57 *Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.* 2433, P.M., *2433*. May 1898.

1993 **Oxland,** Rev. John Oxley. *Hill Crests, Gillets, Pine Town, Natal.* **District Grand Chaplain.** May 1888.

1994 **Packer,** Henry John. *Asylum, Toowoomba, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.), P.M., *194* (S.C), P.Z. Oct. 1894.

1995 **Page,** Alfred. 11 *Fowler Street, South Shields.* 1676, *1626*. May 1895.

1996 **Page,** Alfred, J.P. *Long Row, Nottingham.* P.Pr.G.W., Pr.G.J. (R.A). January 1899.

1997 **Page,** Alfred. 25 *King Street, Cheapside, E.C., London.* 79, P.M. March 1899.

1998 **Page,** Augustus Hammond. *Cobar, New South Wales.* 97. October 1894.

1999 **Page,** W. S. *Roding House, Woodford Bridge, Essex.* 186, P.M., P.G.S. of W. October 1894.

2000 **Page,** W. T. *Lynthorpe, Bromyard Road, Worcester.* **Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Grand Standard Bearer.** October 1896.

2001 **Paine,** Charles C. *Hillfield, Haverstock Hill, N.W., London.* 2242, P.M. January 1900.

2002 **Painter,** Edwin Richard. 71 *Streathbourne Road, Balham, S.W., London.* 766. May 1898.

2003 **Pakes,** John James. 2 *Cedar Road, Teddington.* 871, P.M., *140*, P.Z. January 1890.

2004 **Palmer,** Major A. S. 5 *Horbury Crescent, Notting Hill Gate, W., London.* 1165. November 1897.

2005 **Palmer,** Charles. *Jagersfontein, O.R.C.* 1469, P.M. May 1896.

2006 **Palmer,** Edward Joseph. *Finsbury Pavement House, E.C., London.* 1460. March 1899.

2007 **Palmer,** Frank T. 12 *Montpellier Avenue, Cheltenham.* 246, P.M. January 1901.

2008 **Palmer,** Fred Freke. 122 *Seymour Place, Bryanston Square, W., London.* 46. March 1899.

2009 **Palmer,** Henry. *Manor House, Medomsley, Co. Durham.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.A.So. June 1899.

2010 **Palmer,** Rev. James Nelson. *Bembridge, near Ryde, Isle of Wight.* **Past Grand Chaplain and Past Grand Sojourner, England.** November 1888.

2011 ***Palmer-Thomas,** R. 5 *Horbury Crescent, Notting Hill Gate, W., London.* 1929, P.M., P.Z. June 1891.

2012 **Papenfus,** Herbert B. *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* Star of the Rand Lodge. October 1891.

2013 **Papworth,** Oliver. 9 *St. Andrew's Hill, Cambridge.* Pr.G.Sec., P.Pr.G.H. June 1894.

2014 **Paramore,** David Lewis. *Snohomish, Washington, U.S.A.* **Past Grand High Priest.** October 1893.

2015 **Parke,** George Henry. *St. John's, Wakefield, Yorks.* 154, P.M., *154*, P.Z. January 1895.

2016 **Parker,** George Philip. 3 *Ormonde Terrace, N.W., London.* 1397, P.M. June 1898.

2017 **Parker,** Gerald Longley. *Government House, Perth, West Australia.* 2566, *2566.* March 1899.

2018 **Parker,** William Fox. *Armidale, New South Wales.* Dis.G.Insp.W. May 1895.

2019 **Parkinson,** Thomas James. *Argus Printing Co., Tudor Street, E.C., London.* 2528. May 1901.

2020 **Parkyn,** Alfred Charles. *Par, Cornwall.* 1151, P.M. January 1900.

2021 **Parolini,** Antonio. 5 *St. John's Lane, E.C., London.* 2687. June 1902.

2022 **Partridge,** Samuel Steads. 16 *De Montfort Square, Leicester.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.) January 1889.

2023 **Pastfield,** John Robinson. *Princes Street South, St. Thomas, Exeter.* 39. March 1897.

2024 **Patlansky,** Joseph Manuel. P.O.B. 378, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* De Goede Trouw L. May 1892.

2025 **Paterson,** Walter Saunders. *Dalla, Rangoon, Burma.* 1268, P.M. May 1901.

2026 **Patterson,** Dr. John N. *Lismore House, Earlestown, Lancashire.* P.Pr.D.G.D.C. March 1901.

2027 **Patterson,** William George. *Townsville, Queensland.* 2670, P.M., *908.* May 1899.

2028 **Patton,** Thomas R. *Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* **Grand Treasurer of Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania; Representative of Grand Lodge of England.** May 1887.

2029 **Pavitt,** G. W. 14 *Barking Road, Canning Town, E., London.* 860. May 1898.

2030 **Pawsey,** W. J. *Northwoods, Bridgemary, near Fareham, Hants.* 2153, P.M. May 1900.

2031 **Paxton,** George. 195 *Great Portland Street, W., London.* 435. January 1901.

2032 **Peacock,** Thomas Francis, F.S.A. *Springmead, Sidcup, Kent.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (C. & R.A.) January 1899.

2033 **Pearce,** Christopher. 73 *Commercial Road, Bournemouth.* P.P.G.A.D. of C., Hants. and Isle of Wight (C. & R.A.) Local Secretary for Bournemouth. March 1901.

2034 **Pearce,** Gilbert P. *Mellanear House, Hayle, Cornwall.* P.Pr.G.W., Cornwall. Librarian of Coombe Masonic Library, Hayle. March 1887.

2035 **Pearce,** Herbert George. *Penhalonga, Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2678. November 1900.

2036 **Pearse,** Albert, Capt. R.A.M.C. *Aldershot.* 1174. March 1899.

2037 **Pearson,** Ernest A. *Eton, Mackay, Queensland.* 2624, P.M. November 1896.

2038 **Peart,** Thomas W. 2 *Osbaldeston Road, Stoke Newington, N., London.* 11, P.M. June 1902.

2039 **Peck,** Allen Millard. 82 *Elm Street, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* 36, P.M. May 1893.

2040 **Peck,** Andrew. 1345 *Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.* 719, *209.* October 1891.

2041 **Peck,** Michael Charles. *Park Villa, The Valley, Scarborough.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, Past Grand Assistant Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) March 1892.

2042 ***Peek,** Rev. R. *Drewsteignton, Newton Abbot, Devon.* **Past Grand Chaplain.** May 1888.

2043 **Pellon,** José F. *Ceinfuegos, Cuba.* **Grand Master.** May 1893.

2044 **Pemberton,** W. A. *Hermitage College, Naini Tal, N.W.P., India.* P.D.G.J.W., Bengal, D.G.Sc.N. Local Secretary for the N.W. Prov. and Oudh. March 1898.

2045 **Pembroke,** R. W. 45 *Carson Road, West Dulwich, S.E., London.* 1155. May 1901.

2046 **Penn,** Alex Streathern. *Engineers' Institute, Penang.* 1555. October 1902.

2047 **Penny,** Capt. J., I.M.S. *Dep. Sanitary Commissioner, Burma.* 542. March 1901.

2048 **Pentz,** Henry Home Ley. *Athens Villa, Mouille Point, Cape Town.* L. De Goede Hoop. Jan. 1899.

2049 **Pepper,** J. F. *Handsworth, Birmingham.* **Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies.** (C. & R.A.) March 1898.

2050 **Perceval,** John. *Slanly View, Wexford, Ireland.* Dep.Pr.G.M. May 1899.

2051 **Percival,** Ernest Passawer, LL.D. *Stefansplatz* 8, *Vienna.* 1415. November 1897.

2052 **Perrott,** Robert Rees. *c/o Harbour Board, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* 711, P.M. May 1902.

2053 **Perryman,** Charles Henry. 5 *Alwynne Square, Canonbury, N., London.* 2398, P.M. Jan. 1899.

2054 **Peters,** Frederick William. *Box* 747, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* January 1889.

2055 **Peters,** Herbert William. *West End, Kimberley, South Africa.* D.G.Sec., C.S. Africa. June 1888.

2056 **Petherbridge,** Robert. 7 *Garrick Street, W.C., London.* 183. May 1901.

2057 **Petrie,** David. *Box* 152, *Pretoria, V.R.C.* October 1896.

2058 **Pettigrew,** George Attwood. *Flandreau, South Dakota, U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary.** Oct. 1894.

2059 **Phelps,** W. E. 6 *Diamond Terrace, Blackheath, S.E., London.* 1670, P.M., *2395.* January 1898.

2060 **Phillipson,** Ferdinand. *Tordenskjoldsgade* 24, *Copenhagen.* L. Ferdinande Caroline, Hamburg. May 1893.

2061 **Phillips,** Ebenezer S. 1120 *Kossuth Street, Bridgeport, Connecticut, U.S.A.* 3, *13.* March 1894.

2062 **Phillips,** George Thorne. *Wokingham, Berks.* 2437. June 1896.

2063 **Phillips,** Joseph. 81 *Church Street, Altrincham, Cheshire.* 339. June 1902.

2064 **Phillipps,** W. Herbert. *Adelaide, South Australia.* 38.. May 1898.

2065 **Philon,** Nicholas. *Piraeus, Greece.* **Grand Secretary, Greece.** Local Secretary for Greece. March 1890.

2066 **Pickering,** George Alfred. *Guildhall, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Steward.** March 1892.

2067 **Pickering,** Harold John. *Chippenham, Wilts.* 626. January 1902.

2068 **Pickering,** Thomas. 42 *Osborne Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 24, *24.* June 1892.

2069 **Pickersgill,** Charles Phillips. 3 *Marlborough Terrace, Dewsbury, Yorks.* 827. October 1898.

2070 **Pickett,** Jacob, M.D. 26 *Colville Square, W., London.* 766, P.M. January 1895.

2071 **Pickett,** John. *Stratford, Taranaki, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Steward.** May 1893.

2072 **Pickford,** Alfred. *Talbot House, Victoria Park, Manchester.* P.P.G.Treas., P.P.A.G.Sc.E., W. Lancashire. June 1898.

2073 ***Pierce,** W. Frank. *Crocker Building, San Francisco, California.* **Deputy Grand High Priest, California.** January 1897.

2074 **Pierson,** Joseph Waldie. *Box* 561, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 1665, *1665.* March 1889.

2075 **Pike,** Herbert Watson, I.C.S. *Sitapur, India.* 391, 1204, P.M., *891,* P.H. October 1896.

2076 **Pilcher,** Herbert Catchpool. *S. Brit. Ins. Co., Cape Town.* 398 (S.C.) January 1901.

2077 **Pile,** William. *Sutton, Surrey.* P.P.G.Treas., P.P.G Sc.N. November 1893.

2078 **Pillow,** Edward. *Le Grange, Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich.* 1500. October 1902.

2079 **Pimlott,** William Henry. *King's Creek, Clifton, Queensland.* 901 (S.C.) October 1895.

2080 **Pinckard,** George Josiah. P.O.B. 1759, *New Orleans, U.S.A.* **Past Grand High Priest, Representative of Grand Lodge of England at Grand Lodge, Louisiana.** May 1887.

2081 **Pinder,** James. 157 *Graham Road, Hackney, N.E., London.* P.P.G.Tr., P.P.G.So., Essex. Nov. 1895.

2082 **Pinwill,** William Richard. *8th King's Regiment, Holywood, Belfast.* 2477. June 1897.

2083 **Pittman,** J. J. 59 *Dingwall Road, Croydon, Surrey.* 538, P.M. March 1897.

2084 **Pitts,** Alvah Grenelle. 111 *Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.* 357, *133.* Local Secretary for Michigan. March 1899.

2085 **Piza,** Benjamin Emil. *San José, Costa Rica.* 3 (C.R.C.) November 1901.

2086 **Plews,** William John. *Thornville, Darlington.* 2610, P.M., *111.* November 1901.

2087 **Plumbe,** Rowland, F.R.I.B.A. 13 *Fitzroy Square, W., London.* **Past Grand Superintendent of Works.** June 1896.

2088 **Pocklington,** W. H. 5 *Arthur Road, Holloway, N., London.* 1288, P.M. May 1898.

2089 **Pocock,** James Charles. *Military Telegraphs, Pauls Bsani, Singapore.* 224, P.M., *195.* Mar. 1893.

2090 **Poirin,** Napoleon Vincent Phillippe. *Beckington, Burnt Ash Road, S E., London.* 2579.. Jan. 1898.

2091 **Polasky,** Dr. A. 418 *West Walnut Street, Des Moines, Iowa, U.S.A.* 210, *14,* P.H.P. October 1901.

2092 **Pollard,** Joseph. 51 *Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Sq., W., London.* P.P.G.W., Surrey. Oct. 1889.

2093 **Polson,** Thomas Andrew. 33 *Knight's Park, Kingston-on-Thames.* 1826, P.M., *2000.* Jan. 1901.

2094 **Pond,** Samuel. *Blandford, Dorset.* 1266. January 1897.

2095 **Poole,** Clement Vaughan. 32 *Grove Road, Norwich.* 93. October 1902.

2096 **Poole,** William George. *Redlands, Albion Road, Sutton, Surrey.* 860, P.M., *860,* P.Z. Jan. 1894.

2097 ***Pope,** Edward Barfoot George. *Box* 1239, *Buenos Ayres.* 617, *617.* May 1892.

2098 **Pope,** Seth L. *Box* 256, *Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.* January 1899.

2099 **Postlewaite,** William H. 1620 *Arapahoe Street, Denver, Colorado, U.S.A.* 84. January 1900.

2100 **Poston,** Henry. 39 *Lombard Street, E.C., London.* 19, P.M. March 1892.

2101 **Potter,** Robert. 9 *Crossley Street, Halifax.* 275, P.M., *61,* P.Z. June 1900.

2102 **Pound,** Roscoe. 1969 *A Street, Lincoln, Nebraska, U.S.A.* 54. June 1902.

2103 **Powell,** F. A., F.R.I.B.A. 344 *Kennington Road, S.E., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) November 1887.

2104 **Powis,** George Trigance. 78 *Loop Street, Cape Town.* De Goede Hoop Lodge. May 1899.

2105 **Powley,** George Henry. *Victoria Street West, Auckland, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Warden, New Zealand.** October 1891.

2106 **Pownall,** Wright D. 54 *Bleecker Street, New York City, U.S.A.* **Grand Master.** May 1900.

2107 **Pratt-Saunders,** Col. R. J., R.A. *Saunders Grove, Baltinglass, Ireland.* **Provincial Grand Master, Wicklow and Wexford.** March 1898.

2108 **Prenzlau,** Julius. *Bosjes Spruit, Brandfort, O.R.C.* 1022, Lodge Unity (D.C.) March 1895.

2109 **Preston,** Donald William. *Penryn, Knyveton Road, Bournemouth.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.So. Mar. 1899.

2110 **Pretty,** Edward. *St. George's Terrace, Perth, West Australia.* P.D.G.S.W. (W.A.C.) June 1900.

2111 **Prewett,** Walter Stevens. *Cairns, North Queensland.* P.D.G.D.C. May 1902.

2112 **Prior,** Ephraim. 303 *Fulwood Road, Sheffield.* 1794. January 1898.

2113 **Probyn,** Lieut.-Col. Clifford. 55 *Grosvenor Street, W., London.* **Past Grand Treasurer.** May 1897.

2114 **Procter,** Alfred. 22 *Bootham Crescent, York.* 236, P.M., *236.* January 1897.

2115 **Proctor,** Frederick Stephen. *Qu'Appelle, Assa, Canada.* **Past Deputy District Grand Master, Manitoba.** October 1896.

2116 **Proctor,** John James Beauchamp. *South African College, Cape Town.* P.D.G.W. May 1899.

2117 **Proudfoot,** William James Crumpton Dallas. *Box* 11, *St. Vincent, West Indies.* **Past District Grand Assistant Secretary and Registrar, Barbados.** June 1901.

2118 **Prynn,** Fred. *New Union Street, Moor Lane, E.C., London.* 334. June 1898.

2119 ***Pryce,** Thomas Lawrence. P.O.B. 186, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 828, *2313.* Local Secretary for Johannesburg. May 1890.

2120 **Puckle,** Walter Bridge. *Hill Cottage, Sparsholt, Winchester.* 162. May 1890.

2121 **Pudsey,** Colonel Henry Fawcett. 6 *Crown Terrace, Anlaby Road, Hull.* P.P.G.D. June 1889.

2122 **Pugh,** Henry James. *Virden, Manitoba, Canada.* 43, P.M. March 1901.

2123 **Pulvermann,** Martin. 26 *Minories, E.C., London.* 19. October 1895.

2124 **Purey-Cust,** the Very Rev. Arthur Perceval, Dean of York. *The Deanery, York.* **Past Grand Chaplain.** January 1888.

2125 **Purkiss,** William Henry. 38 *Featherstone Street, E.C., London.* 860, *860.* March 1891.

2126 **Purton,** John Frederick. *Tenby House, Palace Road, Hornsey, N., London.* 1541, P.M., *1269.* March 1901.

2127 **Purvis,** Rev. A. E. 1 *De Vaux Place, Salisbury.* 379. P.M., Pr.G.Chap. March 1897.

2128 **Pye,** Lieut. William Edmund. *Bolarum, Deccan, India.* 1870. March 1898.

2129 **Pyewell,** W. *Hanwell, Middlesex.* 2662. March 1902.

2130 **Pym,** Edward Ferriter Lucas. *Longreach, Queensland.* 2746, P.M. October 1899.

2131 **Pynegar,** Henry. 5 *Dowgate Hill, Cannon Street, E.C., London.* 890. January 1900.

2132 **Quayle,** Mark. P.O.B. 919, *New Orleans, U.S.A.* 1, P.M. October 1889.

2133 **Quinn,** Robert Nicholas Fernehough. *Kent Street, Teneriffe, Brisbane, Queensland.* 898 (S.C.), *248* (S.C.) March 1902.

2134 **Rahman,** the Hon. Abdul Dato Sri Amar d'Raja, C.M.G. *Johore Bahru, Johore, Straits Settlements.* 1152. November 1893.

2135 **Rainey,** James Jarvis. *Spilsby, Lincolnshire.* 426, *721.* March 1890.

2136 **Ralling,** Thomas John. *Winnock Lodge, Colchester, Essex.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Sword Bearer.** January 1890.

2137 **Ramsay,** John Carmichael. *Dalhousie, Waratah, Newcastle, N.S.W.* Dis.G.Insp. of W. Local Secretary for New South Wales. March 1894.

2138 **Ramsay,** William Boswell. *Box* 258, *Bulawayo, Rhodesia.* 851 (S.C.), P.M. October 1899.

2139 **Randell,** George. *St. Paul's School, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex.* P.Pr.G.D.C. January 1892.

2140 **Randolph,** Lieut.-General Charles Wilson. 76 *Chester Square, S.W., London.* **Grand Superintendent, Sussex.** May 1893.

2141 **Ranken,** Hugh Bullen. *Bank of Australia, Hughenden, Queensland.* 2167. March 1900.

2142 **Ratcliffe,** Charles. 13 *Rufford Road, Elm Park, Fairfield, Liverpool.* 216, P.M., P.Z. May 1892.

2143 **Rawbone,** John. *Middelburg, V.R.C.* 794 (S.C.) March 1894.

2144 **Rawson,** Robert. *Ryedale Terrace, Dumfries, N.B.* 53 (S.C.), W.M. January 1902.

2145 **Raymond,** Henry Francis. *Elsinore, The Avenue, Yeovil, Somersetshire.* P.Pr.G.D. March 1888.

2146 **Raymond,** Percy Miles. *Box* 554, *Sacramento, California, U.S.A.* 51. January 1896.

2147 **Rayner,** Felix Reuben. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 1790. November 1900.

2148 **Rayner,** William J. *Westbury, Chart Lane, Reigate, Surrey.* 1362. May 1899.

2149 **Read,** R. S. *Beaumont, St. Ives, Cornwall.* 1272, P.M. January 1895.

2150 **Read,** Richard Charles. 10 *Finsbury Square, E.C., London.* P.P.G.D., Middlesex. June 1902.

2151 **Rebman,** Francis Joseph. 129 *Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C., London.* 1768, *2000.* January 1897.

2152 **Redfearn,** Thomas Butler. 20 *Seale Lane, Hull.* P.P.G.W., A.P.G.Sec., A.P.G.Sc.E. Jan. 1895.

2153 **Reed,** George William. 92 *Ritherden Road, Upper Tooting, S.W., London.* 13, P.M. March 1899.

2154 **Reed,** W. H. 4 *Westbury Road, Ealing, W., London.* 382. January 1893.

2155 **Reep,** John Robertson. *Franklin House, South Norwood, S.E., London.* 1260, P.M. **Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.) June 1890.

2156 **Rees,** Thomas Ernest. *Box* 691, *Cape Town.* 1366. March 1898.

2157 **Reeve,** William. 65½ *York Street, Westminster, S.W., London.* 901. May 1900.

2158 **Reid,** Arthur Henry, F.R.I.B.A. *Box* 120, *Cape Town.* P.Dis.G.Sup. of W., Transvaal and Eastern Division, South Africa. October 1889.

2159 **Reid,** Lieut. George S. B. *Cape Police, Barkly East, South Africa.* 2252, *2252.* May 1902.

2160 **Reid,** John. *Box* 1760, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 1022. January 1899.

2161 **Reid,** J. Maclogan, M.D. *King Street, Perth, N.B.* 134. May 1902.

2162 **Rendell,** Arthur Paige. *Stanley House, Horton Lane, Bradford.* 974, *974.* March 1893.

2163 **Rendle,** Rev. Alfred James, M.A. *Rondebosch, Cape Town.* P.Dis.G.Ch. March 1899.

2164 **Retallack-Moloney,** Joseph Henry. 360 *Romford Road, E., London.* P.P.G.Sup.W., *933,* P.Z. November 1894.

2165 **Reubelt,** John Herbert. *Box* 225, *San José, Costa Rica.* 3 (C.R.C.) May 1902.

2166 **Reuben,** Elijah. *P.W.D., Krishnarajpett, Mysore.* 1841. October 1900.

2167 **Reynolds,** Captain Cecil Edwards, R.A. *Chesterford Park, Great Chesterford, Essex.* 488, P.M., *488.* October 1888.

2168 **Rice,** Obadiah Handford. 67 *Pitt Street, Norwich.* 213. October 1902.

2169 **Rich,** Harry Nelson. *Ladner, British Columbia, Canada.* 9, P.M. January 1896.

2170 ***Richards,** George. 3 *Kensington Palace Gardens, W., London.* **District Grand Master, Transvaal.** October 1888.

2171 **Richards,** J. Peeke. 6 *Freeland Road, Ealing, W., Middlesex.* 1584, P.M. January 1896.

2172 **Richards,** Thomas George. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2459. October 1902.

2173 **Richardson,** Arthur Connor. *Granville House, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 1624, *1664* March 1898.

2174 **Richardson,** Harry, C.E. 5 *Somerset Road, Handsworth Wood, Birmingham.* 482. June 1900.

2175 **Richardson,** Henry. 4 *Church Street, Greenwich, S.E., London.* 140, P.M. March 1892.

2176 **Richardson,** J. *Box* 44, *Roodepoort, V.R.C.* 770 (S.C.) May 1898.

2177 **Richardson,** William. *Guisborough, Yorks.* P.D.W., North and East Yorks. January 1898.

2178 **Rickon,** Frederic John Henry. *Room* 236, *Phelan Building, San Francisco, U.S.A.* 2, P.M., P.H.P. March 1897.

2179 ***Rideal,** George Samuel. *Box* 1130, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 744 (S.C.) May 1895.

2180 **Rider,** Rev. W. Wilkinson. *Musgrave Road, Beara, Durban, Natal.* 711, P.M. March 1894.

2181 **Riley,** Henry. *Victoria Mansions,* 28 *Victoria Street, S.W., London.* 2128. November 1894.

2182 **Rimell,** George. 7 *Bentinck Mansions, Manchester Square, W., London.* 2492. March 1899.

2183 **Rittenhouse,** Henry Norman. 1705 *North 17th Street, Philadelphia, Penn.* January 1899.

2184 **Rivington,** Edward. 23 *Roslyn Terrace, Redlands, Bristol.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Jersey. Oct. 1896.

2185 **Robbins,** Alfred Farthing. *Dunheved, Villa Road, Brixton, S.W., London.* 1928, P.M., *1928.* January 1899.

2186 **Robbins,** Joseph. *Jacksonville, Illinois, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** January 1893.

2187 **Roberts,** Austin. 20 *Park View, Halifax, Yorkshire.* 448, P.M., *448,* P.Z. March 1888.

2188 **Roberts,** Rev. C. E., M.A. *Halton, Tring, Herts.* P.P.G.Chap., Bucks. January 1900.

2189 **Roberts,** Edward, M.A. *Plas Maesinela, Caernarvon, North Wales.* Pr.G.Sec. **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer.** March 1894.

2190 **Roberts,** Hugh Jones, Surgeon, J.P. *Gwyddfor, Penygroes, R.S.O., Caernarvon.* 606, P.M. May 1901.

2191 **Roberts,** John. *Box* 321, *Cape Town.* P.Dis.G.W., Dis.G.So., S. Africa, W. Division. June 1890.

2192 **Roberts,** William Field. *Fern Bank, Gainsborough Road, Bedford Park, W., London.* 1471. March 1898.

2193 **Robertson,** Rev. Arthur George Lennox. 92 *Clapton Common, N.E., London.* 2329, P.M., *617,* P.Z., P.Dis.G.Chap., Argentine Republic. September 1887.

2194 **Robertson,** George. *Wellington, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Secretary, New Zealand. Representative of the Grand Orient of Italy.** Local Secretary for Wellington, New Zealand. May 1892.

2195 **Robertson,** J. Ross. 291 *Sherbourne Street, Toronto, Canada.* **Past Grand Warden, England. Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada.** March 1888.

2196 **Robertson,** Major J. R. *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 1413. June 1889.

2197 **Robertson,** Robert. 2 *Arsenal Road, Poona, India.* 415, W.M. June 1902.

2198 **Robertson,** Walter W. *Wardie Bank, Trinity, Edinburgh.* 1, P.M. **Grand Recorder.** May 1900.

2199 **Robeson,** John Granville. 32 *Ridge Road, Stroud Green, N., London.* 192, P.M. October 1896.

2200 **Robin,** Rev. Leonard Philip. *Church House, Westminster, S.W., London.* 367, *1388* (N.Z.C.) October 1900.

2201 **Robins,** Herbert Henry. *Box* 860, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2481. May 1898.

2202 **Robins,** Rev. James W., D.D. 2115 *Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.* **Grand Chaplain.** May 1887.

2203 **Robinson,** A. A. 113 *Bow Road, E., London.* 2549. June 1899.

2204 **Robinson,** Charles. 8 *Baker Street, Portman Square, W., London.* 1541 P.M. January 1896.

2205 **Robinson,** Edward Arthur. *Boydell House, Avenue Road, Aston, Birmingham.* 1163, *1031.* March 1901.

2206 **Robinson,** Frederick Cuthbertson. *Yorkshire Penny Bank, Manchester Road, Bradford.* P.P.G.D , P.Pr.G.So., West Yorks. May 1889.

2207 **Robinson,** George Herbert. *The Cottage, Lee-on-Solent, Hants.* 2101, *777.* March 1900.

2208 **Robinson,** John. 33 *High Road, Darlington, Durham.* P.Pr.G.W., *111,* P.Z. January 1896.

2209 ***Robinson,** John. *The Flow, Cattogs, Comber, Co. Down.* P.Pr.G.D., Antrim. October 1896.

2210 **Robinson,** Percy. 72 *Albion Street, Leeds.* 1221. June 1901.

2211 **Rodriguez,** Francisco de Paula. 20 *Estrella, Havana, Cuba.* **Grand Director of Ceremonies, Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence, Cuba.** May 1893.

2212 ***Roffey,** James Richard. *Oakfield Villa, Hough Green, Widnes.* 1937. March 1889.

2213 **Rogers,** William. 93 *Chancery Lane, W.C., London.* 1339, P.M. March 1896.

2214 **Ronaldson,** Rev. W. *Dunedin, New Zealand.* **Past Grand Secretary.** Local Sec. for Otago. May 1888.

2215 **Rooth,** Edward. *Pretoria, V.R.C.* 1747. June 1894.

2216 ***Roper,** John. *Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland.* 1974. March 1893.

2217 **Rosenskjar,** Christian Martin. *Hughenden, Queensland.* 2176. May 1902.

2218 **Ross,** George. *Railway Station, Maryborough, Queensland.* 752 (S.C.), P.M., *246* (S.C.), P.Z. Local Secretary for Maryborough. October 1895.

2219 **Rossiter,** George Fry. 23 *Powerscroft Road, Lower Clapton, N.E., London.* 907, P.M. Jan. 1900.

2220 **Ross-Johnson,** Dennis. *Central Station, Madras.* P.D.G.W., P.D.G.D.C. (R.A.) October 1893.

2221 **Roundell,** Christopher Foulis. 17 *Buckingham Gate Gardens, S.W., London.* 357. May 1899.

2222 **Roux,** Adrian J. T. *Malmesbury, Cape Colony.* Lodge San Jan (D.C.), P.M. May 1898.

2223 **Rowbotham,** Charles David. *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* 711. March 1898.

2224 **Rowbotham,** Thomas. *Netherton House, Kenwood Park Road, Sheffield.* 1239, P.M. Nov. 1901.

2225 **Rowell,** Benjamin W. 206 *Masonic Temple, Boston, Massachusetts.* May 1898.

2226 **Rowe-Rowe,** H. *Box* 769, *Cape Town.* P.D.G.St. June 1898.

2227 **Rowland,** W. H. *Inverell, New South Wales.* 48, P.M. May 1895.

2228 **Rowley,** Walter, M.I.C.E., F.S.A., F.G.S. *Alderhill, Meanwood, Leeds.* 289. March 1888.

2229 **Rowlinson,** A. H. 36 *Union Avenue, Newton-on-Ayr, N.B.* 1890. January 1899.

2230 **Rowsell,** Alfred William. *Pietermaritzburg, Natal.* P.D.G.D. October 1889.

2231 ***Roy,** Robert. 2 *Garden Court, Temple, E.C., London.* P.Pr.G.Pt., Cambridge. November 1888.

2232 **Royston,** Rev. Peter. *Orton Longueville, Peterborough.* P.P.G.Chap., Norths & Hunts. May 1897.

2233 **Ruby,** William Harry. *Maybury Lodge, Yorke Road, Reigate, Surrey.* 1362. May 1899.

2234 **Rudd,** John. 172 *Palatine Road, West Didsbury, Manchester.* 2688, *1045.* June 1899.

2235 **Rush,** Conductor John Shipman. 19 *Civil Lines, Poona, India.* P.D.G.D.C., P.D.G.S.B. (R.A.), Burma. January 1895.

2236 **Rushforth,** Robert Henry. *High Street, Amersham, Bucks.* March 1901.

2237 **Rushton,** W. H. *Agra Canal, Muttra, N.W.P., India.* 413. June 1895.

2238 **Rushton,** William. 32 *Harley Street, W., London.* 2528. November 1899.

2239 **Russack,** W. J. C. *Marine Hotel, St. Andrew's, N.B.* May 1899.

2240 **Russell,** Herbert Henry Anson. *Brisbane, Queensland.* 103, *908.* January 1892.

2241 **Russell,** Joseph. 27 *Milk Street, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** March 1898.

2242 **Rust,** George Robert Dewey. *Kingston, Jamaica.* 207, P.M. October 1900.

2243 ***Rustomjee,** Cursetjee, I.C.S. *Moradabad, N.W.P., India.* 2018. October 1898.

2244 **Rustomjee,** Heerjeebhoy Manackjee, J.P. 18 *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.* **Past Grand Deacon.** Local Secretary for Bengal. January 1890.

2245 **Ryan,** John Hugh McAuley. *High Court Chambers, Madras.* 150, *150.* October 1896.

2246 **Ryles,** Rev. J. G. *Hunwick Vicarage, Willington R.S.O., Durham.* P.P.G.Chap. March 1900.

2247 **Rymer,** Sir Joseph Sykes. 17 *Park Place, York.* P.Pr.G.R., P.P.G.H., North and East Yorks. November 1888.

2248 **Salter-Whiter,** James. *Sunny Bank, Wallington, Surrey.* 1892, P.M., *1347.* March 1898.

2249 **Salwey,** Theophilus John. *Guildhall, Ludlow, Salop.* P.P.G.W. Local Secretary for Shropshire. November 1891.

2250 **Samuelson,** Frederick, C.E. 83 *Cannon Street, E.C., London.* 2562. June 1898.

2251 **Sanders,** John D. *Waynesboro, Georgia, U.S.A.* 274, *76.* June 1899.

2252 **Sanders,** Rev. Canon Samuel John Woodhouse, LL.D., M.A., F.G.S. *St. Martin's Vicarage, Leicester.* **Past Grand Chaplain and Past Grand Sojourner.** January 1890.

2253 **Sanderson,** Charles Edward Fenwick. *Singapore, Straits Settlements.* Dis.G.W., *508.* Oct. 1894.

2254 **Sandford,** James Benjamin. *Qu'Appelle, Assa., Canada.* 32. March 1898.

2255 **Sandford,** Prof. Philip G., M.A. *Queen's College, Galway.* 13, P.M. May 1899.

2256 **Sandham,** Robert. 16 *Littledale Road, Seacombe, Cheshire.* 2876. January 1902.

2257 **Sansom,** Dr. Arthur Ernest. 84 *Harley Street, W., London.* **Senior Grand Deacon.** June 1902.

2258 **Sarson,** Henry Logsdail. *Vinegar Works, City Road, S.E., London.* *2000.* October 1896.

2259 **Saulez,** Rev. Wilberforce. *Little Milton, Wallingford, Berkshire.* 1753. May 1898.

2260 **Saunders,** Alexander. 1 *Canning Street, Birkenhead.* P.Pr.G.St.B., Pr.G.J. (R.A.) October 1896.

2261 **Saunders,** Alfred. *Fairlawn, Parson's Green, S.W., London.* 144, P.M. January 1900.

2262 **Saunders,** George Richard. *Heathside, Worcester Gardens, Sutton, Surrey.* 1347, *1347.* June 1901.

2263 **Saunders,** John. *Sea Cliff House, near Cape Town, Africa.* P.Pr.G.Sup , Cape (S.C.) Oct. 1888.

2264 **Saunders,** Sibert. *The Bank, Whitstable, Kent.* P.Pr.G.Reg., P.G.J. November 1887.

2265 **Saunders,** William John H. P.O.B. 537, *Grand Haven, Michigan, U.S.A.* 139, P.M. May 1887.

2266 **Saunion,** Henri. 129 *Lower Thames Street, E.C., London.* 1423, P.M. March 1902.

2267 **Sawkins,** Arthur Wise. *Rondebosch, Cape Town.* 2220, *334.* January 1892.

2268 **Sayers,** Herbert Thomas Ford. *Box* 32, *Broken Hill, New South Wales.* 199, *10.* Nov. 1901.

2269 **Scarth,** Alfred. 9 *Ash Grove, Victoria Road, Headingly, Leeds.* 289, P.M. May 1893.

2270 ***Schaufuss,** Camillo Festivus Christian. *Cölln Elbe, Saxony.* Lodge zur Akazie. November 1899.

2271 **Schaul,** Lewis Julius. *Augusta, Georgia, U.S.A.* 1, *2.* March 1898.

2272 **Schendel,** Simon. 409 *Broadway, New York.* 739. March 1898.

2273 **Schiller,** Ferdinand P. M. 12 *Westbourne Crescent, Hyde Park, W., London.* 357. June 1891.

2274 **Schmieder,** Hermann. 149 *Grays Inn Road, W.C., London.* 228. May 1899.

2275 **Schmidt,** Clarence, R.M. *Ootacamund, India.* 1285, *1285.* October 1898.

2276 **Schneider,** Frank Louis. 69 *Bridge Road, Hammersmith, W., London.* 2512. June 1898.

2277 **Schoder,** Anthony. *Woodbridge, New Jersey, U.S.A.* **Past Grand High Priest.** June 1897.

2278 **Schonberger,** B. 4 *Whitehall Court, S.W., London.* 2108. June 1897.

2279 **Schott,** Charles Jacob. 44 *Laisteridge Lane, Bradford, Yorks.* 302, *302.* November 1888.

2280 **Schroeder,** Gustav Georg Friedrich. *Box* 28, *Krugersdorp, V.R.C.* Libertas L. (D.C.) Oct. 1894.

2281 **Schulman,** Isaac. *Box* 123, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2478, *225* (S.C.) March 1895.

2282 **Schultz,** Edward T. 215 *West German Street, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Warden and Past Grand Deputy High Priest, Maryland.** June 1888.

2283 **Schuyling Van Doorn,** Herman Jan. *Boksburg, V.R.C.* 2480. May 1896.

2284 **Scott,** Hugh Jamieson. *Box* 103, *Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. November 1900.

2285 **Scott,** James Alfred Speirs. 28 *Grosvenor Place, West Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 1427, *481.* November 1889.

2286 **Scott,** John Henry Francis Kinnaird, of Gala. *Gala House, Galashiels, N.B.* Pr.G.S.D., *128.* March 1902.

2287 **Scott,** Mark. *Micklegate, Selby, Yorks.* P.Pr.G.W., North and East Yorks. May 1892.

2288 **Scott,** Owen Stanley. *Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle, Co. Durham.* 1230. May 1897.

2289 **Scott**, William H. *Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* **Grand Master, Representative Grand Lodge of Ohio.** Local Secretary for Rhode Island. June 1889.

2290 **Scott-Hall**, Rev. William E., F.S.A., Scot. *Oxford Union Society, Oxford.* Local Secretary for North Wales. 755. March 1893.

2291 **Scurrah**, William Alfred. 12 *Rutland Street, Regent's Park, N.W., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** March 1890.

2292 ***Seamon**, William Henry. *El Paso, Texas, U.S.A.* **Past Grand High Priest.** May 1890.

2293 **Searle**, Edward. *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* 711. May 1896.

2294 **Seehoff**, J. *Box* 47, *Krugersdorp, V.R.C.* Lodge Libertas, P.M. May 1898.

2295 **Seiflow**, Max. 25 *Savage Gardens, E.C., London.* 238. January 1902.

2296 **Seligmann**, Charles Gabriel, M.B. 23 *Vincent Square, S.W., London.* 2330. March 1902.

2297 **Semans**, Dr. William M. *Delaware, Ohio, U.S.A.* 18. October 1899.

2298 **Setna**, Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy. *Hong Kong.* 1165, 618 (S.C.) May 1889.

2299 **Severs**, William. *Wilmslow, Cheshire.* 1565. May 1899.

2300 **Sewell**, Frec Henry. 36 *Manor Road, Wickham Park, S.E., London.* 1339. March 1899.

2301 **Sexton**, Henry. *Town Close Road, Newmarket Road, Norwich.* 213. October 1902.

2302 **Shallcrass**, G. G.P.O. *Melbourne, Victoria.* 110. May 1898.

2303 **Shanks**, Frederick Hemsley, M.D. *Na Tabua, Lantoka, Fiji.* 1931, *281* (S.C.) May 1901.

2304 **Sharp**, G. Harold. 20 *Broomwood Garden, Clapham Common, West Side, S.W., London.* 183. May 1902.

2305 **Sharpe**, Wallace William Jessop. *Florence Terrace, Falmouth.* 75. January 1892.

2306 **Sharratt**, Albert Varey. 6 *King's Drive, Heaton Moor, near Stockport.* 1375. March 1899.

2307 **Shaul**, Henry William. *Box* 2014, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 744 (S.C.), *245* (S.C.) January 1895.

2308 **Shaver**, George David, M.D. 920 *Yakima Avenue, Tacoma, Washington, U.S.A.* 22, P.M., *4*, P.H.P. January 1894.

2309 **Shaw**, B. 65 *King William Street, E.C., London.* 1950. March 1901.

2310 **Shaw**, Benjamin. 17 *Whetley Grove, Manningham, Bradford.* 2669. October 1902.

2311 ***Shaw**, Robert Barclay. 94 *Commerce Street, Glasgow.* 3 bis, *50*. June 1895.

2312 **Sheffield**, Lieut.-Col. Frank. *Palaspai, Daleham Gardens, Hampstead, N.W., London.* 2029, P.M. June 1894.

2313 **Sheffield**, Thomas. *Box* 1014, *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* D.G.S.B., C.S.Africa. May 1896.

2314 **Sheffield**, Wm. Edwin. 115 *Pipestone St., Benton Harbour, Michigan, U.S.A.* 298, *72* Oct. 1897.

2315 **Shephard**, Walter. *Fern Bank, Louth, Lincolnshire.* P.P.G.D., P.P.G.So. May 1889.

2316 **Shepherd**, Edward L. *The Lindens, Abingdon, Berkshire.* P.P.G.W. November 1893.

2317 **Sheppard**, Richard John. *Parsonstown, Ireland.* Prov. Gr. Sec., Midland Counties. May 1899.

2318 **Sheppard**, William Fleetwood, M.A., LL.M. 2 *Temple Gardens, Temple, E.C., London.* P.Pr.G.St., Cambridgeshire. November 1889.

2319 **Sherman**, William Ross. 4 *Westminster Street, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* **Senior Grand Steward.** May 1893.

2320 **Sherris**, Frederick Alexander. 6 *Rochester Row, Westminster, S.W., London.* 1608, *2030*. March 1901.

2321 ***Shields**, Isaac Mann. 26 *Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., London.* **Past Grand Deacon.** P.D.D.G.M., Bombay. May 1900.

2322 **Shirk**, George H. *Hanover, Pennsylvania.* Dis.Dep.G.M., Pennsylvania. October 1891.

2323 **Shirrefs**, Robert Archibald. 451 *Grier Avenue, Elizabeth, New Jersey, U.S.A.* 33, P.M., *6*, P.H.P. Local Secretary for New Jersey. May 1895.

2324 **Shone**, Isaac. 47 *Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., London.* 2108. May 1901.

2325 **Short**, William Henry. *Nelson, New Zealand.* 40, P.M. October 1892.

2326 **Shread**, George. *Cambridge House, Trinity Road, Birchfield, Birmingham.* P.P.G.D. May 1893.

2327 **Shryock**, Thomas J. *Masonic Temple, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master of Maryland.** May 1890.

2328 **Sibthorpe**, John. 33 *Molesworth Street, Dublin.* 4 (I.C.), P.M. March 1900.

2329 **Side**, Arthur Orsini. 34 *Lorne Road, Brixton, S.W., London.* 183, P.M. May 1893.

2330 **Sidwell**, Rev. Canon H. Bindley, B.A. *Box* 558, *Pretoria, V.R.C.* 794 (S.C.) March 1894.

2331 **Silberbauer**, Charles Frederick. *Rondebosch, Cape Town.* 828. October 1891.

2332 **Silberbauer**, Conrad Christian. P.O.B. 263, *Cape Town.* Goede Hoop Lodge (D.C.) March 1889.

2333 ***Sim**, Henry Alexander, I.C.S., C.I.E. *Madras, India.* P.Dis.G.W. June 1896.

2334 **Simcox**, Joseph Jonathan. *Saunderton House, High Wycombe, Bucks.* Pr.G.Tr. **Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) January 1899.

2335 **Simkin,** Luyard. *Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales.* 2207. October 1899.

2336 **Simmons,** W. G. 96 *St. John's Road, St. John's, S.E., London.* 1155, P.M. March 1898.

2337 **Simmons,** J. R. 165 *Newington Causeway, S.E., London.* 2647. November 1901.

2338 **Simner,** Abel. 3 *Grosvenor Court,* 137 *Victoria Street, S.W., London.* 177, P.M. October 1902.

2339 **Simon,** L. 1 *Aldersgate Buildings, E.C., London.* 1693 P.M., P.Z. May 1898.

2340 **Simonsen,** Sophus Heimann. *St. Kiobmagergade* 14, *Copenhagen.* Lodge zur Bruderkette Hamburg. Local Secretary for Denmark. June 1887.

2341 **Simpkin,** Edmund. *High Bank, New Road, Whitefield, near Manchester.* 42, P.M. November 1899.

2342 **Simpson,** John. *Gladstone, Tasmania.* 4. June 1891.

2343 **Sinclair,** Hugh William. 443 *Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Victoria.* **Past Grand Treasurer, Past Grand Joshua.** Local Secretary for Melbourne. October 1895.

2344 **Sinclair,** Robert. *Kellister, Melrose, Wellington, New Zealand.* 816 (S.C.) March 1896.

2345 **Sinclair,** William. 33 *Cartvale Road, Langside, Glasgow.* 87, P.M. *50.* January 1899.

2346 **Skelding,** H. J. *The Court, Bridgnorth, Salop.* P.Pr.G.D. January 1896.

2347 **Skelton,** H. J. *Boreham Wood, Elstree, Herts.* 231, P.M. May 1901.

2348 **Skelton,** Richard George. *Stafford, via Brisbane, Queensland.* D.G.J.W., *190* (S.C.) March 1895.

2349 **Skirving,** J. B. P.O.B. 9, *Heidelberg, V.R.C.* 2354. June 1897.

2350 **Skog,** Emil Christian. *Christchurch, New Zealand.* Dist.G.Sup.W. May 1899.

2351 **Slack,** Arthur William. *Beechwood, Buxton, Derbyshire.* P.Pr.G.R. January 1891.

2352 **Sladden,** Robert. *Townsville Street, Queenton, Charters Towers, Queensland.* 2613, P.M. Local Secretary for Charters Towers. June 1898.

2353 **Slade,** Charles Joseph. *Roke Villa, Millway Road, Andover.* P.A.G.D.C., Surrey. May 1901.

2354 **Slark,** William. 33 *Southampton Street, Strand, W.C., London.* 2095, P.M., *92.* March 1901.

2355 **Smail,** James Scott. *Innerleithen, Scotland.* 856. May 1898.

2356 **Smailes,** Robert. *Carlton Lodge, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds.* 1311. January 1899.

2357 **Small,** Harry Gordon. *Wythburn, Heaton Moor, Stockport.* P.Pr.G.W.,P.Pr.G.H.(R.A.), Cheshire. November 1897.

2358 **Small,** James Miln. 17 *Victoria Street, S.W., London.* Pr.G.Sec. and Sc.E., Middlesex. May 1899.

2359 **Smee,** Frederick Fuller. *Billiter Square Buildings, E.C., London.* 23. October 1899.

2360 **Smiles,** James Thomas. *Dept. of Mines, Sydney, New South Wales.* P.M. June 1897.

2361 **Smit,** Frederick Simon. *Box* 136, *Cape Town.* June 1899.

2362 **Smith,** A. C. K. 34 *Brazennose Street, Manchester.* 2554, P.M., Pr.G.D.Reg. November 1899.

2363 **Smith,** Arthur H. *Aldershot.* 723, W.M., *723.* May 1901.

2364 **Smith,** Benjamin Edwin. 10 *Elphinston Road, Poona, India.* 2532, P.M., *1198,* P.Z. Oct. 1894.

2365 **Smith,** Charles. 65 *Birdhurst Rise, South Croydon, Surrey.* 19. October 1895.

2366 **Smith,** Charles Winlove. 50 *High Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk.* 107, *107.* October 1891.

2367 **Smith,** D. Crawford. 19 *Queen Street, Perth, Scotland.* 3, W.M. March 1898.

2368 **Smith,** Donald. *St. Helena, Brisbane, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.) June 1900.

2369 **Smith,** F. W. *Romford, Essex.* 1437, W.M. January 1902.

2370 **Smith,** George. *Te Kowai, Mackay, Queensland.* 819 (S.C.) Local Sec. for Mackay. March 1897.

2371 **Smith,** George Frederick. *Seabourne, Bonham Road, Brixton Hill, S.W., London.* **Past Grand Organist.** June 1899.

2372 **Smith,** H. Squire. *King William's Town, Cape.* 1800, P.M., *853.* November 1898.

2373 **Smith,** James. *The Bank, Shotts, N.B.* P.Pr.G.Treas., Dumfries. **Second Grand Sojourner.** Representative Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter Missouri. October 1891.

2374 **Smith,** John. *Talford Works, Richard Street, Birmingham.* 1782, P.M., *587.* October 1901.

2375 **Smith,** John, B.E., M.I.C.E. *County Surveyor, Ballinasloe, Ireland.* Pr.J.G.W., South Connaught, *137,* P.K. March 1892.

2376 **Smith,** General John Corson. 65 *Sibley Street, Chicago.* **Past Grand Master.** Mayy 1889.

2377 **Smith,** John Moore, F.S.I. 96 *Romford Road, Stratford, E., London.* 2291. October 1894.

2378 **Smith,** Joseph Collett. *Snow Hill Buildings, E.C., London.* 1965. May 1898.

2379 **Smith,** Montague Howard. 15 *Oxford Road, Banbury.* 280, *280.* March 1895.

2380 **Smith,** Norman. *Suva, Fiji.* 1931, W.M. January 1902.

2381 **Smith,** Robert, jun. *Newcastle, Natal.* P.D.G.D.C. May 1898.

2382 **Smith,** Robert George. *Rostrevor, Newmarket Road, Norwich.* Pr.G.Sup.W. October 1902.

2383 **Smith,** Rev. Samuel George, D.D., LL.D., 125 *College Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.* 3 (Minn. C.) March 1900.

2384 **Smith,** William Henry. *State School, Monkland, Gympie, Queensland.* 775 (S.C.), P.M., *194* (S.C.) Local Secretary for Gympie. May 1891.

2385 **Smith,** W. Price. *York House, Bangor, North Wales.* Pr.G.A.P. March 1901.

2386 **Smithies,** William Edward. *Springfield, Elland, Yorkshire.* P.P.G.D., P.P.G.St.B. (R.A.) Oct 1888.

2387 **Smyth,** William Henry. *Elkington Hall, Louth, Lincolnshire.* **Past Provincial Grand Master.** May 1890.

2388 **Snashall,** Percy Barden. *Box 271, Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479. October 1901.

2389 **Snell,** Dr. E. T. *P.O. Krugersdorp, V.R.C.* Lodge Libertas (D.C.), P.M. May 1898.

2390 **Snelling,** William Walton. 14 *Hermitage Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.* 1541, P.M. March 1893.

2391 **Snowball,** Fitzgerald. *Stanwix, St. Aubyn's Avenue, Caulfield, Victoria.* 752 (E.C.) June 1892.

2392 **Snowball,** Oswald Robinson. 19 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria.* P.M. June 1892.

2393 **Soley,** Alexis. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 786. June 1901.

3394 **Solomons,** Maurice E., J.P. 26 *Waterloo Road, Dublin.* **Representative Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, Past Reg. R.A. Instruction.** March 1901.

2395 ***Songhurst,** William John. 9 *Cromwell Place, Highgate, N.W., London.* 227, P.M., *7*. Jan. 1894.

2396 **Sonne,** Carl Christian. *Great Northern Telephone Co., Shanghai.* D.A.G.D.C. May 1896.

2397 **Sorrell,** John Edward. 18 *Wynndale Road, South Woodford, Essex.* 19. May 1900.

2398 **Sounes,** Clarence. *Woodlawn, Vanbrugh Park Road East, Blackheath, S.E., London.* 723, *723* October 1902.

2399 **South,** Benjamin Herbert. *Grahamstown, Cape.* 651 (S.C.), P.M., *118* (S.C.), P.Z. March 1895.

2400 **Southwell,** William Lascelles. *Astbury Hall, Bridgnorth, Salop.* P.Pr.G.W. May 1889.

2401 **Spafford,** Frederick Angier. *Flandreau, South Dakota, U.S.A.* 11, P.M., *19*. May 1895.

2402 **Spalding,** Frank Wilby. 47 *Newmarket Terrace, Newmarket Road, Norwich.* 213. October 1902.

2403 **Spalding,** John Tricks, J.P. 22 *Villa Road, Nottingham.* P.Pr.G.W., Pr.G.H., Notts. May 1894.

2404 **Sparks,** Alfred. 55 *Crown Lane, Bromley Common, Kent.* 1987. May 1895.

2405 **Sparks,** Henry James. *Earlham Hall, Norwich.* **Past Grand Deacon.** P.D.D.G.M., Bengal. March 1893.

2406 **Spaul,** H. B. 4 *St. Anne's Chambers, Ludgate Hill, E.C., London.* 145, P.M. November 1901.

2407 **Spencer,** Robinson. *Frankton, Waikato, Auckland, New Zealand.* 101. May 1896.

2408 **Spencer,** Thomas. 3 *Brookfield Terrace, Ashton Old Road, Fairfield, near Manchester.* 1774. January 1900.

2409 **Spiers,** James. *Masonic Hall, Toowoomba, Queensland.* Dep.Dis.G.M., Prov.G.H. Local Secretary-in-Chief for Queensland. January 1891.

2410 **Spiller,** Stanley. 480 *Brixton Road, S.W., London.* 2395. June 1898.

2411 **Sponneck,** Count Carl Waldemar. 116 *and* 117 *Holborn, E.C., London.* 2105. May 1901.

2412 **Sprague,** Israel Barnard Baldwin. 255 *Sherman Street, St. Paul, Minn., U.S.A.* 5, P.M. May 1893.

2413 **Squier,** Hamilton R. 206 *Broadway, New York, U.S.A.* 454. March 1899.

2414 **Squire,** Eustace. *Blackall, Queensland.* 2207. November 1901.

2415 **Squires,** William. *The Hollies, Pannal, Leeds.* 1221. March 1901.

2416 **Stackard,** Stephen Frank. 7 *Park Lane, Norwich.* 807, P.M. January 1899.

2417 **Stanhope,** Henry A. 3716 *Locust Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A.* 610. October 1901.

2418 **Stanley,** Thomas Compton. 3 *Bellefields Road, Brixton, S.W., London.* 435. March 1897.

2419 **Starkey,** John W. *Gas Office, La Valletta, Malta.* Dep.D.G.M., D.G.H., Malta. LocalSecretary for Malta. January 1888.

2420 **Starkey,** Richard Ball. *Ankerstead, Leicester.* 2429. October 1900.

2421 **Staton,** James W. *Brooksville, Kentucky.* **Grand Master, Kentucky.** March 1889.

2422 **Statter,** William Aked. *Thornhill House, Wakefield, Yorks.* 154, P.M., *154*, P.Z. March 1890.

2423 **Stauffer,** William Ferdinand. 298 *Hoe Street, Walthamstow, Essex.* 19. May 1893.

2424 **Staynes,** William Henry. *The Ferns, Belgrave, Leicester.* P.P.G.St.B. March 1902.

2425 **St. Clair,** Ernest. 48 *Hatton Garden, E.C., London.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** May 1895.

2426 ***Steavenson,** Joseph, B.A. *London.* P.D.G.W., P.D.G.R. (R.A.), Madras. January 1893.

2427 **Stevenson,** James Dunlop. *Freemasons' Hall, Perth, West Australia.* **Grand Secretary.** October 1900.

2428 **Stecker,** Adam A. 74 *Pearl Street, New York.* 588, P.M. May 1898.

429 **Stecker,** Ernest. *Box 49, Salisbury, Rhodesia.* 2479, P.M. November 1900.

2430 **Steeds,** Herbert William Pilditch. *Johannesburg, V.R.C.* Jubilee Lodge (D.C.), P.M., *220* (S.C.) October 1891.

2431 **Steele,** Lawrence. *Lime Wood, Hill Lane, Southampton.* 359, P.M. November 1891.
2432 **Steele,** William Frederick. *Underleigh, Darwen, Lancashire.* 381. March 1898.
2433 **Steggles,** William Henry. *Westbrook, Godolming, Surrey.* 2101, W.M. June 1902.
2434 **Stephens,** Isaac Robert. 2 *Orwell Terrace, Langer Road, Felixstowe.* 2371. March 1896.
2435 **Stephens,** John Naylor. 7 *Holmesdole Road, Sevenoaks, Kent.* 1718, P.M. *141.* October 1897.
2436 **Stephens,** Samuel George. *Toowoomba, Queensland.* P.D.G.S.B. October 1895.
2437 **Stephenson,** Charles. *Bank House, Consett, Co. Durham.* 2135, P.M. May 1897.
2438 **Stephenson,** William Henry. 11 *Bunhill Row, E.C. London.* 2530. March 1902.
2439 **Stern,** George Belleville. *Zeerust, V.R.C.* 2089, *2134.* June 1892.
2440 **Stevens,** Albert Clark. *Paterson, New Jersey, U.S.A.* 88, P.M., *33,* P.H.P. May 1895.
2441 **Stevens,** Charles. *Shuttesdraai, Ficksburg, O.R.C.* 2522. March 1899.
2442 ***Stevens,** Daniel Collenette, F.R.G.S., F.R.C.I. *City Club, Cape Town.* 1409. May 1889.
2443 **Stevens,** Edward H. 1117 *22nd Street, Louisville, Kentucky, U.S.A.* May 1899.
2444 ***Stevens,** Frank, M.I.C.E. 109 *The Grove, Ealing, W., London.* P.D.G.S.B., Madras. March 1895.
2445 **Stevens,** George. 28 *Old Mill Road, Plumstead, Kent.* 19. May 1893.
2446 **Stevens,** John Thomas. *Fairlawn, Southall, Middlesex.* 2675. March 1902.
2447 **Stevens,** John William, A.R.I.B.A. 21 *New Bridge Street, E.C., London.* 2234. June 1891.
2448 **Stevenson,** Arthur G. *Howe Hill, Holgate, York.* 2328. January 1898.
2449 **Stevenson,** C. M. *Kiama, New South Wales.* **Past Dep. Grand Insp. Working.** Jan. 1898.
2450 **Stevenson,** James Edgar. *Freemasons' Holl, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.* 219, P.M., *257.* May 1896.
2451 **Steward,** Joseph Ellis. *Compstoll, Stockport.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.H., Cheshire. January 1899.
2452 **Stewart,** Alan McKenzie. *Morden, Manitoba, Canada.* D.D.G.M. March 1900.
2453 **Stewart,** Charles H. *Melbourne, Florida, U.S.A.* **Grand Deacon,** *5.* March 1899.
2454 **Stewart,** Robert. 13 *Woodbine Terrace, Gateshead, Durham.* 428, P.M., *48,* P.Z. November 1895.
2455 **Stidolph,** Edward Spencer. *Langdale House, Greenwich, S.E., London.* 1544, P.M., *1544.* Nov. 1895.
2456 **Stigling,** Adelbertus Jacobus. *Hopefield District, Molmesbury, Cape Colony.* Lodge San Jan (D.C.) January 1892.
2457 **Stillson,** Henry Leonard. *Bennington, Vermont, U.S.A.* 13, P.M., *39.* March 1892.
2458 **Stimson,** Edward. 52 *Brixton Hill, S.W., London.* 15, P.M. May 1898.
2459 **Stimson,** Edward Charles, A.R.I.B.A. 22 *Atherton Road, Forest Gate, E., London.* 2374. Jan. 1896.
2460 **Stitt,** Rev. Samuel Stewart, M.A. *Aldershot.* P.Pr.G.O. (C. & R.A.), Jersey. March 1896.
2461 **Stiven,** James. *Annandole, Reigate.* **Past Grand Deacon.** June 1893.
2462 **St. John,** Louis Frederick. *Abbey Lodge, Linton Road, Hostings.* 1184, *40.* May 1894.
2463 **Stockings,** William F. 22 *Newmarket Road, Norwich.* 943, P.M. October 1902.
2464 **Stocks,** William Henry. *St. David's, Carson Road, West Dulwich, S.E., London.* 1351, P.M., *862.* March 1902.
2465 **Stokes,** Charles. *Cecil House, Highfields, Sheffield.* 1239, P.M. October 1900.
2466 **Stokes,** William. *Germiston, Johannesburg, V.R.C.* 2498. May 1899.
2467 **Stokes,** John, M.D. *Eccleshall Road, Sheffield.* 139, P.M. May 1898.
2468 **Stone,** Walter Henry. 24 *Raleigh Gordens, Brixton Hill, S.W., London.* 2647, P.M., *2899.* November 1896.
2469 **Storey,** Robert. *Dean Street, Shildon, R.S.O., Co. Durham.* 2415. January 1901.
2470 **Storey,** R. B. 103 *Windsor Road, Forest Gate, E., London.* 2694. May 1902.
2471 **Stotzer,** Frederick. 37 *Upper Thames Street, E.C., London.* 238, W.M. January 1902.
2472 **Stowe,** James Gardner. *Konsas City, Missouri, U.S.A.* October 1898.
2473 ***Strangways,** Leonard R., M.A. *Merton, Cullenswood, Dublin.* 357, *33.* March 1898.
2474 **Stratton,** Buchan Francis. 55 *Barrowgate Road, Chiswick, S.W., London.* 49, P.M., *22,* P.Z. November 1895.
2475 **Stratton,** William Joseph. 12 *Algernon Road, Kilburn, N.W., London.* P.Pr.G.D.C., Bucks. March 1899.
2476 **Stringfellow,** F. J. *Crewkerne, Somersetshire.* P.Pr.G.Std.B., Somerset. June 1892.
2477 **Stuart,** Alick Graham. *Mackay, Queensland.* 737 (S.C.) November 1900.
2478 **Stubbs,** Dr. Percy Belford Travers, J.P. *Wynberg, Cape Town.* 2577, P.M. March 1897.
2479 **Stubington,** Arthur Stuart. *Benachie, Cavendish Road, Sutton, Surrey.* 1347. November 1898.
2480 **Stuttaford,** Richard. *Box 69, Cape Town.* 398 (S.C.) March 1898.
2481 **Stuttaford,** William Foot. *Cleveland, Worcester Pork, Surrey.* P.D.G.Tr., W.D.S.A. June 1897.

2482 **Subrahmanyam,** N. Barrister, Gov. Pleader. *The Luz, Madras.* P.Dis.G.Reg. June 1893.

2483 **Sudlow,** Robert Clay. *Snow Hill Buildings, E.C., London.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) October 1892.

2484 **Sumner,** Reginald Philip. *Clovelly, Wotton Hill, Gloucester.* P.P.G.W. January 1895.

2485 **Sutherland,** William G. P.O.B. 74, *Pretoria, V.R.C.* 770 (S.C.) March 1894.

2486 **Sutton,** S. John. *Darabe, via Emtento, Tembuland, South Africa.* October 1894.

2487 **Sweatman,** J. A. 14 *Great St. Thomas Apostle, E.C., London.* 183. March 1901.

2488 **Sweeney,** William Duncan. 101 *Grey Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.* 1712, P.M., *24.* Nov. 1900.

2489 **Sweet,** John Thomas. 7 *Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C., London.* 1721, P.M. June 1897.

2490 **Swinden,** Francis George. 27 *Temple Street, Birmingham.* Pr.G.Sec., P.A.G.D.C. (R.A.) Jan. 1893.

2491 ***Swinn,** Charles. 125 *Upper Moss Lane, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.Sw.B. (R.A.). June 1894.

2492 **Sykes,** Godfrey. 29 *Park Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W., London.* 165, P.M. June 1902.

2493 **Sykes,** Walter. 147 *Jerningham Road, New Cross, S.E., London.* 1597, P.M. March 1898.

2494 **Sykes,** Walter. *Copley Square Hotel, Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.* 1783, *582.* June 1902.

2495 ***Symns,** Robert Corser Montfort, I.C.S. *c/o A. Scott & Co., Rangoon, Burma.* **District Grand Standard Bearer.** (C. & R.A.) March 1901.

2496 **Symons,** William. *Callington, Cornwall.* P.P.G.D. of C. (C. & R.A.) June 1896.

2497 **Symonds,** George John. 76 *Whitehall Park, N., London.* 183, P.M. June 1897.

2498 **Szlumper,** William Weeks, M.I.C.E. 17 *Victoria Street, S.W., London.* 2000. January 1901.

2499 **Tackley,** Rev. Frederick James. *The Vestry, Parish Church, Bradford.* 2538. October 1898.

2500 **Tailby,** William. 89 *Herbert Road, Plumstead, Kent.* 13, P.M., *13,* P.Z. May 1893.

2501 **Tallent-Bateman,** Charles Tallent. 64 *Cross Street, Manchester.* 1375. March 1900.

2502 **Tarnay,** Henri. *Zelinka Gasse, Vienna.* Schiller Lodge. October 1899.

2503 **Tarrant,** Herbert. *Colombo, Ceylon.* 2170. March 1899.

2504 **Tarrant,** W. H., jun. *Witney, Oxon.* 1706, P.M. January 1897.

2505 **Tate,** Clement John Gifford. *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.* 1022, P.M. January 1899.

2506 **Tate,** John. 18 *Queen's Gardens, Poonah, India.* **Past Grand Deacon,** Dep.Dis.Gr.Master, Bombay. October 1893.

2507 **Taubman,** Edward Teare. *Aberdeen, South Dakota, U.S.A.* 38, P.M., *14.* May 1895.

2508 **Taylor,** Albert. 7 *Commercial Street, Pimlico, S.W., London.* 2664. March 1899.

2509 **Taylor,** Charles Clement Jennings. *Derby Villa, Derby Road, Kenilworth, Cape Town.* 1409, *153* (S.C.) March 1889.

2510 **Taylor,** C. J. 19 *Moreton Avenue, Stretford, Manchester.* 2793. May 1902.

2511 **Taylor,** Edward Moseley. 3 *Spencer Villas, Little Heath, Old Charlton, S.E., London.* 913, P.M. June 1900.

2512 ***Taylor,** Edward Reginald. *Medomsley, Sidcup, Kent.* 190. March 1900.

2513 **Taylor,** Ernest Frederic, M.R.C.P. *Butts Grove House, Armley, Leeds.* 1040, P.M. May 1900.

2514 ***Taylor,** George William, A.I.N.A. 11 *Breakspeare's Road, St. John's, S.E., London.* 171, *140.* October 1889.

2515 **Taylor,** Henry, F.S.A. 12 *Curzon Park, Chester.* 425, P.M., Pr.G.Reg. March 1901.

2516 **Taylor,** Hugh Taylor. 24 *Westwick Gardens, W., London.* 2000, P.M. May 1901.

2517 **Taylor,** John, J.P., F.L.S., F.C.S. 15 *Lucius Street, Torquay.* P.Pr.G.R., P.Pr.G.So.N. Jan. 1888.

2518 **Taylor,** Percy W. *West Cottage, Hadham Road, Bishop Stortford.* P.Pr.G.W., Herts. Jan. 1899.

2519 **Taylor,** Thomas *Rosendale, The Brampton, Newcastle, Staffordshire.* **Junior Grand Deacon, Deputy Grand Sword Bearer** (R.A.). May 1900.

2520 **Taylor,** William Campbell. 1 *Horseguard's Avenue, S.W., London.* 913, P.M., P.Z. March 1898.

2521 **Taylor-Brown,** Dr. J. *Box* 63, *Jeppestown, V.R.C.* 265 (I.C.), W.M. June 1898.

2522 **Temple,** Dr. Thomas Cameron. *Shefford, R.S.O., Bedfords.* 2620. May 1901.

2523 **Tennant,** David, jun. *Box* 232, *Cape Town.* De Goede Hoop Lodge. November 1898.

2524 **Terry,** Major General Astley. 123 *St. George's Road, S.W., London.* **Grand Sword Bearer.** October 1897.

2525 **Terry,** Major Astley Herbert, A.S.C. 123 *St. George's Road, S.W., London.* P.Z., P.G.W., Guernsey and Alderney. March 1899.

2526 **Terry,** James. 143 *Tufnell Park Road, N., London.* **Past Grand Sword Bearer.** June 1888.

2527 **Terry,** John Albert. *Melrose House, Hamlet Court Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.* 975. March 1902.

2528 **Tharp,** Henry Walter. *Mexboro House, Knighton Drive, Leicester.* 49. May 1895.

2529 **Tharp,** John Alfred. 9 *Norton Folgate, Bishopsgate, E.C., London.* 1228, *55.* November 1895.

2530 **Tharp,** William Anthony. 86 *Ladbroke Grove, W., London.* 49. May 1895.

2531 **Thaxter,** Frank William. 1224 *Monroe Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri, U.S.A.* 316, P.M. Oct. 1899.

2532 **Thibaut,** John Stanley. *Donaldsonville, Louisiana, U.S.A.* 251, *2.* June 1896.

2533 **Thoma,** Ludwig F. 71 *East 93rd Street, New York City, U.S.A.* 408, P.M. March 1901.

2534 **Thomas,** Alfred James. 30 *Regent Street, S.W., London.* 1, P.M. **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) March 1900.

2535 **Thomas,** Arthur Gaskin. 9 & 10 *Abbey Place, Torquay.* 328, *328* May 1899

2536 **Thomas,** Charles Celt. *Bethlehem, O.R.C.* 2522. March 1896.

2537 **Thomas,** Jabez Edwin. *Cavendish Chambers, Grenfell Street, Adelaide.* **Past Assistant Grand Secretary, Past Grand Lecturer, South Australia.** May 1889.

2538 **Thomas,** J. J. *Homeleigh, Randolph Road, Maida Vale, W., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** November 1894.

2539 **Thomas,** James Lewis. 26 *Gloucester Street, S.W., London.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies.** March 1898.

2540 **Thomas,** John. 10 *West Terrace, North Ormesby, Middlesborough.* 302, P.M. October 1898.

2541 **Thomas,** John Douglas. *Eton, Mackay, Queensland.* 2624, P.M. October 1895.

2542 **Thomas,** Richard Griffith, M.S.A., F.I.A.S. *Victoria Hotel, Menai Bridge, North Wales.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., P.Pr.G.A.So., North Wales. May 1894.

2543 **Thomas,** R. A. *Council Chambers, Guildford, West Australia.* 843 (S.C.) May 1901.

2544 **Thomas,** Robert. *Denham Street, Rockhampton, Queensland.* 677 (S.C.) November 1896.

2545 **Thomas,** W. E. *Ballarat, Victoria.* 40. January 1894.

2546 **Thomas,** Lieut.-Col. William Frederick, M.D. *Madras.* 2356, P.M. March 1900.

2547 **Thomas,** William Kingdon. 42 *Triangle, Clifton, Bristol.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., Somerset. June 1891.

2548 **Thompson,** Albert James. 44 *Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.* 2433, *605.* May 1897.

2549 **Thompson,** Edward James. *Blackall, Queensland.* 2207. March 1896.

2550 **Thompson,** Frank J. *Fargo, North Dakota, U.S.A.* **Grand Secretary** (C. & R.A.), **Grand Master, North Dakota.** October 1894.

2551 **Thompson,** James Thomas. 51 *Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.* P.Pr.G.R., P.Pr.G.St.B. (R.A.) Cheshire. January 1894.

2552 ***Thompson,** John. *Albion Brewery, Mile End, E., London.* 2242. November 1892.

2553 **Thompson,** John. *Hughenden, Queensland.* 2176, P.M. May 1902.

2554 **Thompson,** John Robinson. *Bramley Meade, Whalley, Lancashire.* 2529, P.M. October 1894.

2555 **Thompson,** John William. *Newholme, Heaton, Bolton, Lancashire.* 37, P.M. March 1892.

2556 **Thompson,** Ralph. 4 *Love Lane, Berwick-on-Tweed, Northumberland.* P.Pr.G.W. March 1890.

2557 **Thompson,** R. A. 5 *Melville Road, Hove, Sussex.* 2502. November 1898.

2558 **Thompson,** Thomas Cordukes. 54 *Holgate Terrace, York.* 236, *236.* October 1900.

2559 **Thompson,** William Roper. 13 *Fermor Road, Forest Hill, S.E., London.* 1507, *2397.* Jan. 1896.

2560 ***Thomson,** Andrew. *Middle Crescent, Middle Brighton, Victoria.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.), **Victoria.** June 1892.

2561 **Thomson,** Dr. G. Crawford. 111 *Sinclair Road, W., London.* 2410, P.M., *2410,* P.Z. March 1902.

2562 **Thorne,** William. *Adderley Street, Cape Town.* 398 (S.C.) June 1894.

2563 **Thornton,** Robert S., M.P. *Deloraine, Manitoba, Canada.* **Grand Master.** Local Secretary for Manitoba. May 1897.

2564 ***Thornton,** William Ebor. *Deynecourt, Frodsham, Warrington.* 2651. June 1897.

2565 **Thornton,** William Henry Lindsay. *Nithsdale, Toowoomba, Queensland.* 2338. October 1893

2566 **Thurley,** Reuben Manley. *Harris Road, Egmore, Madras.* 273, *273.* June 1896.

2567 **Thwaites,** C. 22 *Chancery Lane, E.C., London.* 2319. March 1899.

2568 **Tidman,** Charles W. *Fernlea, Eaglescliffe Junction, Co. Durham.* 940. January 1899.

2569 **Tidman,** Edward, C.E., F.S.I., M.S.A. 34 *Victoria Street, S.W., London.* 1716. May 1896.

2570 **Tiffany,** William Henry. P.O.B. 387, *Cape Town.* Lodge de Goede Hoop. Pr.G.Sec. (D.C.) Local Secretary for South Africa, West Division. May 1897.

2571 **Tijou,** Charles J. R. *County Court, Boro' Road, E., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant.** January 1898.

2572 **Timme,** Henry Frederick Oscar. 14 *Billiter Street, E.C., London.* 238, *1615.* January 1902.

2573 **Tindall,** R. J. *Box* 115, *Krugersdorp, V.R.C.* Lodge Libertas D.C.) May 1898.

2574 **Tipper,** Harry. 35 *The Grove, Hammersmith, W., London.* Past Assistant Grand Pursuivant, Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies (R.A.) June 1889.

2575 **Titcomb,** Edward C. *Victoria Mansions Hotel, Lowestoft.* 1452, P.M. November 1898.

2576 **Todd,** Thomas Niven. *Weymouth, Manarewa, New Zealand.* 56 (N.Z.C.) March 1901.

2577 **Todd,** Thomas Olman. *Sans Street, Sunderland.* P.Pr.G.St.B. (C. & R.A.) January 1898.

2578 **Todman,** Frank. 3 *Princes Avenue, Victoria Road, Wood Green, N., London.* 2030, P.M. June 1898.

2579 **Tomlinson,** Sir William Edward Murray, Bart., M.P. 3 *Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W., London.* Past Grand Deacon. March 1901.

2580 **Toms,** John. 1 *Glenarm Villas, Drumcondra, Dublin.* 126 (I.C.) January 1900.

2581 **Tonkin,** Alfred James. 19 *Rokeby Avenue, Redland, Bristol.* 1755, *935.* November 1892.

2582 **Tonkin,** Rev. Charles Douglas. *Stamford Hill, Durban, Natal.* D.G.Chap. May 1898.

2583 **Tothill,** Mortimer Augustus Legett. *Castle Street, Cape Town.* De Goede Hoop Lodge. May 1899.

2584 **Townend,** Harry. 16 *Cornhill, E.C., London.* 180. March 1895.

2585 **Toynton,** William E. 22 *Palmerston Road, Palmer's Green, N., London.* 1950. November 1898.

2586 **Trendell,** Sir Arthur, C.M.G. *Jun. Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, W., London.* Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies. March 1902.

2587 *__Trentham,__ George. *Calthorpe House, Gough Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.* 1246, *482.* Oct. 1900.

2588 **Tristram,** Rev. Henry Baker, D.D., F.R.S., Canon of Durham. *The College, Durham.* Deputy Prov. Grand Master, Durham; Past Grand Chaplain, England. Feb. 1887.

2589 **Troughton,** Capt. Cecil. 17 *Hans Mansions, S.W., London.* 2506, *7* March 1902.

2590 **Tubby,** Walter George. *St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.* 410, *91.* May 1898.

2591 **Tucker,** Edward Thomas. 53 *Catherine Street, Liverpool.* 786. May 1902.

2592 **Tucker,** Raymond. 61 *Eardley Crescent, Earl's Court, S.W., London.* 1899, P.M. October 1893.

2593 **Tuke,** Charles W. *Beira, Portuguese East Africa.* 2479. November 1900.

2594 **Turle,** John Glanville. *Abbey Mount, Torquay.* 1402, P.M., *1402.* May 1899.

2595 **Turnbull,** Edmond J. 69 *Tierney Road, Streatham, S.W., London.* 1524, P.M., *2030,* P.Z. January 1897.

2596 **Turner,** C. A. *Moulmein, Burma.* P.Dis.G.Sup.Wks., D.G.S. November 1896.

2597 **Turner,** Frank. *Pretoria, Vaal River Colony.* 770 (S.C.), *231* (S.C.) October 1894.

2598 **Turner,** George Edward. *Purbeck, Blandford, Dorset.* P.Pr.Sup.W. March 1892.

2599 **Turner,** John J. C. *Essex Hall, Colchester.* P.P.G.W., *51,* P.Z. June 1900.

2600 **Turton,** Isaiah. 260 *Burrage Road, Plumstead, Kent.* Pr.G.Stew., Kent. *913.* March 1898.

2601 **Tuxford,** James George. *Glasfryn, Conway, North Wales.* P.Pr.G.W., Pr.G.Se.E. March 1896.

2602 **Twing,** Rev. Cornelius L. 185 *Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A.* 710, *142.* October 1893.

2603 **Twiss,** Major George Edward, R.A.M.C. 11 *Rowland Road, Upper Tooting, S.W., London.* 1436, P.M. January 1899.

2604 **Tyndale-Biscoe,** Major A. S., R.F.A. *Rawal Pindi, Punjab.* 988. October 1896.

2605 **Typke,** P. G. W. *Lawn House, New Malden, Surrey.* 1671, P.M. October 1898.

2606 **Uhlig,** Curt Oscar. *Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C., London.* 1969. October 1897.

2607 **Ulstrup,** A. Norman. *Stavanger, Norway.* 5. January 1899.

2608 **Upton,** Hon. William Henry, M.A., LL.M., F.R.S.A. *Walla Walla, Washington, U.S.A.* Past Grand Master. Local Secretary for Washington. March 1893.

2609 **Usher,** Albert. 147 *Finchley Road, N.W., London.* 2323. June 1902.

2610 **Vallentine,** Samuel. 209 *Brixton Road, S.W., London.* Past Grand Pursuivant. Oct. 1890.

2611 **Vandertaelen,** Ferdinand. 15 *Church Road, Harlesden, N.W., London.* June 1896.

2612 **Vane-Stow,** Major Harry. 24 *Bedford Street, W.C., London.* Deputy Grand Sword Bearer. June 1902.

2613 **Van Gass,** J. *P.O. Roodepoort, Vaal River Colony.* 2539. October 1899.

2614 **Van Heerde,** Gerrit. 2 *Pepper Street, Cape Town.* Lodge de Goede Hoop. November 1899.

2615 *__Vassar-Smith,__ Richard Vassar. *Charlton Park, Cheltenham.* Past Grand Deacon. November 1888.

2616 **Vaudrey,** Lieut. George, A.S.C. *Candia, Crete.* 349. May 1896.

2617 **Vaughan,** J. C. M. *Whitecross, Hereford.* 120, *120* (S.C.) March 1900.

2618 **Vaughan,** Lieut.-Col. T. T., R.A. *Fort St. George, Madras.* May 1889.

2619 **Vaux,** T. R. *The Oaks, Ilkley, Yorkshire.* P.Pr.G.Sup.W., West Yorkshire. June 1897.

2620 **Venables,** Rowland George. *Oakhurst, Oswestry, Shropshire.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.), **England.** January 1889.

2621 **Venning,** Edmund. *Liskeard, Cornwall.* P.Pr.G.Treas. October 1896.

2622 **Verdier,** L. 57 *Clovelly Mansions, Grays Inn Road, W.C., London.* 1687. March 1899.

2623 ***Vernon,** William. *Teanhurst, Tean, Stoke-on-Trent.* P.Pr.G.S.B. May 1899.

2624 **Vibert,** Arthur Lionel, C. S. *Negapatam, Madras.* D.G.A.D.C. Local Secretary for Madras and Bombay. January 1895.

2625 **Vicars,** Sir Arthur, F.S.A., Ulster King of Arms. *Dublin Castle.* XXV. January 1898.

2626 **Vickers,** Charles. *Bloemfontein, Orange River Colony.* 1022. Local Secretary for Bloemfontein. March 1902.

2627 **Vigo,** James George. 31 *York Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W., London.* 1671, P.M. October 1898.

2628 **Vincent,** William. 5 *Winchester Street, S.W., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer.** March 1898.

2629 **Vogel,** C. 53 *Leadenhall Street, E.C., London.* 238. March 1902.

2630 **Vreede,** Dirk E. *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.* 711. June 1898.

2631 **Wade,** Henry Logan. *Legal Chambers, Auckland, New Zealand.* 689. March 1901.

2632 **Wade,** Samuel Dunscombe. 29 *Gracechurch Street, E.C., London.* 1228, P.M. November 1893.

2633 **Wadsworth,** Horatio. *Manor House, St. Ives, Hunts.* 2684, *442* January 1900.

2634 **Wager,** John James Green, R.N. 51 *Campbell Road, Southsea.* P.D.G.St.B. June 1899.

2635 **Wagstaffe,** John. *Mottram-in-Longdendale, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.S B., P.Pr.G.D.C. (R.A.), Cheshire. June 1897.

2636 **Wagstaffe,** Wright. *Main Street, Bingley, Yorks.* 408, *408*. March 1899.

2637 **Waite,** Arthur Edward. *Sidmouth Lodge, South Ealing, W., London.* 2430. March 1902.

2638 **Wakeford,** George William. *Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, Canada.* **Grand Lecturer, Past Grand Secretary, Past Deputy Grand Master of Prince Edward's Island, Past Grand King, Grand Chapter of Novia Scotia.** March 1888.

2639 **Walker,** Alexander. *Barberton, V.R.C.* Jubilee Lodge (D.C.) January 1898.

2640 ***Walker,** Alexander. *City Chambers, Glasgow.* 873, *50*. October 1901.

2641 **Walker,** Charles Rotherham, M.D. 15 *Sackville Road, Hove, Sussex.* 2291. March 1896.

2642 **Wall,** Thomas. *Holwood,* 66 *Thornton Heath, Chiswick, W., London.* 1155. March 1900.

2643 **Wallbach,** Quarter-Master Lieut. D. *Jebba, West Africa.* 1065, P.M. November 1898.

2644 **Wallis,** Charles James, F S.S. *Hoe, Gomshall, Guildford.* 1415, P.M. January 1894.

2645 **Wallis,** R. F. *Box* 34, *Krugersdorp, V.R.C.* 2613, P.M. May 1898.

2646 **Wallis,** Hamilton. 48 *Wall Street, New York.* **Past Grand Master, New Jersey.** June 1895.

2647 ***Wallis,** Walter Joseph. *Oudtshoorn, Cape Colony.* 2088. May 1902.

2648 **Walls,** Major Thomas Charles. *East Temple Chambers, E.C., London.* **Past Grand Standard Bearer, Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies** (R.A.) March 1890.

2649 **Walsh,** Albert. *Port Elizabeth, South Africa.* P.Dis.G.W., Eastern Division, S. Africa. June 1897.

2650 **Walters,** Francis Isaac. *Siruvallur, Madras.* P.D.G.S.B., D.G A.S. (R.A.) June 1896.

2651 **Warburton,** Samuel. *Egerton Lodge, Bury Old Road, Manchester.* P.Pr.G.St.B., P.Pr.G.S.B. (R.A.) March 1897.

2652 **Ward,** George Abel. *Texas, Queensland.* 883 (S.C.) October 1901.

2653 **Ward,** J. Wesney. 10 & 11 *Lime Street, E.C., London.* 8. May 1900.

2654 **Ward,** Martindale, C., M.D., J.P. *Saltburn, Twickenham, Middlesex.* June 1898.

2655 **Ward,** Walter B. 161 *Broadway, New York.* 33, P.M., *16*, P.H.P. May 1898.

2656 **Wardman,** George. 9 *South Parade, Leeds.* 1042, *1042*. November 1896.

2657 **Warliker,** Lieut.-Col. Damodar, I.M.S. *25th M.I., Bangalore, Madras.* P.M. October 1896.

2658 **Warner,** William Thomas. 15 *Streathbourne Road, Upper Tooting, S.W., London.* 2272, P.M., P.Pr.G.So., Essex. May 1890.

2659 **Warre,** C. Bampfylde. 19 *Brunswick Place, West Brighton.* P.P.G.D., P.G Sc.N. January 1893.

2660 **Warren,** James Syer. *Little Neston, Chester.* 979, P.M., *321*, Z. January 1894.

2661 **Warrington,** Albert Francis Grosvenor. *Rangoon, Burma.* 542. October 1901.

2662 **Warvelle,** George W. 115 *Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.* P.M. **Grand High Priest.** March 1894.

2663 **Warwick,** Henry Sidney Robert. *Naraingunge, East Bengal.* 2507. May 1901.

2664 **Washbourn,** T. A., jun. *Bell Lane, Gloucester.* 839. June 1900.

2665 **Washington,** Thomas Loundes. *Marsa, Malta.* P.D.G.D. March 1900.

2666 **Waterlow,** Paul Langborne. *Cockcrow Hill, Ditton Hill, Surbiton, Surrey.* 2545, P.M. May 1902.

2667 **Watkins,** Harry Baskerville. *Umtali, Rhodesia.* 2678. November 1900.

2668 **Watson,** Daniel Ernest. 6 *Lurline Gardens, Battersea Park, S.W., London.* 973. January 1898.

2669 ***Watson,** James Procter, J.P. *Castle Carrock, Cumberland, and Bombay.* 944. May 1897.

2670 **Watson,** Reginald Cyrus. 30 *Bedford Row, W.C., London.* 2427. March 1902.

2671 **Watson,** William. 105 *Victoria Road, Headingley, Leeds.* P.Pr.G.W., P.Pr.G.So., Librarian. Feb. 1887.

2672 **Watson,** William Hill. 36 *Balmoral Road, Willesden Green, N.W., London.* 2664. January 1898.

2673 **Watts,** Rev. Henry L. 25 *Campbell Road, Southsea.* **Past Deputy Grand Master, Manitoba.** October 1897.

2674 **Waugh,** William James. *Seawood, Grange-over-Sands, Lancashire.* 1545, P.M., *600.* March 1889.

2675 **Way,** the Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel James, P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., Chief Justice. *Freemasons' Hall, Flinders Street, Adelaide.* **Grand Master, South Australia.** January 1891.

2676 **Wearne,** Charles Francis R. 127 *Murray Street, Perth, West Australia.* June 1900.

2677 **Weatherilt,** Henry Charles. *Lake N'Gami, Palapye Siding, British Protectorate, South Africa.* 1417. October 1889.

2678 **Weaver,** Astley. *Percy House, Percy Circus, W.C., London.* 1016. October 1902.

2679 **Webb,** J. *Clovelly, Grove Park, Camberwell, S.E., London.* 92. January 1896.

2680 **Webb,** J. A. *Talbot Lodge, Stanmore, Middlesex.* 1549. May 1902.

2681 **Webb,** John Daniel. 77 *Farringdon Street, E.C., London.* 1745. November 1893.

2682 **Webb,** William Sidney. *Percy Villa, Brownhill Road, Catford, S.E., London.* 1299. Nov. 1901.

2683 **Webber,** Otto Charles. *Middleburg, Vaal River Colony.* 794 (S.C.), P.M. March 1894.

2684 **Webster,** Alfred George, M.D. *Ashleigh, Golcar, near Huddersfield.* 1645, *1645.* March 1901.

2685 **Webster,** George. *Middleton, N.E. Railway, South Africa.* 1581. May 1892.

2686 **Weeden,** Sydney A. *Dagmar House, Rydon Crescent, Rosebury Avenue, E.C., London.* March 1900.

2687 **Weeks,** William Self. Local Secretary Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. *Clitheroe, East Lancashire.* P.Pr.G.Reg. (C. and R.A.), East Lancashire. March 1891.

2688 **Weigall,** Rev. Edward Mitford. *Frodingham Vicarage, Doncaster.* P.Pr.G.Chap., P.Pr.G.So., Lincolnshire. March 1898.

2689 **Weiss,** Felix Henri. 7 *Cavendish Square, W., London.* 1491, P.M., *2,* P.Z. May 1898.

2690 **Weiss,** Fred. 49 *Culmington Road, Ealing, W. London.* 1297. May 1902.

2691 **Welch,** J. B. *Eggington, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire.* 1524. March 1897.

2692 **Welch,** Louis. *Delaware, Ohio, U.S.A.* 18, P.M. October 1899.

2693 **Wells,** Bryan Walter. *Mutdapilly, Queensland.* 808 (S.C.) May 1898.

2694 **Wells,** Dr. Charles. *Fairfield, Cookham Dean, Berkshire.* 2323, P.M. November 1895.

2695 **Wells,** Ernest William. *Grahamstown, Cape.* 828, P.M. March 1895.

2696 **Welsford,** William Oakley. 15 *Great Queen Street, W.C., London.* 1321, P.M., P.Z. October 1900.

2697 ***Welsh,** William Henry. *Clare Hill, Clare, Suffolk.* 2188. June 1899.

2698 **Wemyss,** John. *Neepawa, Manitoba, Canada.* 24, P.M. May 1901.

2699 **Wennerberg,** Professor John William. 3 *Biblioteksgatan, Stockholm.* Nordiska Forsta Lodge. November 1899.

2700 **Wentzell,** Charles David. *Haartebeestfontein, Vaal River Colony.* November 1891.

2701 **Wernsdorf,** Wilhelm. *Riet Vlei, District of Boshof, Orange River Colony.* L. Amalia. June 1898.

2702 **West,** William. 19 *Craven Street, Strand, W.C., London.* 172. January 1900.

2703 **West,** William Washington. 63 *Somers Town, Walthamstow, Essex.* 2664. March 1898.

2704 **Westlake,** Francis B. 34 *Torrington Place, Plymouth.* **Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Sword Bearer,** (R.A.) June 1899.

2705 **Westcott,** Rev. Arthur, M.A. *Sullivan's Gardens, Madras.* P.D.G.W., P.D.G.A.So. May 1893.

2706 ***Westman,** Ernest B. 39 *Lombard Street, E.C., London.* 2562. March 1898.

2707 **Weston,** Samuel Thomas. 1 *Burlington Street, Blackburn, Lancashire.* 269. June 1900.

2708 **Westropp,** Thomas Johnson, M.A., M.R.I.A. 115 *Strand Road, Sandymount, Dublin.* 143. November 1897.

2709 **Westropp,** Col. William Keily, J.P., M.R.I.A. 6 *Shorncliffe Road, Folkestone.* P.Pr.G.So., Kent. June 1898.

2710 **Whadcoat,** John Henry, F.R.G.S., F.S.S., M.S.A., F.C.A., etc., J.P. *Poole, Dorset.* **Past Grand Deacon.** March 1894.

2711 **Wheawill,** Charles, C.A. 9 *York Place, Huddersfield.* 1514, P.M., *290.* June 1894.

2712 **Wheelwright,** John Rolland. *Box* 321, *Cape Town.* **Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, Past Grand Standard Bearer** (R.A.) October 1891.

2713 **Whiley,** Edwin. *Zeerust, V.R.C.* 1946, P.M. October 1893.

2714 **Whish,** John David. *Box* 39, *Capitol P.O., Albany, New York, U.S.A.* 452, W.M., *242.* June 1900.

2715 **Whitaker,** George. 19 *Park Road, Bingley, Yorks.* 408, P.M., *408.* March 1899.

2716 **Whitaker,** W. S. 229 *Barry Road, East Dulwich, S.E., London.* A.G.Pt. March 1898.

2717 **White,** Hubert. *Arundel House, College Park, Lewisham, S.E., London.* 2424, *1576* May 1898.

2718 **White,** J., jun. 28 *Budge Row, Cannon Street, E.C., London.* 176, P.M. June 1898.

2719 **White,** Joseph Walwyn. *Huntley, Hunt's Cross, Liverpool.* 1908, P.M. June 1894.

2720 **White,** Thomas Charters. 26 *Belgrave Road, S.W., London.* 63, P.M. May 1891.

2721 **White,** Thomas Jeston. *Standen Villa, Westminster Road, Hanwell, Middlesex.* 860, *860.* May 1898.

2722 **White,** William Alfred. *Pullman, Whitman Co., Washington, U.S.A.* 21, P.M. January 1902.

2723 **Whitehead,** J. Fred. 21 *Balliol Road, Bootle, Liverpool.* 799 (S.C.), *159* (I.C.) June 1895.

2724 **Whitehead,** Tom. 21 *Langton Street, Chelsea, S.W., London.* 2020. March 1898.

2725 **Whitley,** Edward Forbes. Mem. R.I., Cornwall. *Penarth House, Truro, Cornwall.* P.Pr.G.O. (Craft and R.A.), Cornwall. March 1887.

2726 **Whitney,** H. *Artisan Street, Houndsditch, E.C., London.* 861, P.M. January 1896.

2727 **Whittle,** Edward George. 9 *Regency Square, Brighton.* P.Pr.A.G.D.C., Sussex. June 1894.

2728 **Widdowson,** Howell Young. 45 *Cathedral Square, Christchurch, New Zealand.* **Senior Grand Warden.** May 1899.

2729 **Wiebe,** Carl Cornelius. *Hagenau* 5, *Hamburg.* **Grand Master, Hamburg.** May 1895.

2730 **Wilbur,** Newell L. 513 *Butler Exchange, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* 36, *7.* June 1889.

2731 **Wilcox,** C. R. *Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.* 3, *27.* November 1894.

2732 **Wild,** Lewis. 13 *Canonbury Park South, N., London.* 313. January 1899.

2733 **Wildman,** William Beauchamp, M.A. *Sherborne School, Dorset.* P.Pr.G.Stew. May 1897.

2734 **Wiley,** P. J. 13 *Babbacombe Road, Bromley, Kent.* 1437. January 1902.

2735 **Wilke,** George. *Stendal, Germany.* Lodge z. goldenen Krone. November 1898.

2736 **Wilkins,** Herbert Edward. *Moulmein, Burma.* Dis.G.W., Dis.G.J. Local Secretary for Burma. June 1895.

2737 **Wilkinson,** Fred. 10 *Hatton Garden, Liverpool.* 594, P.M. March 1901.

2738 **Wilkinson,** George Edward. 25 *Gladsmore Road, Stamford Hill, N., London.* 1607, P.M. May 1899.

2739 **Wilkinson,** James. *Ruthven Street, Toowoomba, Queensland.* 1978, P.M. January 1890.

2740 **Wilkinson,** Samuel Blaize. *Rutland Terrace, Northampton.* P.Pr.G.W. Local Secretary for the Province of Northampton and Huntingdonshire. November 1888.

2741 **Wilkinson,** William. 7 *Albert Hill, Bishop Auckland, Durham.* 1121, W.M. March 1902.

2742 **Wilkinson-Pimbury,** Charles James. 60 *Marmora Road, Honor Oak, S.E., London.* 65. March 1887.

2743 ***Wilks,** E. T., F.R.G.S. *Ashlyns, Watford, Herts.* 18, P.M. October 1896.

2744 **Wilks,** George, M.B., M.C. *Ashford, Kent.* 709, P.M. October 1896.

2745 **Wilks,** Harry. 81 *Cannon Street, E.C., London.* 2397. March 1902.

2746 **Will,** Alexander. *Grahamstown, Cape.* 389, P.M., *118* (S.C.), P.Z. January 1895.

2747 **Williams,** Rev. Edmund Nelson Goddard. *Redlynch Vicarage, Salisbury.* 1724, P.M. Nov. 1894.

2748 **Williams,** George Blackstone. *R.M. Office, Cape Town.* 1832. January 1892.

2749 **Williams,** Henry Montague. 33 *Compton Avenue, Brighton.* *271,* P.Z., P.Pr.G.R., Sussex. May 1895.

2750 **Williams,** Herbert James. *Featherstone Street, Wellington, New Zealand.* **Past Deputy Grand Master.** May 1896.

2751 **Williams,** Howard Douglas. 17 *Cardigan Road, Richmond Hill, Surrey.* 905, P.M., *742,* P.Z. June 1894.

2752 **Williams,** James. *Haselmere, High Wycombe, Bucks.* **Past Deputy Grand Sword Bearer.** *1501.* January 1889.

2753 **Williams,** R. W. *Oswald House, Ayresome Crescent, Middlesbro', Yorks.* 2391, P.M., P.P.G.A.D.C. (R.A.) March 1901.

2754 **Williams,** Ronald. 8 *Greenbank Road, Birkenhead.* 2876, *605.* June 1902.

2755 **Williams,** S. Stacker. *Newark, Ohio.* **Past Grand Master.** Local Sec. for Ohio. Mar. 1889.

2756 **Willock,** Charles Johnstone. 16, *Warwick Square, S.W., London.* 859. March 1895.

2757 **Willock,** Colonel George Woodford. *Junior United Service Club, S.W., London.* 1466. March 1895.

2758 **Willock,** Henry Court. *Lancaster Road, Wimbledon, Surrey.* 271. March 1895.

2759 **Willock,** Henry Davis. *East India U.S. Club, St. James' Square, S.W., London.* 1466. March 1893.

2760 **Willox,** David. 48 *Burgher Street, Parkhead, Glasgow.* 128, P.M., *87.* January 1892.

2761 **Willox,** William Carl. *Whatcom, Washington, U.S.A.* 44, P.M., *12,* P.H.P. October 1894.

2762 **Wills,** Thomas H. 2 *&* 4 *Market Street, Torquay.* 1402, P.M. October 1891.

2763 **Wilson,** Alexander. *Beechwood, Rubislaw Den, South Aberdeen.* Pr.G.M., *155.* November 1888.

2764 **Wilson,** David. *Vancouver, British Columbia.* **Grand Master.** October 1898.

2765 **Wilson,** James Richard. *Union Street, Plymouth.* 954, P.M. March 1900.

2766 **Wilson,** John James, J.P. *Jagersfontein, O.R.C.* Lodge Star of Africa (D.C.), P.M., *234* (S.C.), P.Z. Local Secretary for Orange River Colony, South. November 1892.

2767 **Wilson,** John Macfarlane. *Box* 282, *Durban, Natal.* 2623. May 1901.

2768 **Wilson,** Reginald William, M.R.C.S. *Infirmary, Thornton Heath, Surrey.* P.Pr.G.D., Herts. November 1899.

2769 **Wilson,** Richard. *Westfield House, Armley, Leeds.* **Past Grand Deacon, Past Assistant Grand Sojourner.** May 1893.

2770 **Wilson,** Richard. *West Bank Terrace, Skipton, Yorks.* 810. May 1899.

2771 **Wilson,** William. *Earnscliffe House, Denmark Hill, Ipswich, Queensland.* 898 (S.C.) March 1902.

2772 **Wilson,** William Thomas. *Box* 53, *Cape Town.* De Goede Hoop Lodge (D.C.) October 1898.

2773 **Wilson,** William Wright. 85 *Cornwall Street, Newhall Street, Birmingham.* P.Pr.G.D.C., P.Pr.G.A.So. June 1897.

2774 **Wilton,** William John. *Kirkley, Lowestoft.* P.Pr.G.W., Suffolk. October 1899.

2775 **Windle,** Rev. W. E., M.A. *Ugborough Vicarage, Ivybridge, Devon.* Pr.G.Ch. March 1898.

2776 **Winning,** John Gray. *Branxholme, Knowe, Hawick, Scotland.* 111, *89,* P.Z. March 1898.

2777 **Winter,** James William. *Box* 198, *Barberton, V.R.C.* 2710, P.M., *220* (S.C.), P.Z. Local Secretary for Barberton. October 1898.

2778 **Winton,** Peter. *Swan Hotel, Newbury, Mackay, Queensland.* 2624. March 1900.

2779 **Wise,** E. Croft. 9 *Bampton Road, Forest Hill, S.E., London.* 619, P.M., *862.* March 1898.

2780 **Wisner,** G. S. E. *Box* 33, *Anaconda, Montana, U.S.A.* P.M. October 1901.

2781 **Withers,** Samuel, jun. *Bridge House, Shrewsbury.* 117. January 1901.

2782 **Withey,** Thomas Archer. *Edzell, Oakwood Mount, Roundhay, Leeds.* P.P.G.D.R., West Lancs. May 1895.

2783 **Witmark,** Isidore. 51 *West 28th Street, New York City.* 568, *1.* November 1897.

2784 **Witter,** Frederick James. 13 *Newhall Lane, Bolton.* 1723. June 1900.

2785 **Witty,** Alfred. *Southbrook, Queensland.* 823 (S.C.), P.M. May 1896.

2786 **Wolf,** Königl. Professor Carl. *Amalien Strasse* 6, *Eisenach, Germany.* Lodge Zur Krone der Elisabeth, P.M. October 1902.

2787 **Wolf,** Lucien. 15 *Brunswick Square, W.C., London.* 1928. May 1902.

2788 **Wolfskeil,** William Daniel. 225 *Broad Street, Elizabeth, New Jersey.* 49, P.M., *16,* P.H.P May 1898.

2789 **Wood,** Rev. Charles Henton, M.A. 13 *Tichborne Street, Leicester.* **Past Grand Chaplain.** March 1888.

2790 **Wood,** Walter B. *Barnwood, Gloucester.* P.Pr.G.D.C. June 1900.

2791 **Woodcock,** Harold. *Engadine, Park Road, Sidcup, Kent.* 247. October 1895.

2792 **Woodcock,** T. J. *Westgate, Guisborough, Yorks.* 561, P.M., *543,* H. March 1902.

2793 **Woodhead,** Thomas Mansley. 20 *Cunliffe Villas, Bradford.* 2669, *600.* October 1901.

2794 **Woodforde,** William Sidney Ridout, M.D. *Goondiwindi, Queensland.* 862 (S.C.), P.M. Oct. 1901.

2795 **Woods,** William Fountain. 31 *Rosetti Mansions, Chelsea, S.W., London.* 858, P.M., *92,* P.Z. October 1900.

2796 **Woodside,** Nevin G. 99 *East Erie Street, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.* 318. January 1899.

2797 **Woodthorpe,** John William. *Fairview, The Ridgeway, Enfield, Middlesex.* 1679, P.M. Jan. 1895.

2798 ***Woollen,** T. H., M.I.M.E. 4 *Hampton Road, Birchfield, Birmingham.* 1431. May 1901.

2799 **Wormal,** George. *Stafford.* 726, P.M. June 1895.

2800 **Worth,** James Numa. *Park Cottage, Latchingdon, near Maldon, Essex.* 614, P.M., *230.* Oct. 1901.

2801 **Wrench,** John Robert. *Childers, Queensland.* 2373. October 1898.

2802 **Wright,** Asker W. 355 *New King's Road, Fulham, S.W., London.* 2206. October 1898.

2803 **Wright,** Charles. 5 *Copthall Buildings, E.C., London.* 1060, P.M., *1328,* P.Z. March 1898.

2804 **Wright,** Rev. Charles Edward Leigh, B.A. *Heathwood Lodge, Bexley, Kent.* **Past Grand Chaplain, Past Grand Scribe N., Egypt.** March 1889.

2805 **Wright,** Francis William. 4 *Rocky Hill Terrace, Maidstone, Kent.* P.Pr.G.D., P.Pr.G.J. May 1891.

2806 **Wright,** Henry John. *The Beeches, Sproughton, Ipswich.* P.Pr.G.D.C., P.Pr G.J. January 1896.

2807 **Wright,** J. W. B. 81 *Albert Road, Middlesborough, Yorks.* 2391. January 1901.

2808 **Wright,** Olin S., M.D. *Plant City, Florida, U.S.A.* P.M. June 1900.

2809 **Wright,** Silas B. *De Land, Florida, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest.** March 1893.

2810 **Wright,** William. 147 *Millbrook Road, Southampton.* **Past Grand Pursuivant.** *311,* P.Z. January 1891.

2811 **Wright,** William Henry Sterling. *St. Paul, Minnesota.* 163, *44* (Wis.C.), P.H.P. Nov. 1892.

2812 **Wrightson,** Arthur, F.R.I.B.A. 26 *Budge Row, E.C., London.* 2416, P.M. January 1898.

2813 **Wyatt,** Oliver Newman, F.S.I. 10 *West Pallant, Chichester, Sussex.* P.P.G.Sup.W., P.P.G Sc.N. January 1893.

2814 ***Wyatt,** Rev. Vitruvius Partridge. *St. Leonard's Clergy House, Bedford.* 2343, 540. May 1895.

2815 **Wynter,** Andrew Ellis, M.D. *The Corner House, Bromley Road, Beckenham, Kent.* 1139. Jan. 1898.

2816 **Yarker,** John. *Burton Road, West Didsbury, Manchester.* **Past Grand Warden, Greece.** May 1887.

2817 **Yates,** Charles. 31 *Aire Street, Leeds.* 289. November 1896.

2818 **Yeatman,** H. O. 43 *Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W., London.* 1159, P.M. November 1896.

2819 **Yeomans,** W. J. *c/o Remount Depot, Fischers Farm, Bloemfontein, O.R.C.* March 1901.

2820 **York,** Francis Colin. *F. C. Pacifico, Junin, Buenos Ayres.* 617. October 1890.

2821 **Young,** Archibald Edward. *The Green, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Sussex.* 1842, P.M., *40,* P.Z. Jan. 1892.

2822 **Young,** George Lewis. *Prince's Wharf, Port Adelaide, South Australia.* 2, P.M. May 1889.

2823 **Young,** George Washington. *Concord Junction, Mass., U.S.A.* Corinthian L., Waldron C. Jan. 1899.

2824 **Young,** Isaac. 107 *Grandison Road, Clapham Common, S.W., London.* 2664, W.M. March 1898.

2825 **Young,** Joseph G. 72 *Mark Lane, E.C., London.* 749, *1329.* October 1901.

2826 **Youngman,** Charles H. *St. Michael's, Priory Road, High Wycombe, Bucks.* 305, P.M. Nov. 1898.

2827 **Zobel,** Carl Moritz Emil. 4 *Beach Street, Penang, Straits Settlements.* 2678. November 1900.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

Members admitted on the 8th November, 1902.

2828 **Brighouse Lodge,** No. 1301. *Brighouse, Yorks.*

2829 **Gordan Lodge,** No. 2149. *Hanley, Staffords.*

2830 **Zeehan Lodge,** No. 50 (T.C.) *Zeehan, Tasmania.*

2831 **Phoenix Lodge,** No. 5 (C.R.C.) *Port Limon, Costa Rica.*

2832 **Bosustow,** Henry. *Box 8 P.O., Boulder City, Western Australia.* 896 (S.C.), W.M.

2833 **Briggs,** Herbert J. *Box 101, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* 1 Providence, *7.*

2834 **Bromawich,** Joseph. 61 *Chiswell Street, E.C., London.* 424 (S.C.)

2835 **Faulkner,** Frank Walter. 7 *Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W., London.* 475, P.M., *1470,* P.Z.

2836 **Gee,** Albert Frederick. *Tamerton, Stamford Hill, Durban, Natal.* 1192.

2837 **Hood,** W. H. 6 *Aldermanbury Avenue, E.C., London.* 1671.

2838 **James,** Stephen. *N. Kalgurlie Gold Mines, Boulder City, West, Australia.* *279* (S.C.)

2839 **Mercer,** Harry. 13 *Hartington Road, Ealing, W., London.* 382, P.M.

2840 **Millson,** Dr. G. B. *Borough Offices, Southwark, S.E., London.* P.P.G.D.C., Bucks.

2841 **Mulchahey,** Edward I. 108 *Narragausett Ave., Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.* 21, P.M., *1.*

2842 **Paynter,** Henry Harold. *Coolgardie, Western Australia.* 900 (S.C.), W.M., *287* (S.C.)
2843 **Parker,** Frederick H., Judge, M.A., B.L., F.R.G.S. *Nikosia, Cyprus.* 2277, P.M., *2402*, P.Z. Local Secretary for Cyprus.
2844 **Powell,** Arthur Cecil. *The Hermitage, Weston-super-Mare.* P.P.G.S, Wks., Bristol, *187*, P.Z.
2845 **Pride,** Edwin Dawson. *The Grove, Portland, Dorset.* 1037.
2846 **Purdie,** Alexander, M.A. *Pine Street, Perth, West. Australia.* 7 (W.A.C.)

2847 **Riches,** H. J. *North Terrace, Boulder City, West. Australia.* *219* (S.C.)
2848 **Robert,** Thomas Bullock. *9 Ravenslea Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W., London.* 55, P.M.

2849 **Stewart,** John. 147 *West 94th Street, New York, U.S.A.* **Past Grand Master.** *184.*

Accidentally Omitted.

2850 **Codding,** James H. 133 *Stewart Building, Broadway, New York.* 108, P.M., Dis.D.G.H.P. May 1890.

2851 **Day,** Jack C., C.E. *Assiout, Upper Egypt.* 1982. October 1896.

STATED MEETINGS OF THE LODGE IN 1903.

Wednesday, the 21st January.
Friday, the 6th March.
Friday, the 1st May.
Wednesday, the 24th June.
Friday, the 2nd October.
Monday, the 9th November.

LOCAL SECRETARIES

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Bournemouth	Christopher Pearce	73, Commercial Road, Bournemouth
Burnley and Vicinity	J. W. Houlden	Rose Grove, Burnley, Lancashire
Channel Islands	J. B. Nickolls	Grange House, Guernsey
Durham	G. W. Bain	Tunstall View, Ashbrooke Rd., Sunderland
Edinburgh	R. S. Brown	76, Queen Street, Edinburgh
Essex	W. H. Bamlet	Westcliff-on-Sea
Halifax and Vicinity	C. Greenwood	26, Akeds Road, Halifax
Inverness	A. F. Mackenzie	15, Union Street, Inverness
Middlesex and North London	F. W. Levander	30, North Villas, Camden Sq., N.W. London
Northampton & Huntingdonshires	S. B. Wilkinson	32, Hazelwood Road, Northampton
North Wales	Rev. W. E. Scott-Hall	Plâs Llanfaelog, Anglesey
Northumberland	R. H. Holme	6, Chester Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Nottingham	W. J. O'Rorke	Caledonian Hotel, Nottingham
Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire	E. Conder, jun.	The Conigree, Newent, Gloucestershire
Scotland, South	J. B. Cowan	Commercial Bank, Hawick
Sheffield and Vicinity	J. Binney	27, Broomgrove Road, Sheffield
Shropshire	T. J. Salwey	Guildhall, Ludlow, Salop
Staffordshire	J. T. Marson	Sandon Road, Stafford
Warwickshire	Arthur W. Adams	Broad Road, Acock's Green, Birmingham
Yorkshire, North & East Ridings	G. L. Shackles	7, Land of Green Ginger, Hull
Yorkshire, West Riding	J. L. Atherton	Beech Grove, Bingley
H.M. Navy	J. S. Gibson-Sugars	*H.M.S. Pioneer*, Mediterranean
H.M. Army	Major J. H. Leslie, R.A.	Hady House, Chesterfield, Derby

EUROPE

Cyprus	F. H. Parker	Nikosia, Cyprus
Denmark	S. H. Simonsen	Copenhagen
Greece	N. Philon, A.G.Sec.	Piraeus, Greece
Holland	J. C. G. Grasé	32, Alex Boersstraat, Amsterdam
Hungary	L. de Malczovich	Belügyministerium, Budapest
Malta	J. W. Starkey	La Valletta, Malta

AFRICA

Kimberley	A. W. Adams	P.O.B. 467, Kimberley
Mashonaland	W. E. Haworth	Umtali, Rhodesia
Matabeleland	H. M. Hole	Bulawayo, Rhodesia
Natal	T. Cook	Durban, Natal
Orange River Colony, Bloemfontein	C. Vickers	Bloemfontein, O.R.C.
,, ,, ,, North	Dr. H. H. Browne	Bungalow, Bethlehem
,, ,, ,, South	J. J. Wilson	Jagersfontein
South Africa, Western Division	W. H. Tiffany	Box 387, Cape Town
Vaal River Colony, Barberton	J. W. Winter	Box 198, Barberton
,, ,, ,, Johannesburg	T. L. Pryce	Box 186, Johannesburg
,, ,, ,, Krugersdorp	W. T. Lloyd	Roodepoort, Vaal River Colony
,, ,, ,, Pretoria	R. Baikie	Pretoria

ASIA

Burma	H. E. Wilkins	Moulmein, Burma
India, Madras and Bombay	A. L. Vibert	Negapatam, Madras
,, Bengal	H. M. Rustomjee, J.P.	18, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta
,, N.W. Prov. and Oudh	W. A. Pemberton	Naini Tal, N.W. Prov.
Penang	G. S. H. Gottlieb	Penang
Shanghai	J. C. Hanson	5, Hong Kong Road, Shanghai
Singapore	E. J. Khory	8, Raffles Place, Singapore

AMERICA

Georgia	W. F. Bowe	Augusta, Georgia
Louisiana	R. Lambert, G.Sec.	Masonic Temple, New Orleans
Massachusetts	C. S. Hart	Concord, Massachusetts
Michigan	A. G. Pitts	Detroit, Michigan
Minnesota	Dr. G. R. Metcalf	St. Paul, Minnesota
Nebraska	C. S. Lobingier	Omaha, Nebraska
New Jersey	R. A. Shirreffs	451, Grier Avenue, Elizabeth, N.J.
New York	Benno Loewy	206, Broadway, New York
Ohio	S. Stacker Williams, P.G.M.	Newark, Ohio
Rhode Island	W. H. Scott	357, Westminster Street, Providence, R.I.
South Dakota	L. G. Levoy, P.G.M.	Webster, South Dakota
Washington	W. H. Upton, P.G.M.	Walla Walla, Washington

CANADA

Manitoba	R. S. Thornton	Deloraine, Manitoba

CENTRAL AMERICA

Costa Rica	A. G. M. Gillott	San José, Costa Rica

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentine Republic	C. Trevor Mold, Dis.G.M.	Buenos Ayres

AUSTRALASIA

New South Wales	J. C. Ramsay	Newcastle, N.S.W.
New Zealand, Auckland	W. H. Cooper	Box 244, Auckland
,, ,, Christchurch	W. A. Carew	Christchurch
,, ,, Southland	K. A. Gerstenkorn	Invercargill
,, ,, Wellington	G. Robertson	Wellington
,, ,, Otago	Rev. W. Ronaldson	390, Castle Street, Dunedin
Queensland	James Spiers	Mary Street, Toowoomba
,, Blackall	C. Carkeek	Blackall
,, Bowen	J. Macdonald	Bowen
,, Brisbane	G. Page Hanify	Box 256, Brisbane
,, Bundaberg	W. E. Curtis	Bundaberg
,, Cairns	A. Mears	Cairns
,, Charters Towers	R. Sladden	Charters Towers
,, Croydon	T. Bennion	Ophir Cottage, Croydon
,, Gympie	W. H. Smith	Monkland, Gympie
,, Hughenden	H. G. M'Lean	Hughenden
,, Mackay	G. Smith	Te Kowai, Mackay
,, Mount Morgan	J. D. Murray	Mount Morgan
,, Rockhampton	F. O. Foster	Rockhampton
,, Roma	J. R. Mayfield	Roma
South Australia	F. Johns	Register Office, Adelaide
Victoria	Hugh W. Sinclair	443, Chancery Lane, Melbourne
West Australia, Perth	E. Casper	Perth
,, ,, Albany	W. Wallworth Knight	Albany

DECEASED.

Ancell, James Shirlaw	*Late of Charters Towers, Queensland*	25th April, 1902.
Armstrong, John	,, *Liverpool*	22nd July, 1902.
Bennett, John G. Lloyd	,, *Bromley, Kent*	24th May, 1902.
Campbell, Philip John Charles	,, *Freemantle, W. Australia*	16th October, 1902.
Dales, Hugh James	,, *Augusta, Georgia*	22nd November, 1901.
Drummond, Hon. Josiah Hayden	,, *Portland, Maine*	25th October, 1902.
Dunn, Charles Henry	,, *Durban, Natal*	— July, 1901.
Ghosh, Dr. Rakhaldas	,, *Calcutta*	23rd August, 1902.
Gillies, David	,, *Kong Kong*	27th May, 1902.
Greene, Thomas, LL.D.	,, *Mageny, Co. Kildare*	3rd November, 1901.
Greenelsh, Joseph	,, *Winton, Queensland*	28th July, 1902.
Hughes, Robert	,, *Hastings*	8th May, 1902.
Lambert, James J.	,, *Manchester*	1st October, 1902.
Leigh, William Stonier	,, *Pietermaritzburg*	22nd October, 1901.
Livsey, Milton	,, *Providence, Rhode Island*	6th August, 1902.
Macadam, William Ivison	,, *Edinburgh*	24th June, 1902.
Mickley, George, M.A.	,, *Saffron Waldron, Essex*	10th August, 1902.
Morley, Edward	,, *Blackall, Queensland*	24th May, 1902.
Nelson, George	,, *Buenos Aires*	26th September, 1902.
Rhodes, Cecil, M.A., D.C.L.	,, *Cape Town*	26th March, 1902.
Riley, Thomas	,, *Harrogate*	8th October, 1902.
Robbins, John	,, *London*	8th August, 1902.
Ross, Peter, LL.D.	,, *New York*	2nd June, 1902.
Rowe, James Tovey	,, *London*	12th November, 1901.
Storr, Edwin	,, *London*	31st October, 1902.
Sutherland, Henry	,, *London*	19th November, 1901.
Tracy, Nathaniel	,, *Ipswich*	13th April, 1902.
Wood, Edwin James	,, *London*	2nd May, 1902.

DIRECTORY.

ENGLAND.

Bedfordshire. Ampthill, 1050; Bedford, 81, 1789, 2814; Dunstable, 1332; Leighton Buzzard, 2691; Shefford, 2522.

Berkshire. Abingdon, 1890, 2316; Cookham Dean, 2614; Reading, 1550; Twyford, 1488; Wallingford, 1120, 2259; Windsor, 671; Wokingham, 2062.

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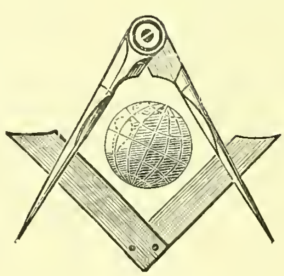
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ABBREVIATIONS.

MASONIC.

A.	Arch, Assistant
A.G.	Assistant Grand
B.	Bearer
C.	Ceremonies, Constitution
Ch.	Chaplain
Chap.	Chapter
Com.	Committee
D.	Director, Deacon, Dutch
D.C.	Director of Ceremonies
(D.C.)	Dutch Constitution
D.M.	Director of Music
Dep.	Deputy, Depute (*Scotch*)
Dep.Dis.	Deputy District
Dep.Pr.	Deputy Provincial
Dis.	District
Dis.A.G.	District Assistant Grand
Dis.G.	District Grand
Div.	Division
E.	Ezra, English, Excellent
(E.C.)	English Constitution
G.	Grand, Guard
G.Ch.	Grand Chaplain
G.Chap.	Grand Chapter
G.D.	Grand Deacon
G.D.C.	Grand Director of Ceremonies
G.H.	Grand Haggai
G.H.P.	Grand High Priest (*Am. & Irish R.A.*)
G.J.	Grand Joshua
G.L.	Grand Lodge
G.M.	Grand Master
G.O.	Grand Organist
G.P.	Grand Principal (R.A.)
G.Pt.	Grand Pursuivant
G.R.	Grand Registrar
G.S.B.	Grand Sword Bearer
G.Sc.E.	Grand Scribe Ezra
G.Sec.	Grand Secretary
G.St.B.	Grand Standard Bearer
G.Stew.	Grand Steward
G.So.	Grand Sojourner
G.Sup.	Grand Superintendent (R.A.)
G.Sup.W.	Grand Superintendent of Works
G.Treas.	Grand Treasurer
G.W.	Grand Warden
G.Z.	Grand Zerubbabel
H.	Haggai
H.P.	High Priest (*American & Irish R.A.*)
I.	Irish, Inner
(I.C.)	Irish Constitution
I.G.	Inner Guard
J.	Joshua, Junior
J.D.	Junior Deacon
J.W.	Junior Warden
K.	King (*American & Irish R.A.*)
L.	Lodge
M.	Master, Most
Mem.	Member
M.E.	Most Excellent
M.W.	Most Worshipful
N.	Nehemiah
O.	Organist
Or.	Orator
P.	Past, Principal, Priest (*Am. & I.R.A.*)
P.Dep.	Past Deputy
P.Dep.Dis.	Past Deputy District
P.Dep.Pr.	Past Deputy Provincial
P.Dis.	Past District
P.Dis.G.	Past District Grand
P.G.	Past Grand
P.H.	Past Haggai
P.H.P.	Past High Priest (*Amer. & Irish R.A.*)
P.J.	Past Joshua
P.K.	Past King (*American & Irish R.A.*)
P.M.	Past Master
P.Pr.	Past Provincial
P.Pr.G.	Past Provincial Grand
Pr.	Provincial
Pr.G.	Provincial Grand
Pt.	Pursuivant
P.Z.	Past Zerubbabel
R.	Registrar, Right
R A.	Royal Arch
R.W.	Right Worshipful
S.	Senior, Scottish, Sword
S.B.	Sword Bearer
(S.C.)	Scottish Constitution
Sc.	Scribe
Sc.E.	Scribe Ezra
Sc.N.	Scribe Nehemiah
S.D.	Senior Deacon
Sec.	Secretary
So.	Sojourner
Stew.	Steward
St.	Standard
Sub.	Substitute (*Scottish*)
Sup.	Superintendent
Sup.W.	Superintendent of Works
S.W.	Senior Warden
Treas.	Treasurer
V.	Very
V.W.	Very Worshipful
W.	Warden, Worshipful, Works
W.M.	Worshipful Master
Z.	Zerubbabel

SOCIAL AND MILITARY.

A.D.C.	Aide de Camp
A.S.C.	Army Service Corps
Bart.	Baronet
B.C.S.	Bombay or Bengal Civil Service
C.B.	Companion of Order of the Bath
C.I.E.	Companion of Order of the Indian Empire
C.M.G.	Companion of Order of SS. Michael and George
C.S.I.	Companion of Order of the Star of India
	N.B.—K. or G. prefixed to the above signifies Knight Commander, or Knight Grand Cross, or Knight Grand Commander of the Order concerned.)
D.L.	Deputy Lieutenant
D.S.O.	Distinguished Service Order
Hon.	Honorable
I.C.S.	Indian Civil Service
I.M.	Indian Marine
I.M.S.	Indian Medical Service
I.S.C.	Indian Staff Corps
J.P.	Justice of the Peace
Kt.	Knight
M.L.C.	Member of Legislature Council
M.P.	Member of Parliament
R.A.M.C.	Royal Army Medical Corps
R.E.	Royal Engineers
R.F.A.	Royal Field Artillery
R.G.A.	Royal Garrison Artillery
R.H.A.	Royal Horse Artillery
R.M.A.	Royal Marine Artillery
R.N.	Royal Navy

PROFESSIONAL.

A.M.	Master of Arts
A.K.C.	Associate of King's College
B.A.	Bachelor of Arts
B.C.L.	,, of Civil Law
B.Ch.	,, of Surgery
B.Sc.	,, of Science
C.A.	Chartered Accountant
C.E.	Civil Engineer
C.S.	Chemical Society
C.M.	Master in Surgery
Dr.	Doctor
D.C.L.	,, of Civil Laws
D.D.	,, Divinity
D.Lit.	,, Literature
D.Sc.	,, of Science
G.S.	Geological Society
I.C.	Institute of Chemists
I.C.E.	,, of Civil Engineers
I E.E.	,, of Electrical Engineers
I.M.E.	,, of Mining Engineers
I.Mech.E.	,, of Mechanical Engineers
I.N.A.	,, of Naval Architects
I.I.	Imperial Institute
K.C.	King's Counsel
L.D.S.	Licentiate in Dental Surgery
LL.B.	Bachelor of Laws
LL.D.	Doctor of ,,
LL.M.	Master of ,,
Lic.Mus.	Licentiate of Music
L.S.	Linnæn Society
M.A.	Master of Arts
M.B.	Bachelor of Medicine
M.D.	Doctor of Medicine
Mus.Doc.	,, of Music
P.	President
Ph.D.	Doctor of Philosophy
Prof.	Professor
P.W.D.	Public Works Department
R.A.	Royal Academy
R.A.S.	,, Asiatic Society (*Members*)
R.A.S.	,, Astronomical Society (*Fellows*)
R.C.I.	,, Colonial Institute
R.C.P.	,, College of Physicians
R.C.S.	,, ,, ,, Surgeons
R.C.V.S.	,, ,, ,, VeterinarySurgeons
R.G.S.	,, Geographical Society
R.H.S.	,, Historical Society (*Fellows*)
R.H.S.	,, HorticulturalSociety(*Members*)
R.I.	,, Institute of Painters in Water Colours
R.I.A.	,, Irish Academy
R.I.B.A.	,, Institute of British Architects
R.S.	,, Society
R.S.E.	,, ,, Edinburgh
R.Z.S.	,, Zoological Society
S.A.	Society of Arts (*Members*
S.A.	,, of Antiquaries (*Fellows*)
S.C.L.	Student of Civil Law
S.I.	Institute of Surveyors
S.S.	Statistical Society
V.P.	Vice President

NOTE.—A. M. or F. prefixed to letters indicating an Institute or Society stands for Associate, Member or Fellow of the Society in question.